

James M. Curley  
A-1



# WHAT STOPPED STATION WORK?

## Dizzy Change of New Building Plans.

## Protests Aplenty on Completion of Common Structure.

## Park Commissioners Prom- ise It in Spring.

Did snowstorms or verbal storms stop the work on the proposed new convenience station for men on Boston Common, the unfinished foundations of which greet the gaze of all who take the pathway leading from Park sq across lots to the weather kiosk on the Tremont-st mall?

There have been no snowstorms, but each kind of storm has been enough to send workmen and contractors scampering to shelter, and to make the construction of the new building one of the conspicuous events in the carefully guarded evolution of Boston's famous downtown park.

The present foundations are the result of work contracted for by the Park and Recreation Department some weeks ago, for the erection of an octagonal convenience station on the knoll opposite Monument Hill and between the playground and the Parkman bandstand.

Now the work is at a standstill—"on account of the weather," said John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park Department, to a Globe reporter yesterday.

Meanwhile the Art Department, the Boston Common Society and the Boston Society of Architects have registered with the Mayor and with the public protests couched in no uncertain language, against the completion of the structure, because it is "too conspicuous."

But the Park Department Commissioners said yesterday that, "weather permitting," they would continue the construction at their earliest convenience and that before spring the public will see the building completed.

### Contractor and Architect Were Paid.

A special fund of \$22,000 was created in 1911 out of the reserve fund for "convenience stations at City sq and at or near Park sq." This fund has now ebbed to \$13,614.

In 1913 plans were drawn and the contract awarded for the erection of a station on the Charles-st mall at Park sq. The Art Department's opinion was asked, and it was decided that the location was not fitting.

It was then planned to erect the station on the old deer park site, near the corner of Beylston st. But these plans were never executed. The architect received his fee and the contractor brought a suit against the city successfully, in view of the fact that he had never been allowed to do the work on the contract which had been awarded him. This deer park site had met with the approval of the Art Department.

When the present Park Commissioners had plans made for the station by another architect another site was chosen, the one on which the foundation now stands.

This selection of a site has brought protests. The Art Department has not been asked by the Mayor or Council to

approve the plan. The station, and with it the fund made it has no veto power.

But on Dec. 10 the Art Department wrote Mayor Curley asking if he did not think it would be advisable to ask the Art Commissioners to take action on the plans, stating as its reasons for making the suggestion "that a building placed in this conspicuous position might possibly prove a detriment to the Common and might possibly be inharmenous with the Parkman bandstand."

### Plans Changed After Conference.

The Mayor has not, since receiving the suggestion, asked the Art Department to pass on the plans. Park Commissioner Charles D. Gibson and the architect went over the plans with the Art Department, but did not ask its approval.

Following this conference, changes were made in the plans, because the original plans called for a building larger than the statute permits the erection of on the Common.

"The present plans and the present foundation come well within the legal limits. The area is 545 square feet and the law allows a building of 600 square feet to be erected on the Common without legislative action," said Commissioner Gibson yesterday.

"Nobody will need to be ashamed of the building when it is completed," he added. "Architecturally it will harmonize. The art department has not been called upon to take action, and it should not. Underground stations are not satisfactory."

Thomas H. Gibson, chairman of the Art Department, has no objection to the site, but thinks it too conspicuous, not conveniently located and too near the Parkman bandstand.

The Boston Common Society registered its opinion yesterday at an executive committee meeting, when it adopted a resolve requesting the Mayor, the City Council and the Park and Recreation Department to take such action as is necessary to stop the construction of the present building, to settle with the contractor and architect and to provide for an underground convenience station to be put in a suitable place on the Common.

## TO ENTERTAIN DELEGATES.

### Visitors From Central and South America Will Be Given Round of Pleasure in Boston.

The State, city, Boston Chamber of Commerce and Harvard University will unite in entertaining the 50 or more delegates from the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, held the past two weeks in Washington, who will visit Boston the next three days. The delegates from Central and South America are due to arrive at the Back Bay Station at 8:43 tomorrow evening, and will be quartered at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

The program for the entertainment of the visitors is as follows:

Saturday—10:15 a. m., the Mayor will greet the delegates at the Copley-Plaza; 10:30 a. m., automobile trip to Harvard University; 1 p. m., luncheon by the faculty of Harvard University at the Harvard Union; ladies of the party will be entertained at luncheon by Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell at her home; 2:45 p. m., automobiles from the Chamber of Commerce will meet the party at the Harvard Union and proceed to the Customhouse tower, which will be opened to them by the courtesy of Collector of the Port Billings; 4:15 p. m., leave Customhouse tower and proceed to the Public Library; 5:15 p. m., return to Copley-Plaza; 6:30 p. m., delegates will leave in taxicabs for the Boston City Club; ladies will leave at the same hour for the Women's City Club; 8:30 p. m., dinner in honor of the delegates by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club, Pres. Louis K. Liggett presiding; the Mayor will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city; dinner to the ladies of the party by the members of the Women's City Club; 8:50 p. m., the party will leave the Boston City Club and the Women's City Club; 9 p. m., reception by the Governor and his staff at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

Delegates will leave the State House in taxicabs for the Copley-Plaza.

Sunday—In the morning the delegates will pursue their own pleasure. Arrangements have been made for a private opening of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from 11 to 12 o'clock and also for a visit to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary; 12:30 p. m., luncheon to the delegates by the Mayor at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

JAN. 21, 1914

## MAYOR SEEKS CURB ON ART COMMISSION

## Would Limit Its Powers to Buildings Not Begun.

## Three Progressive Leaders Pay Visit to Gov McCall.

The controversy between the Boston Art Commission and the Park and Recreation Department over the building of a convenience station on Flagstaff Hill, Boston Common, has reached Beacon Hill by way of Mayor Curley's office. The Mayor seeks, apparently, to spike the guns of the Art Commission through an act of the Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon Representative William H. Sullivan of Boston, the Democratic leader in the House, introduced a petition from the Mayor, providing that the powers of the Boston Art Commission, in passing upon the erection of certain structures, be limited to the cases of structures whose erection has not been commenced. The work on the convenience station has already been started.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Rules, which will decide whether the bill shall be admitted for consideration this year under a suspension of the rules.

JAN. 20, 1914

## Mayor Curley Says Every City and County Employee Should Be in the Municipal Body.

Every city and county employee ought to be a member of the new City Employees' Credit Union, according to Mayor Curley, who in a statement yesterday criticised those who have so far refused or neglected to join.

Those who are barely able to make both ends meet are passing up an opportunity, the Mayor believes, and those who are in receipt of fair salaries and are in a good condition financially and have refused to make a good investment which will also benefit their less fortunate fellows, "are entitled," he says, "to no more consideration than they have been willing to show to others."

The Mayor says the union is already an assured success. It has a paid-up capital of more than \$3000.

### EXPENSE BILL BELATED.

## Democratic City Committee Behind on Filing Municipal Expense Bill.

The Democratic City Committee has not filed its statement of expenses for the municipal election with the city clerk, as required by law. The period for filing the statement expired Jan. 13.

The statement of the Ward 24 Republican Committee shows that contributions of \$100 each were made by William Berwin and Walter Nelson Baker, who were candidates for the City Council. Ex-Congressman Harrison H. Atwood contributed \$44.22 to the same committee.



# MAYOR HOST OF PAN-AMERICANS

## Luncheon After Visit to Art Museum.

### Cardinal Greets Delegation Following Cathedral Mass.

### Most of the Party Leaves for New York and Home.

The 150 Pan-American visitors ended their two days' stay in Boston yesterday afternoon after having been guests of Mayor Curley at a substantial luncheon at the Copley-Plaza. At 4 p. m. they took a special train of parlor cars for New York city.

On the arrival there soon after 10 last evening they were met by anybody's guests, and with hearty hospitality to their own resources. Though many will no doubt take the first steamer for their respective countries, many others will remain in the United States some time yet and visit various points in the West.

In fact 10 of the guests, mostly physicians, remained behind in Boston for further study of ear hospitals and witnessing operations. It was announced yesterday that Dr. Ernesto Quesada, chairman of the Argentine delegation, who is a law professor at the Argentine University, arranged while here with Pres Lowell of Harvard to give lectures at Harvard next year, exchanging with a Harvard professor who will go to Argentina.

The splendid equipment of Harvard University in all its departments was the theme of unstinted praise from many of the scientific men in the party. They agreed that while Yale gave them the most spectacular reception, Harvard gave them more of lasting interest. They were particularly delighted with the new Widener Library and the large number and variety of South American books.

#### Interested in the Art Museum.

The party was taken in autos at 11 a. m. to the Museum of Fine Arts, where they were so interested that it was difficult to induce many to return to the hotel to attend Mayor Curley's luncheon, scheduled for 1 p. m. The Vandyke pictures seemed to exercise the greatest fascination of all the exhibits, and the women of the party were specially enthusiastic over the Evans Memorial Annex to the Museum. It was a frequent comment among the visitors that Boston seems distinguished in devotion to art and literature.

A hurried visit to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary on the way back to the hotel proved far too short for the visitors, who were greatly interested in what they saw there.

At the luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, in the large ballroom, Mayor Curley presided. The entire party, including the women, were present, as well as Gov and Mrs. McCall, Miss McCall and a score or more of well-known Boston men invited by the Mayor.

These are the local guests, aside from those already mentioned: Mr and Mrs Louis K. Liggett, Commander and Mrs Hasbrouck and Lieut Kilpatrick from the Navy Yard, H. O. Wellman of the Chamber of Commerce, Maj James W. H. Myrick, Hon Edward L. Logan, Hon William S. McNary, William F. Kenney, Public Library trustee, Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Company, Matthew C. Brush of the Boston Elevated, John T. Connor, Luke D. Mullen, Thomas A. Forsyth, Edwin T. McKnight, Hon Joseph F. O'Connell, Mr and Mrs John J. Walsh, Prof Coolidge and Prof Barbour of Harvard, Daniel Skelton, Louis Cardarelli, William Hollis, Thomas K. Brown and E. C. S. Bigelow, all of the Boston Pan-American Club, Roger W. Babson, Dr Mott, J. Romaine, Hon Maddin C. Summers, United States Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil; Arthur P. Cushing, Consul of Bolivia and Panama in Boston; Rafael Cervillo y Bayter, Consul of Cuba; B. Preston Clark, Consul of Haiti; Joseph Henry Emslie, Consul of Honduras and the Dominican Republic; Dr J. M. Flagg, Consul of Paraguay; William A. Mossman, Consul of Uruguay and Guatemala; Dr P. H. Goldsmith of the Carnegie Endowment of Peace at Washington; F. Monroe Endicott, secretary of the United States Legation at Costa Rica; Stanley R. Miller, secretary to Gov McCall; Mrs Chapelle, Stanley Stanishan Wilcox, the Mayor's secretary; C. W. Robie and Charles Gibson.

#### Monroe Doctrine Approved.

There were brief speeches after lunch, the Mayor extolling the advantages of good feeling between the Pan-American Nations, and Gov McCall praising the Monroe Doctrine, which, he said, was originally designed for expediency in a threatened crisis, "but which has worked well, on the whole, ever since. It always will work well as long as it is administered with due regard for justice to all affected by it," he said.

Hon William Phillips, Third Asst Sec of State, delivered a special message from President Wilson, who said that the conspicuously courteous bearing of the Pan-American visitors while in this country had won the affection of all who met them and that their visit cannot fail to benefit Americans. He hoped that the Pan-American countries in future will never fail to appeal to the United States when they need help "that we can give them."

Rafael Gonzalez Rincones of Venezuela and Dr Fernando Sanchez de Fuentes of Cuba both responded for the Pan-Americans in Spanish. Both endorsed what Gov McCall has said of the Monroe Doctrine, crediting it with having prevented the establishment of new monarchies on this continent for nearly 150 years.

Dr Fuentes praised Harvard University as a link binding Cuba to the United States, by reason of the number of Cubans that have been educated here. He also said that while in the past Pan-American countries have mainly aspired to commercial success, it is gratifying to see their now assiduously cultivating the sciences and the arts, which will tend to bind all gradually closer together in the future.

#### Worship at the Cathedral.

About a dozen of the visitors attended the solemn high mass in the Cathedral, at which Cardinal O'Connell presided. Following the service the party, with other distinguished guests, were received by the Cardinal in the Cathedral vestry, where he delivered a brief address to the Pan-Americans.

Rev John W. Culhane was celebrant of the mass, assisted by two seminarians, while the Cardinal was attended by Rev Augustine F. Hickey and Rev Neil A. Cronin. Rev William B. Birigan was ceremonial master. Two or three persons were also present.

visitors. There were also present Count Serra of Italy; Collector Dudley Field Malone of New York and Ex-Gov David I. Walsh.

Among those in the Pan-American party, most of whom came from Colombia, were Dr and Mrs Francisco J. Urrutia, Miss Matilda Ancizar, Mr and Mrs Franz Hederick, Mrs Diego Martinez, Dr Eduardo Rodriguez Pineres, Dr Miguel Triana, Mr Migra, Dr Calixto Torres Umans, Mr Casabian, Dr Meliton Escobar Larrazabal, Dr Leopoldo Montejó. Dr Urrutia was formerly Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### Cardinal's Address.

The Cardinal in his brief remarks observed that while traveling through the United States they would see many wonderful things, a study of which he said he was quite sure would prove most beneficial at this particular time when they were visiting the country for such important purposes as their mission called for. He trusted that their stay would prove most pleasing to them.

He spoke of what they would find from the Catholic viewpoint in this country and praised the Catholics of the Pan-American States for their interest in the church and their efforts in its behalf. He told the visitors that he had had the pleasure of meeting many of their country people in Rome several years ago when he was the rector of the American College, and said that he always had found it a great pleasure to greet visitors in the Eternal City who came from South America.

He paid particular compliment to those of the party who came from Colombia, which country he said stood out perhaps more prominent than any of the others in its Catholicity. Previous to the departure of the party he extended the episcopal blessing to the visitors and with each individual of the party spent a few moments in conversation. The Cardinal also greeted the Italian Count personally, as well as Mr Malone of New York and Ex-Gov Walsh.

THIS is the last day left for whooping up enthusiasm and votes in preparation for the state primary, which will be held tomorrow. As far as general conditions go a very light vote is expected.

A story is being told of a candidate for a Democratic House nomination in a Boston ward whose enthusiasm caused him to be frank.

"And now, gentlemen," he declared in concluding, "you know I have done you good in the past, and I promise that if you elect me I will do you good in the future."

Secretary Felt of the Republican state committee has this reassuring inscription on a blotter on his desk:

"Eventually the Republican party—why not now?"

Oct. 11 at 5 P. M. is the last day and hour for filing nomination papers for independent candidates for office, the holders of which are elected at large.

Representative "Nate" Tullis of Walpole has the Republican senatorial nomination in the fifth Middlesex district without opposition, and his supporters believe that he will bring the district into the Republican column this year.

Although Edwin C. Reed of Quincy has no candidate of record opposing him for the Progressive congressional nomination in the 14th district, a sticker campaign is being waged there on behalf of Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, who had the nomination two years ago and then ran second. Col. Kincaide has told his friends that he will accept the nomination.

Gov. Walsh is scheduled to go to his home in Clinton this week to complete his recovery.



# TUNNEL TOLLS STILL IN FORCE

Act to Abolish Them  
in Effect Today.

Several Legal Steps Must Be  
Taken to End Payments.

City Council Will Be Asked  
to Act Early in February.

Mayor Curley last evening issued a statement regarding the East Boston tunnel tolls, in reply to many inquiries received by his office in the last few days. Many persons have understood the toll was to be abolished today. That the Mayor explains, is not so.

"The expectation that the tolls shall cease on Dec. 31, 1913," the Mayor says, "probably arises from the fact that the special act of the Legislature authorizing the abolition of the tolls provided the act should become effective Dec. 31, 1913, if the act had previously been accepted by the Mayor and City Council. The act was accepted last April and, therefore, becomes effective tomorrow. The act, however, does not provide that the tolls shall be abolished upon the day when the act takes effect. On the contrary, the act specifically provides that before the tolls can be abolished several essential steps must first be taken. The various steps are as follows:

"The Sinking Fund Commissioners must determine the amount to be appropriated from taxes, to be added to the rental paid by the Elevated Railway for the use of the tunnel, and must certify to the Mayor that the amount to be thus appropriated, together with the rental paid by the Elevated Railway, is sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the East Boston Tunnel bonds for the ensuing year.

"The Mayor must include in the annual budget or in a supplemental budget the amount thus determined by the Sinking Fund Commissioners as necessary to be appropriated from taxes.

"The City Council must make the appropriation as recommended.

"The amount of the appropriation must then be paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners and held by them, together with the rental from the Elevated Railway Company, to meet said interest and sinking fund charges.

"The Mayor must then issue an order in writing to the Elevated Railway Company requiring the collection of tolls cease for one year from the date when said appropriation is paid over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"The amount necessary to be appropriated will be included in the annual budget which will be submitted to the City Council as soon after the 31st Monday in February as possible, and the Council will be requested to give first attention to this special item in the budget providing the money necessary to accomplish the abolition of the tunnel tolls."

## TO KEEP STREETS CLEAN.

City Will Warn Storekeepers by  
Notices to Stop Sweeping Rubbish  
Into Thoroughfares.

As a result of a conference on clean streets held yesterday afternoon in Mayor Curley's office by Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney, Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan and the Mayor, Commissioner Murphy will have printed in English, Hebrew and Italian, a notice to storekeepers with reference to the sweeping or throwing of store dirt and papers into the street or on the sidewalk. The notice will call attention to the fact that a violation of the ordinance is subject to a fine of \$20.

The health inspectors will cooperate with the inspectors in the Public Works Department in enforcing the ordinance with a view to maintaining clean streets.

## MADE PERMANENT FIREMEN.

Six Probationers Advanced on Ap-  
proval of the Mayor.

The advancement to permanent positions in the Fire Department of six probationers was approved yesterday by the Mayor. The men are Patrick F. Foley of Engine 11, Joseph McCarthy of Engine 25, Walter Kormann of Ladder 18, John P. Cormican and William J. Kelley of Ladder 29 and William E. Devine of Chemical 5. All will receive an advance in pay from \$720 to \$200.

JAN. 22, 1914

# WATSON STIRS UP DR CILLEY

Councilor on Visit to  
Charles-St Jail.

Clash Over Failure to Record  
Examination of Norah Butler.

Prisoners Tell Committee  
They Are Well Treated.

JAN. 22, 1914

A verbal clash between city Councilor "Jerry" Watson and Dr O. G. Cilley formed the sole exciting incident of the visit yesterday of three of the Committee on the Inspection of Prisons of the City Council to the Charles-st Jail. Sheriff John Quinn was not at the jail during the visit of the committee.

The clash was over records. Councilor Watson expressed great interest in the case of a Norah Butler, who was sent to the jail Jan. 11 and died Jan. 15 from some cause which must remain a mystery until the medical ex-

aminer reports. Dr Cilley said that when he saw the woman he knew she was a drug user, but that she grew indignant when he told her so and continued for two days to deny that she ever used drugs.

Councilor Watson examined Dr Cilley's books, but could not find any record of the Butler woman having been examined. He asked what had been done with her and Dr Cilley said she was placed in cell 39.

## About Examinations.

"Did you examine her?" asked Councilor Watson.

"I did not," replied the physician.

"Then," said Councilor Watson, "our recommendations that every prisoner should be examined when they are admitted and when they leave have not been lived up to."

"I was not here when she came in," said the physician.

"You are not here all the time, then?" snapped Watson.

"No, thank God," replied the doctor.

"Doesn't it say in our recommendations that there shall be a physician on duty here all the time?"

"I was here whenever I was supposed to be here," said Dr Cilley, arising from his chair and moving toward the Councilor.

"I am afraid you might assault me," said Watson.

Councilor Ballantyne interposed with the remark that it was not the time nor place for a controversy, as the committee was only inspecting and could take action later.

It was put down that Dr Cilley said he made an examination of the woman but made no record of it. The physician made some remark and Councilor Watson declared: "John Quinn's troubles would be over if you got out."

## Inspecting the Jail.

On their inspection they reached the laundry, where a score of women were at work. "Do any of you women wish to make any complaint," asked Councilor Watson. There was no answer. He then asked that the matron and guards be asked to step out of the room, and the committee was closeted for some time in the room. The prisoners appeared agreed that they were mighty well treated.

The party then visited the men's jail, interviewing Cullen and Fowler, the convicted holdup men, Seaman, the cab driver, and others charged with homicide, all of whom said they were satisfied with the way the jail was conducted. Dr Paul and his cellmate, who with Dr Lambert, now on bail, are charged with conspiracy to deliver drugs, seemed in particularly good spirits.

Danny Gallagher related with great glee that he had been in about every jail from "the golden gate of California to the rock bound coast of Maine," as he put it, but that Charles at "had it on 'em all for comfort and good treatment."

The committee had a talk with a man recently confined at Deer Island who had complained of the treatment there. The kitchens were visited. Councilor Ballantyne asked about facilities for baking, finding there were none. Councilor Watson sampled the bread, finding it "the best ever."

In the gate house was found a hard case. It was Adam Tazian, the young Armenian who shot and killed a mother and daughter in Chelsea and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting two wounds, one just below the heart and the other in the thigh. He was perched up in bed.

He told the committee how he committed the murders and tried to kill himself, and it was learned that he was sent to the hospital in Chelsea upon his arrest, but after being there a few hours was transferred to the jail by order of a Chelsea judge. It was thought at the jail that he would not live, but he is now slowly getting better. The committee was told that although the man was in no condition to come, the jail was powerless to refuse to receive him.



JAN. 21, 1914

FREDERICK I. WINELOW, engineer of extension, Water Service, \$2700, 36 Bloomfield st., Ward 20, appointed Feb. 1, 1911, entered the service July 17, 1887.

FREDERICK P. SPAULDING, assistant engineer of construction, Bridge and Ferry Division, \$2100, 15 Somerset st., Ward 24, appointed May 20, 1887, entered the service May 21, 1880.

GEORGE A. CLOUGH, assistant engineer, Bridge and Ferry Division, \$1900, 141 Glenway st., Ward 21, appointed Sept. 14, 1906, entered the service July 12, 1887.

WILLIAM F. SINCLAIR, transitman, Bridge and Ferry Division, \$1200, 330 Hyde Park av., Ward 23, appointed March 24, 1896, entered the service May 19, 1891.

BLISS W. ROBINSON, superintendent Main Drainage Works, \$2500, 10 Playstead road, Ward 20, appointed Jan. 11, 1909, entered the service same date.



JOSEPH W. SWAN, Deposit Clerk, Removed After 40 Years' Service.

ALFRED E. HASKELL, assistant engineer, Paving Division, \$1800, 156 Strathmore road, Ward 25, appointed May 13, 1891, entered the service same time.

ALBERT W. BADGER, assistant engineer Sewer Service, \$1400, 87 West st., Ward 26, appointed Dec. 1, 1912, entered the service January, 1905.

CLARENCE G. NORRIS, assistant engineer Sewer Service, \$1500, 217 Fairmount av., Ward 26, appointed July 2, 1888, entered the service May, 1897.

WILLIAM J. WATKINS, draftsman Sewer Service, \$1500, 18 Rutledge st., Ward 23, appointed Aug. 5, 1898, entered the service December, 1896.

JOSEPH W. SWAN, deposit clerk, Water Service, \$2000, 21 Carruth st., Ward 24, appointed June 24, 1875, and entered the service same date.

FRANK O. HOLMES, instrument man, Paving Division, \$1400, 2 S. Walter st., Ward 23, appointed Aug. 26, 1908, entered the service October, 1895.

DR. ARTHUR H. DAVISON, examining physician, \$1600, 564 Washington st., Ward 20, appointed June 24, 1902, entered the service June, 1889.

#### Positions "Abolished," Says Mayor.

All of the positions left vacant, the Mayor said, have been "abolished," which makes it futile for the discharged employees to exercise their rights and demand a public hearing. It will not

be necessary to prefer charges against them. The Mayor told the reporters that men now in the department will do the work of the men discharged.

"But will not the men who take up the work of the positions be compelled to undergo Civil Service examinations?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply. "The positions will be filled by promotion within the ranks. Others may do the work of the discharged men, but not have the same titles."

The Mayor remarked that there have long been in the department positions which were not necessary.

If the positions were not officially "abolished," men promoted by Commissioner Murphy would be compelled to enter competitive examination with those on the Civil Service list.

The Mayor did not say that all of the titles would be changed. As an example of what may take place, he said, "a supervisor" might become "a manager." There would be no Civil Service rating for such a position.

The highest salaried man removed was Frank A. McInnes, division engineer of the Sewer and Water Division.

#### In City Service 40 Years.

Joseph W. Swan, who was a deposit clerk in the water service division, was the oldest man in point of service of those discharged. He entered the city employ 40 years ago.

Frederick P. Spaulding, assistant engineer of construction in the bridge and ferry division, has been in the service of the city 35 years.

Although the men removed were notified last night, the order does not go into effect until Saturday at noon. Under the Civil Service rules the discharged employees must apply for a public hearing within five days.

While the Mayor was explaining the changes, he added up the total of salaries affected, and gave it as \$34,300. He admitted that this sum would not be saved, inasmuch as there are to be in effect promotions to many of the positions left vacant.

Rumors that there were to be removals have been current about the hall for some time, but no such whole sale movement was expected. The Mayor distinctly said that the end is not yet, but he said nothing about removals in any other than the Public Works Department.

#### Finds Efficiency Lacking.

"I know I've been dissatisfied," he continued, "with the efficiency of the Public Works Department for two years and I think Mr. Murphy is dissatisfied also."

"Here is an example. The city adopted a new lighting schedule which called for a saving of \$118,000. Yet the lamp department doesn't show over \$40,000. I think it's time to make a change there. There has been possibly too generous installation of arc lamps, when tungstens would have done just as well. It was time to remove the man responsible."



GEORGE A. CLOUGH, Removed From Bridge and Ferry Division.

Edward C. Wade, supervisor of street lighting, was one of those removed. The Mayor went on to say that if the same ratio of expenditures as that of the first five months of the year in the sanitary division had been continued there would have been at the end of the year a deficit of \$140,000. He said a halt had to be called. Here, he maintained, there had been lack of efficiency, perhaps hiring of too many wagons for removal of refuse. He insisted that there were many cases of the same kind.

#### Reluctant to Talk.

Frank A. McInnes was loath to discuss his dismissal. "It's a little too early to talk," said Mr. McInnes. "I was given two days' notice that the position was abolished and that I would be given a hearing Saturday if I desired one. But until I have had time to think the matter over I don't care to say anything."

Storrs L. Durkee also had little to say. "I don't think there is anything I can say. I've been there seven years, and I suppose we will have to take what is coming to us," he remarked.

"I have always done my work to the best of my ability," said Joseph W. Swan at his home in Ashmont, last evening. "I was greatly interested in the work and it seems too bad, after working up to the position from the time I was a young man, to be told to go at such short notice."

Mr. Swan declared that he always did his work regardless of who was Mayor, that no fault was found and the results from his efforts appeared to be entirely satisfactory.

"I always got a clean bill of health from the auditors when they went over my books," he said, "and the accounts were always right."

JAN. 21, 1914

## HEARING ENDS AMID UPROAR

Dillon Brings It to a  
Abrupt Close.

Hot Debate on Propositions to  
Swap East Boston Land.

Two Projects to Be Taken  
Up Separately Later.

So much confusion and excitement developed yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall over the proposition of two exchanges of city land in East Boston that Chairman John H. Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department stopped the public hearing, announcing that separate hearings will be held on each project.

The chairman had great difficulty in making his decision heard above the uproar. The separate hearings will be held in the Blackington School, East Boston.

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JAN. 21, 1914

The proposals were for the exchange of 6,000,000 square feet of harbor flats off Wood Island, city proper, for 2,000,000 square feet of flats owned by the State which are said to be better, and the exchange of the Orient Heights Playground for an equivalent amount of land at Butler and Thurston sts.

The flats exchange was urged by Chairman McSweeney of the Port Directors and George Gibbs Jr of the City Planning Board.

Charges by Thomas A. Niland that the theories of the Planning Board are being forced upon East Boston residents and that East Boston is not being helped by the Port Directors' plans brought a spirited reply from John J. Walsh of the Planning Board.

Mr Walsh insisted that the political squabbling of two East Boston factions prevents improvement of the section.

On the playground proposition Charles Cranford, speaking for the East Boston Company, a land syndicate, favored the exchange as beneficial both to the company and East Boston residents.

After Ex-Representative Doyle had sharply questioned Mr Cranford, the latter declared he would withdraw his offer of an exchange. The excitement began here, and the meeting was brought to an abrupt close.

## SIDES WITH PARK BOARD.

Boylston-St Business Man Favors Flagstaff Hill Site for Station.

Otto J. Fiebler, a Boylston-st business man, taking the Park Department's side of the dispute over the convenience station on Flagstaff Hill, Boston Common, has addressed the following letter to Mayor Curley and members of the City Council:

"I beg to protest against any action by the Council which will give the Art Commission power to take any part in deciding upon the erection of the convenience station now in process of construction on Boston Common.

"I strongly indorse the position of the Park Commissioners and believe that the building which they are erecting and the situation in which it is placed is by all means the best for the greatest interest of the greatest number of citizens in Boston.

"I should very strongly object to seeing a building placed on Boylston st. in the vicinity of the cemetery or the corner opposite the Touraine, especially adjoining a yard used by the Park Department."

## Reappointments Approved.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday sent to Mayor Curley approval of the following reappointments: John H. Fitzpatrick as overseer of the poor, Dr. James J. Minot and Miss Margaret G. O'Callaghan, trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital; Louis A. Ginsburg, trustee of children's institutions, and Frank A. Goodwin, Street Commissioner.

## MAYOR REPLIES TO MOORS.

Says Irish, Who Came After Potato Famine, Did Good Service in the Civil War.

"It's too bad the Mayflower wasn't big enough to bring us all over," declared Mayor Curley yesterday, commenting upon remarks attributed to John F. Moors, Finance Commission member, at a meeting of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation in the home of Mrs. F. L. Ames, 306 Dartmouth st the day before.

"Two Mayors, both politicians, have been elected under our new city charter," Mr Moors said, "which it was hoped would lead Boston people to elect Mayors of proved ability and public spirit." He was also quoted as saying that the third generation of immigrants who came here because of a potato famine in Ireland now rules the city.

The Mayor indignantly declared that a great many of the Irish immigrants who came here after the potato famine

in the Civil war. He asserted that Myles Standish was an Irishman sent over here to kill Indians.

"Why," he added, "in 1647 they hanged a woman on Boston Common. She was an Irish woman."

He said he would iss to Mr Moors today.

"There's more American veins than there is in John," asserted, "Councillor" Moors. "Why, Mr Moors, you have some blood in your veins. There's the Irish, the Moore—just a differer between an s and an e."

Mr Moors' main theme was a 1 to Back Bay residents and some men who are not taking a public part in politics. He said the last election was most encouraging and mentioned the election to office of James J. Storrow and Miss Frances G. Curtis.

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## CHEER KELIHER AT HENDRICKS CLUB MEETING

Lucky Rebels Defy Lomasney Even in His Own Organization.

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Martin M. Lomasney was interrupted by cheers for John A. Keliher when he announced at a private meeting of the Hendricks Club of ward 8 yesterday that he was strongly opposed to Keliher's candidacy for Congress in the 10th district. The cheers were stopped soon by force of arms, but throughout the meeting ran an undercurrent of feeling that some of the oldest members of the club will fight their master to secure the nomination of Keliher.

Practically the full membership of the club was present, including all the members who are campaigning for Keliher. Lomasney, as usual, was chairman of the meeting, speaker of the day and chief silencer of those who attempted to doubt his judgment.

He assailed Keliher on the ground that the latter was seeking the control of the 10th district and was not intelligent enough to represent the district in Congress. While verbally tearing Keliher to pieces he took a few minutes to express himself plainly as opposed to John H. Farley, candidate for the Democratic, Republican and Progressive nominations for the Senate.

A large majority of the club applauded Lomasney loudly when he announced his policies. A small group of Keliher men, led by one of exceptional courage, cried "Three cheers for John A. Keliher." They gave the cheers. Then they disappeared under the avalanche of human bodies that descended upon them.

Besides those of the Hendricks Club who are openly for Keliher, there are said to be many who are showing no interest in the Congressional contest. One of these, when asked after the meeting what he thought of the contest, declared: "I don't know who will win and, what is more, I don't care."

## DONOVAN NEUTRAL IN 10TH DISTRICT FIGHT

City Clerk Makes Announcement After Callahan Declares for Tague.

City Clerk James Donovan of ward 1 declared absolute neutrality a few hours after Timothy F. Callahan had announced that he would support Peter F. Tague for the Democratic nomination in the 10th congressional district. Donovan's partner of the old faction, John J. Attridge, is also neutral. He has no declared for any candidate. Callahan's partner of his old faction, however, John J. Gartland, is favoring Tague's candidacy. Thus the fight between John A. Keliher and Callahan and Gartland continues, with Donovan and Attridge holding off.

With Donovan remaining neutral and John F. Fitzgerald refusing to go or the stump for Tague, Keliher declares that he has the utmost confidence in winning. His candidacy was indorsed yesterday by Michael J. Heary and five ward 6 clubs, including the Columbus Outing Club and the Columbus Associates.

Keliher's principal rally during the day was in the Hub Theatre, ward 9. Fully 2000 were in the theatre, and the reception they gave Keliher was the best that has been given any candidate during the campaign. Keliher declared emphatically at the rally that he has no fight against any faction or any man in the district.

He also spoke during the day at the Gem Theatre in East Boston, before the Cork Men's Association in Charlestown, and at the five North end clubs which indorsed him.

Keliher will speak in every ward in the district tonight, his principal rally being in Faneuil Hall.

## CONGRESSMAN MURRAY WILL VOTE FOR TAGUE

Returns from Washington to Take Part in Primary.

Congressman Murray arrived in Boston from Washington Saturday morning and will not return to the capital until after he votes at the primary election tomorrow.

"President Wilson was greatly pleased when he received the election returns from Maine and especially because of the increase of 20 per cent. in the Democratic vote," said Mr. Murray.

"The administration is now watching Massachusetts quite as much as any place and I am confident that the election returns from our state will be even more pleasing to the President than were the reports from Maine.

"I shall vote, of course, for my good friend, Peter F. Tague, for Congress to fill the place I am about to leave. I have no doubt at all that he will be nominated.

"Everybody says that the fight is between Tague and Keliher; just as the fight four years ago was between Keliher and myself. I find that all of those who were good enough to support me are now supporting Peter Tague.

"And I also find that many of those who were strong

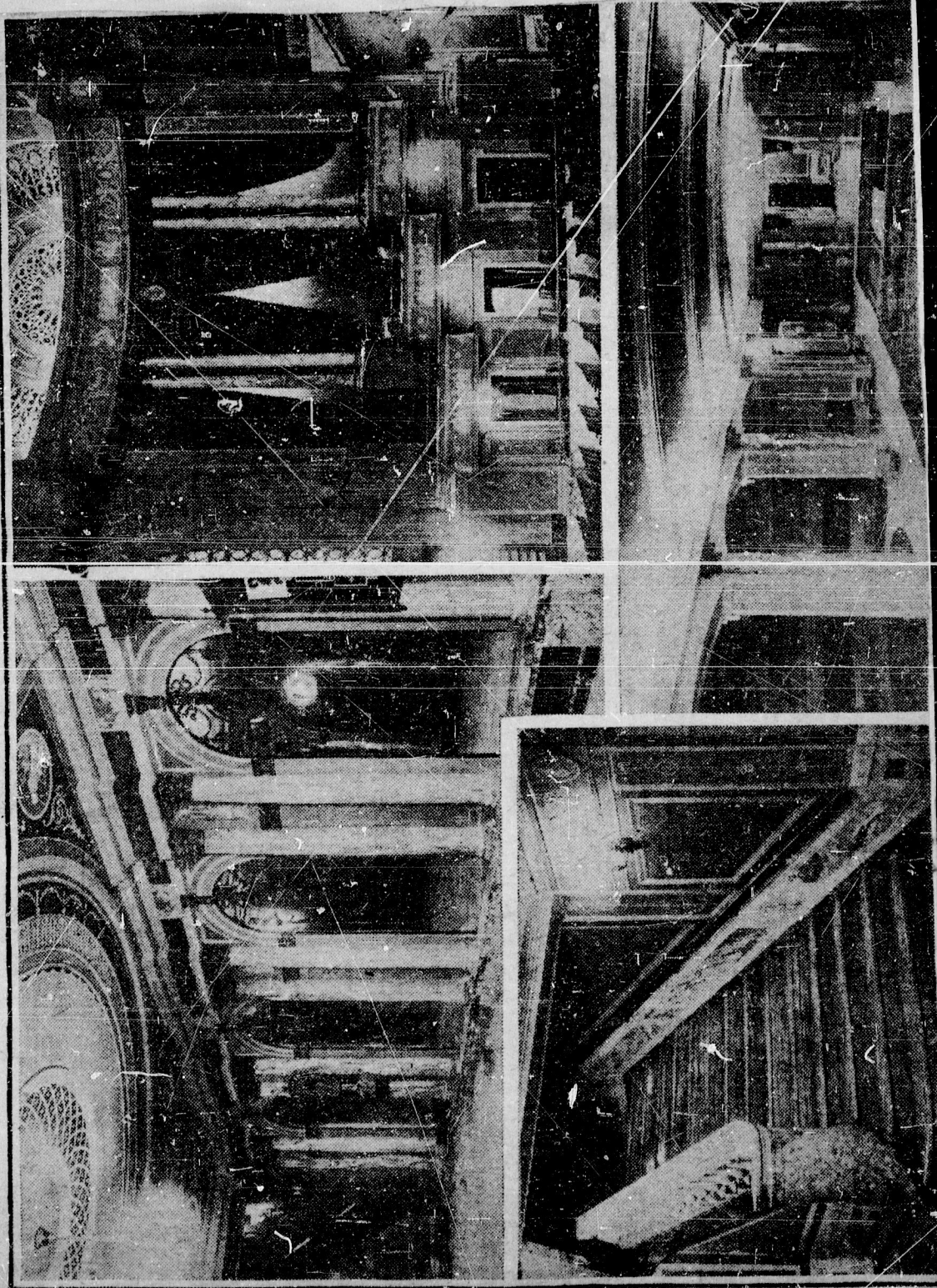


# BOSTON'S NEW \$2,000,000 THEATRE IS A MARVEL OF DECORATIVE ART

Loew's Orpheum Opened Last Evening to a Capacity Audience—Novel Features at Every Turn—Equipped Club Suite One Innovation.

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# FOUR REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL

## Positions Are Abolished, Says Commissioner Murphy.

### Matter Will Probably Go to the Courts on Appeal.

Commissioner Murphy of the Public Works Department today, by request, gave a hearing to four of the 17 employees of his department who ended their services yesterday.

They were Bliss W. Robinson, superintendent of main drainage; Frank A. McInnes, superintendent of sewer and water; Storrs L. Durkee, supervisor of permits, and Lloyd E. Chase, chief inspector of paving.

The three first named were represented by Arthur D. Hill, ex-district attorney, while David B. Kenniston represented Chase.

From the appearance of things, and the assertions of the discharged employees, the hearing was more in the light of fulfilling the law rather than a desire to get at results. As a matter of admissions on the part of three of the four, the courts will be called upon to decide the issue between them and the commissioner finally. Chase will be influenced by his counsel's decision later.

McInnes made no secret that he will appeal when he said that he intended to go the limit. Mr Hill for his clients, openly stated that he at least would get satisfaction from a higher tribunal.

The attorneys did all the talking, no testimony being admitted as to ability, length of service or the existence of complaints against any or all of the discharged employees.

"The positions have been abolished," said Mr Murphy, who during the hearing was counseled by Asst Corporation Counsel Lyons.

Mr Hill, in behalf of his clients, asked for reasons for their discharge from the service.

Commissioner Murphy simply informed him that in the interest of efficiency and economy the offices held by Hill's clients were abolished.

Mr Hill insisted on a more definite statement, asserting that there was a widespread impression that the discharges were made on political grounds. He said he would like to believe those impressions erroneous.

"If you are planning a reorganization of your department," added Mr Hill, "I think that for your interest and for the interest of the public generally you should give us a few facts about this proposed reorganization."

The commissioner declined to add further to his statement previously given.

"But," continued Mr Hill, "you must feel that the mere statement that the offices are abolished doesn't give the employees or the public the information to which they are entitled under the statutes. I urge you to give some statement—a satisfactory reason for the removals."

"No other reason than those I have already given are necessary," was the commissioner's reply.

"You can't abolish positions in name only," said Mr Hill. "It is always possible to call a policeman a constable, or a doctor or a medical man, but these changes in name do not change the character of the work they continue to perform. What is the nature of the duties of the men who take the places of my clients?"

The commissioner replied that he had answered as far as he deemed he was obliged to.

"The details of how the work of the department is to be done does not enter into this. I am the judge of that," finished Mr Murphy.

Mr Kenniston made similar efforts in behalf of Mr Chase, but the commissioner declined to give further information.

Louis K. Rourke, former commissioner, and Guy C. Emerson, expert for the Finance Commission, and former superintendent of streets, were present, but were not called upon. It was understood that both had been summoned to give evidence of the ability and efficiency of the discharged men.

The hearing was finally declared closed by Commissioner Murphy and then the counsel and their clients withdrew. The next step will be an appeal to the courts in behalf of the four.

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## HERE'S WHAT MR MOORS SAID

"The highly educated portions of this community seem ready to forfeit, so far as Boston is concerned, the self-government for which their forefathers fought the War of the Revolution."

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## AND HERE THE MAYOR'S REPLY

"No country is ever ruined by a virile, intelligent, Godfearing, patriotic people like the Irish; and no land was ever saved by little clubs of female faddists, old men with disordered livers, or pessimists croaking over imaginary good old days and ignoring the sunlit present."

"What we need in this part of America is men and mothers of men, and not gabbing spinsters and do-raising matrons in federation assembled."

"The Puritan has passed; the Anglo-Saxon is a joke; a newer and better America is here."

"Those were the halcyon days, when . . . the traders in rum, salt cod and slaves were . . . engaged with the New England Historic Genealogical Society in fabricating family histories."

"The Irish . . . had letters and learning, culture and civilization when the forebears of Colonial New England were the savage denizens of Hyperborean forests."

"These pestilent Irish . . . have made Massachusetts a fit place to live in."

"They learned . . . the value of the ballot, and proved their fitness to rule and administer States and municipalities."

"Mr Moors' . . . should retire to some quiet rural spot to normalize his liver and get the cobwebs out of his brain."

"He should learn that the New England of the Puritan and the Boston of rum, codfish and slaves are as dead as Julius Cæsar, and that this is the year 1916, and not 1620, 1720 or 1820."

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"Not a rich man's son, under 40 years of age, today is taking any important part in the political life of this city."

"Boston became a city nearly 100 years ago, with English traditions. A generation later the potato famine in Ireland drove hither for a refuge thousands of suffering people, mostly peasants."

"The third generation of these famine-stricken people is now politically dominant in this city."

"Their ancestors were united by English oppression and absentee landlordism into a compact mass of antagonism to all things Anglo-Saxon."

"We Anglo-Saxons gave them refuge here, but socially, racially, industrially and religiously the welcome was not of a kind to break the mass into individual units."

"When they became numerically supreme, as in time they did, they became also politically supreme, to our exclusion."

Gov. Walsh says two of his staff are graduates of Harvard, one of Tech, one of a Southern college, and "six are graduates of the school of hard knocks. Some of them are of different politics and environment than myself."

Judge C. T. Callahan of Holyoke, Gov. Walsh's latest appointee, has little patience with the joker in politics or in his profession. Usually mild in manner, he is capable of being aroused, and when once aroused can fight. Not long ago a Springfield probate judge offended him in court while he was trying a case. After adjournment the judge spoke to him on the street. Mr. Callahan stopped him and forbade him ever to speak to him outside of his court on pain of physical violence. There has been no further trouble between them since that painful scene.

Judge Callahan has always been a Bryan Democrat. He is a devout church member, and a widower with four children. He will be 46 Feb. 16.

The bill now before the Roads and Bridges Committee to compel all vehicles save loads of hay to carry lights at night will get more votes than last year. Some of the members of the recess committees, notably the Tuberculosis Committee, had experiences which converted them to the belief that the present law is totally inadequate. It requires lights only where there are no street lights less than 500 feet apart. Even this law is practically never enforced. Teamsters treat it as a dead letter because there are no prosecutions.

The appointment of ex-Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth as Legislative counsel in Massachusetts for the New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. is announced by Vice-Pres. Buckland.

Mr. Barnes has been given full charge of all legislative matters, and, with his assistant, George L. Almeder jr., as Legislative agent, will now be the only persons authorized to represent the New Haven in the Legislature.

The woman suffragists, who intend to open a base of operations for campaigning in wd. 8, profess to be very much interested in discovering how Martin Lomasney will regard their activities.

They say that if they meet active opposition there they will proceed to try to line up the mothers, wives and daughters in that region against any influence that opposes them.

Plans for the waging of a big campaign for woman suffrage by the Massachusetts Men's League for Equal Suffrage are announced. Headquarters have been opened at 585 Boylston st. The league will send men speakers to talk on suffrage and rallies will be held in all parts of the State. Literature will be distributed. Edwin D. Mead is president of the league and the secretary is Joseph Kelley.

## FEB - 2 - 1914 KENNY SAYS CITY IS NEAR BANKRUPTCY

Retiring President of Council Recipient of Gold Watch Presented by His Fellow Members.

Thomas J. Kenny, retiring president of the Boston City Council, was the recipient of a hunting case watch presented by his fellow members at the closing meeting. The presence of John A. Coulthart, who has been confined to his home with illness for the greater part of the year, and absence of Earnest E. Smith, who recently was credited with having opposed Kenny for Mayor from this meeting, were important other features.

Retiring President Kenny's speech was the sensational feature of the meeting. He gave a review of conditions in city affairs, declaring that, according to the present drift of things, the city is ap-

proaching practically bankruptcy. Some of the points of his speech were: Modern city governments, and Boston's in particular, do a lot for the people, but are very expensive, imposing heavy charges on the people.

He questions whether the people of Boston would give consent to the present costly policies of city government in Boston, if they were put squarely before them.

He has little faith in the ordinary comparison of tax rates, because they mean one thing in one city, quite another thing in another city. Actual sums expended by the city, and the increase in such sums by periods should be placed, rather, before the people.

The burden of taxation upon Boston for past year for government alone approaches \$50,000,000. This means that it would take the total income of 70,000 men, such as the employees of the "L," who were recently shown to be receiving an average of \$700 per year, to meet the cost of government alone, the total earning per year of 40,000 of them being for city government alone.

This would mean an army of practically all the adult men of Boston, that would require a whole day to pass a given point, each one of whom would have to turn in his whole earning.

This burden is constantly increasing. Comparisons by two year periods show that appropriations for city and county purposes alone in 1912-1913 were greater by \$10,000,000 than in 1906-1907.

Economies made possible by new charter should easily offset the increase by growth of population, increasing cost of living, and show reductions somewhere.

Responsibility is being shifted from one department to another, and explanation only by meaningless comparison of tax rates is offered.

Every addition to municipal "plant" means heavy extra addition to city's maintenance cost. It will cost \$77,500 for the first year of the new City Hall Annex alone to operate the building.

Wards 6 and 7, with only 2 p.c. of the area of city, have over 40 p.c. of real estate valuation, increase in these wards alone since 1900 being greater than in all the rest of the city together.

## FEB - 1914 POLITICAL NOTES

Councillor Guy held his usual weekly reception at the State House, Executive Department, yesterday, from 10 to 12, but it was rather slimly attended. "Shan't keep this up all the year," he said, in reply to questions. "It won't be long now before it'll be time for spring ploughing and planting. If my constituents have any business they want me to do for them, now's the accepted time. I can't be coming to the State House every Monday as well as Wednesday right through the year."

The support given by the State Board of Trade to Forester Rane's bill, to require lumbermen and farmers to take care of the slash left after wood-cutting, has attracted attention to the bill. There is some chance that a modified bill may be reported, but Senator Ward, Chairman, and other members of the Committee on Agriculture, think that the bill, as drawn, would bear pretty hard on the farmers. It may be that the bill will be amended so as to make the distance 50 feet instead of 100 within which slash must be removed. Fires cost railroad corporations heavily.

The selection by the Chamber of Commerce of ex-Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose to represent the Chamber at the State House this year, is a tribute to the ability and the popularity of the former Senator and former City Solicitor of Melrose. He could always convince, in about the fewest words of any member of the Legislature.

Gov. Walsh is much pleased at the unanimity of the Council on the affair of the plans for the Massachusetts building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There was an opportunity there for somebody to play politics. Despite the decidedly mixed elements politically, in the Council, the

year is opening with an astonishing degree of harmony.

Rep. Bothfeld of Newton, of the Rules Committee, in moving the adoption of the rule limiting speeches to 10 minutes (except the opening, on each side, 20) did not move any too early in the year. Orators are multiplying, and oratory lengthening.

Stark, cruel tragedies, piteously agonizing, so full of pathos as to excite the commiseration of the most calloused, are to be found in the pages of the first annual report of cases under the workmen's compensation act determined by committees of arbitration, the Industrial Board and the Supreme Court. Here are opportunities for genuine philanthropy, for when lives are suddenly blasted, and victims doomed to long years of suffering, the few thousand dollars allowed under even this latest and most beneficent act seems but a pittance.

For instance, a man of 47 has become totally blind because his employment required him to gaze every three minutes for 20 seconds into a furnace heated to 15,000 degrees F. He has five children, the eldest 11. He earned \$19 or \$20 a week. He is awarded \$4000, or about four years' wages. Although he knew he was fast losing his eyesight, he stuck to his work with the heroism of a Spartan, until, on the last day's one of his children was obliged to come for him with a lantern to guide him home.

Here is an opportunity for somebody to offer instruction in some employment for the blind.

## FEB - 3 - 1914.

A Boston firm that manufactured cigars sent the Mayor two boxes of 100 cigars each with the request that he send them a letter of thanks, accepting the cigars as the "administration cigar," and a photo. The Mayor replied by sending a check of \$12.50 for the cigars, expressing his gratitude for the offer, but said that he proposes to help the business interests of the city generally by his conduct of the Mayor's office rather than aid in the boosting of special articles of manufacture by such a means.

It was rather significant to some in City Hall that Mayor Curley met Thomas J. Kenny, his recent rival for the mayoralty, in a downtown hotel by appointment for a short discussion before the inaugural ceremony in Tremont Temple. Mayor Fitzgerald was given no opportunity to meet the new Mayor before the ceremony in the Temple.

An appointment by Mayor Curley that is said to be expected is that of Joseph Lundy, a well known former newspaper man and attorney, as city editor of the municipal organ, the City Record. Curley relied on Lundy to a great extent in the recent campaign for Republican support.

Despite Sheriff Quinn's statements in the Sunday papers that he will not again allow Councillor Watson into the Charles st. jail, he is likely to have to change his mind. At the dinner to the outgoing Councillors Saturday, Retiring Pres. Kenny praised Watson for the attention that he gave the jail recently, and ventured the opinion that Watson would not be unfit for the chairmanship of the next Committee on Prisons. Councillor McDonald, who is to be elected president immediately, stated that he would give Watson the chairmanship, and it will be his duty to visit and inspect the jail. As the Councillors as County Commissioners have charge of the jail, Quinn is not likely to refuse them admittance.

The Mayor's office took on the appearance of a flower shop long before City Hall was officially opened for the new Mayor. Bouquets and set pieces innumerable came in, and a corps of employees could do nothing else but handle the flowers. It was the largest display ever seen in the Mayor's office, and attested the popularity of the new Mayor.



# WILL REMOVE COMMR. EVERETT

**CURLEY SAYS HE WILL ACT  
WITHIN 15 MINUTES**

**TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AT  
TREMONT TEMPLE AT 10 A.M.**

**Will Not Visit City Hall Until  
After He Becomes Mayor—Is  
Made Member of Boston Lodge  
of Elks—Announces That He  
Will Not Attend Dinners.**

"If Mr. Everett's resignation is not in my hands 15 minutes after my inauguration, I shall remove him from office," declared Mayor-elect Curley last night. "I do not wish to name yet the man who will take his place."

He also added the information that he would not attend any banquets, dinners or social functions that do not deal directly with the improvement and development of Boston.

Patrick O'Hearn, a well-known Dorchester builder, is said to have been offered Everett's place, and it is reported that he has accepted.

Supt. of Buildings Manus Fish will also go, it is understood, as will some of the assessors, City Collector Parker, Commr. of Public Works Rourke and other department heads.

It is regarded as virtually certain that City Auditor Mitchell will remain and that City Treas. Slattery will also remain.

Mayor-elect Curley was admitted to membership in the Boston Lodge of Elks last night, at one of the largest attended sessions the lodge ever had. Eighteen others were also initiated.

Congressman Curley will be inaugurated Mayor at 10.30 a.m. in Tremont Temple. He will not go to City Hall before the exercises, as is generally done, but will meet the Mayor in Room C at Tremont Temple.

The exercises in Tremont Temple will begin when Councillor Walter Ballantyne, the senior member of the Council, calls the Council to order in the main hall. He will then appoint a committee to wait upon the Mayor-elect and inform him that the Council is awaiting his presence.

A procession will then form, composed of the Mayor-elect, Mayor Fitzgerald, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court, Mgr. Splaine, the chaplain, ex-Mayors and heads of departments, and march to the hall, and Councillor Ballantyne will resign the gavel at once to Mayor-elect Curley, who will call upon Mgr. Splaine to offer prayer.

The oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice. Mayor Curley will then in turn administer the oath to the three new members of the Council, Daniel J. McDonald, George W. Coleman and William H. Woods.

The reading of the Mayor's inaugural will follow. It is said this will take about 45 minutes.

Gov. Walsh and a detail from his staff are expected and some of the Massachusetts Congressmen are planning to come on from Washington to attend.

**NO ASSESSMENT  
OF CITY FIREMEN**

Fire Commr. Cole in a report to the Mayor says:—

"In my opinion, no assessments for campaign funds were made, either directly or indirectly, upon any member or officer of the Boston Fire Department, nor do I find any basis for thinking that there have been."

Commr. Cole made an investigation at the request of the City Council, in response to rumors of assessments during the municipal campaign.

His report, after declaring that he could find no basis for any such stories, continues:—

"The allegation of any assessment implies action by those in authority, and there is no ground for believing that such action was taken or even contemplated."

"In this connection I will say further that I have also investigated the statements of assessments on the officers and members of the department for their recent increase in salary, and I find no evidence that any assessments were made in any way, shape or manner. Furthermore, I find no evidence that a member of the department even engaged counsel, and the only parties engaged in the increase were His Honor the Mayor and the Fire Commissioner."

## MAYOR SATISFIED WITH HIS SHOWING

Mayor Fitzgerald in a final statement discusses the financial aspect of his administration and claims the showing is most creditable. He says in part:—

"I am very glad to say that my administration closes with a balance of more than \$700,000 in the treasury on the right side; \$500,000 in general revenue and \$200,000 in water revenue. Considering the fact that the average balance for 20 years back has been less than \$200,000 this is a splendid showing. If the percentage of collection of 1913 taxes had been as large as 1911 and 1912, the balance would be \$150,000 greater, but because of tight money the past few months, which only eased up within the last few days, and poor business, the percentage of collections is about one half of 1 p.c. less than the previous two years, making the difference stated above, which will go to the credit of the next administration. Four years ago when I entered office there was a balance of \$900,000 in general revenue, and a deficit of about \$218,000 in water revenue. One million dollars of the surplus of \$1,500,000 at the end of my first year has been appropriated for the building of the City Hall Annex, the first instance in recent history at least where tax money was spent for building purposes outside of school buildings. My administration is likewise the only one that has spent tax money for the erection of school buildings, \$1,400,000 being spent for this purpose in the past four years."

"Considering the fact that in addition to this \$2,400,000 there were appropriations of \$2,000,000 more from tax money for public improvements ordinarily provided for through loans, the showing is a most creditable one. The net debt of the city shows an increase of less than \$1,000,000, the smallest increase by all odds in any four years of the city's history for the past 25 years."

"I desire to thank the members of the City Council for their splendid assistance in making this record, also the heads of departments, and city officials and city workers generally for their zeal and fidelity in the tasks enjoined upon them, the Chamber of Commerce, the Press, the Legislature, the City Club, the United Improvement Assn. and the local organizations in each section of the city, and the thousands of citizens who, by their attendance at town meetings and by suggestions in person and by letter, have aided Boston so notably."

According to the auditor's statement, it cost Mayor Fitzgerald in the last year of his administration \$15,172,296.11 to run those departments that are under the mayor's control. It cost the Hibbard administration in its last year only \$12,551,766.48.

## COLEMAN PRAISES MAYOR CURLEY

**Declares That His Opinion of New  
Executive Has Undergone Complete  
Change.**

George W. Coleman, recently elected a member of the City Council, sounded high praise of Mayor Curley, his ideas and his sincerity in telling the Twentieth Century Club during a discussion of municipal administration how completely his ideas about the Mayor had changed in the past two weeks.

"I cannot remember," said Mr. Coleman, "that in 20 years I have changed so much towards a person as I have towards Mr. Curley. Everything I had heard about him was prejudicial to him, with the single exception of a statement to the effect that his word was as good as his bond, and that is a mighty good foundation stone to build upon. Well, when I came into contact with and heard him I was amazed."

The discussion was opened by Matthew Hale, who spoke on the city charter.

"A good many persons hoped that under the new charter the so-called reform elements of the city would be successful in electing Mayors," he said. "We have had two elections since then, and the only result of the new charter as to Mayor seems to have been that of reforming the Mayors who were elected against the reform forces."

## FEB-9-1914 THE MAYOR AND THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

Without exposing old sores, it may be said that the first city administration was not characterized by perfect harmony, between the Mayor and the Finance Commission. There was friction most of the time. The Mayor constantly wanted measures, which the Commissioners could not see their way to approve, and the Commission frequently was extremely critical of the Mayor. It should not be too much to hope that the story of dissension between the Mayor and the Finance Commission will not be carried over into the present administration. The Commission is a powerful body, under the provisions of the present charter, and the Mayor should be able to see the need for cordial relations, between himself and the body, which can do so much toward shaping the policies of the city. At the start all is clear. May both Mr. Curley and the members of the Commission see the necessity for peaceful relations, with one another. If such relations are maintained, the city will be much the better for it.

## FEB-1914 PRESIDENT MAY COME MARCH 17

President Wilson may be the city's guest on the occasion of this year's March 17 celebration as the result of efforts that are being made by Mayor Curley.

The Mayor talked with Sec. Tumulty over the telephone during the morning, and was informed that there is a strong chance that the President will come here.

The President has a rule against the acceptance of such invitations as Boston extends, but as a favor to Mayor Curley, Sec. Tumulty told him, the President may break the rule on this occasion.



# CURLEY PROMISES MANY CHANGES

## HOLDS SPOILS SYSTEM RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBT

### Points Out New Policies Calling for Economy and Efficiency to Be Tried in His Administration.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—The present system of election has resulted in the substitution of absolute liberty of election for party dictation, and marks the termination as a controlling factor in municipal campaigns of pledges, promises and obligations invariably redeemed at the expense of the public treasury. This old order, which I trust is happily ended, is largely responsible for our present tax rate and debt, which if permitted to increase during the next quarter of a century as it has in the past would serve as an insuperable barrier to financial investors seeking location for industries so vitally essential to the well-being of the entire people.

The United States Census Reports upon the per capita net debt of eight leading cities for 1902 and 1912 discloses the astonishing fact that Baltimore, whose net debt has nearly doubled in ten years, because of the great holocaust visited upon that city, has nevertheless a debt \$25.08 per capita less than is the debt of Boston; that San Francisco, the per capita debt of which in 1902 was \$1.72 has today, despite an earthquake and a great conflagration, and an almost complete reconstruction of the municipality, a debt less than half as great per capita as is the debt of Boston; that Philadelphia, whose boulevards are perhaps unequalled by any city in the country, has a per capita debt of \$45.78 less than the per capita net debt of Boston. The figures are indeed illuminating:

| City.         | 1902.   | 1912.   | Change. | Per cent of change |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| Chicago       | \$26.23 | \$28.62 | +\$2.40 | +9.15              |
| Philadelphia  | 38.94   | 60.64   | +21.70  | +55.73             |
| St. Louis     | 28.76   | 33.72   | +5.04   | +13.00             |
| Baltimore     | 42.52   | 81.34   | +38.82  | +91.30             |
| Cleveland     | 42.28   | 79.53   | +37.25  | +88.10             |
| Buffalo       | 48.02   | 57.61   | +9.59   | +19.97             |
| San Francisco | 1.72    | 51.16   | +49.44  | +2,874.42          |
| Boston*       | 95.58   | 106.42  | +10.84  | +11.34             |

\*Net debt of the County of Suffolk is included in Boston's net debt.

The per capita cost of maintenance reveals the astonishing fact that the payment by the city of Boston, including our Suffolk County payment, is \$3.70 per capita greater for maintenance than the great metropolis of New York, and, in fact, exceeds the per capita cost for maintenance of every leading city in the entire United States; that during the 10-year period 1902-12 the per capita cost of maintenance in St. Louis has been reduced from \$23.96 to \$19.40, and that Chicago, which today practically embraces a territory many times greater in area than Boston, bears a per capita maintenance cost slightly more than half as great as that of the city of Boston, and the data as prepared by the United States Census Bureau is deserving of consideration.

| City.         | 1902.   | 1912.   |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| New York      | \$22.67 | \$32.73 |
| Chicago       | 19.40   | 20.17   |
| Philadelphia  | 18.99   | 20.59   |
| St. Louis     | 23.96   | 19.40   |
| Baltimore     | 12.68   | 15.38   |
| Cleveland     | 12.65   | 19.33   |
| Buffalo       | 13.87   | 23.55   |
| San Francisco | 16.95   | 24.46   |
| Boston        | 34.40   | 36.43   |

N. B.—Boston's payments include those of Suffolk County.

I believe, in justice to myself and those men responsible for my election as Mayor, that the public should be fully informed as to the conditions of the municipal treasury, which in 1900-19 contained at the end

of the year unappropriated cash amounting to \$955,888.62; in 1910-11, \$1,486,805.83; 1911-12, \$1,003,248.42; in 1912-13, \$557,267.47, and today, the year 1913-14, about \$500,000. But it must be understood that the unappropriated cash now in the treasury in all probability is there in consequence of payments upon outstanding taxes by persons who, through fear that their property might be sold for unpaid taxes, have within the past 10 days made payments that under ordinary conditions would not be in the treasury until April or May.

It is not my purpose to present these facts either as a criticism or condemnation, but it is apparent to me as it must be to every citizen that if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.

The wisdom of those honored men who have preceded me in the office of Mayor in developing a park system, which today is a source of health, pleasure and pride to the community, is worthy of praise.

The Boston of today, however, should be more than a city beautiful, and should throb and vibrate with the hum of industry intermingled with the happy smiles of a contented and prosperous people, whose source of happiness may be traced to profitable employment found not outside of but in Boston.

Every city in the country today is striving to develop industry, and we should be no laggard in this all-important work.

The imperative need of promoting the industrial life of the municipality warrants the public-spirited citizenship of Boston in making a sacrifice for the good of the people. The industrial development of neighboring cities and towns in Massachusetts, where the supply of skilled and unskilled labor is less than is found in Boston, despite the fact that the tax rate in the several cities and towns exceeds the Boston tax rate in most cases by more than 12 p.c., has been largely due to the fact that realty values adjacent to railroads are lower than obtain in Boston.

In my opinion, the tender of a site with a railroad siding without cost to manufacturers agreeing to locate in Boston would be sufficient to offset the disadvantage at present confronting the industrial growth of the city.

I propose during my administration to contribute \$1000 of my salary annually, and shall invite similar contributions from 1000 public-spirited citizens for the promotion of industry in the manner above set forth. And, in my opinion, if a fixed policy of this nature is established and encouraged, it will be possible in the succeeding 10 years to add more than fifty million dollars to the realty value of Boston, and provide opportunities for profitable employment to not less than 20,000 of its inhabitants.

### Supply Department.

The imperative need of a central purchasing department, through which supplies shall be contracted for, must be apparent to every citizen. Supplies now required for the various departments of this municipality are purchased in retail rather than wholesale quantities and at retail rather than wholesale prices.

Failure to take advantage of seasonable purchasing invariably results in payment of excessive price for commodities in general. The adoption of a modern system of auditing, through which bills may be discounted in 10 days or less, thereby enabling the city to enjoy and receive an advantage common to every business concern, namely, cash discounts on 10-day payments, would result in a considerable saving to the taxpayers.

I therefore recommend such legislation as will result in the purchase of all supplies through the Supply Department for every department, and that advantage be taken of seasonable purchasing and cash discounts, to the end that the present archaic and grossly wasteful system may end.

### Monthly Conference on Municipal Planning.

A monthly conference on city planning

to be participated in by committees representing the Church, including every denomination; the Press, a representative of each daily newspaper; Capital, a representative of each leading industry; and

Labor, a representative of each of the larger labor organizations, to plan a policy constructive in character and anticipating 20 or more years' growth in our municipal life, is necessary. I am a firm believer in the value of publicity, and as sunlight destroys the microbes that lurk in dark and damp places, so, in my opinion, by making the city's business become the property of all, rather than the office holders alone, it will result in the elimination of graft and corruption and the development of that degree of efficiency and economy at this time imperative. The combined brain power of these men, all of whom are dependent upon the prosperity of the municipality, should make easy of solution those problems that are most difficult to solve, namely, increasing debt, increasing tax rate, increasing demands for public improvements and failure to progress rapidly along industrial, mercantile and commercial lines. A commission of this character created 20 years ago would have been sufficiently powerful to prevent the adoption of our present unsightly, and from a property standpoint injurious, elevated system and our short-sighted and wholly inadequate system of tunnels and subways.

### City's Gross Debt.

The gross debt of the city 19 years ago was \$88,149,106, and today is \$120,525,531.01, and upon this vast sum, which 19 years ago represented an interest charge, including interest on metropolitan assessments, of \$4,500,848, we today are compelled to pay an interest charge of \$6,168,853. When one considers that the amount now paid in interest annually on outstanding indebtedness represents the equivalent of the taxation collected on property valued at \$358,654,245, the need of a City Planning Conference that will devise ways and means of providing for pressing and legitimate needs, while presenting a remedy for our present financial ills, must be apparent.

It is not my purpose to criticize my predecessor in the office of Mayor for the present financial condition of Boston, but it is my determination that the policy of discharging political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury shall cease.

The pay-rolls in 1903 and 1904 were \$12,208,743.04 for all city departments, and the pay-rolls for 1913 and 1914 will total \$15,507,768.33 for all departments, and this tremendous increase, for which I am in no wise responsible, calls for the exercise of economy and efficiency in a most pronounced degree.

I assume that the men selected to serve as members of the Conference on City Planning, all of whom are leaders in their several walks of life, will render a great service to myself and those who may succeed me in determining the line of demarcation where humane and just treatment ends and where profligate and unjustifiable expenditure begins in the matter of wages paid men in the service of the city.

I believe, in justice to the taxpayers and to the men in charge of the various municipal departments, that in November of each year all requests and recommendations for salary increases for the ensuing year should be submitted in the department estimates, and that changes in salaries other than those contained in the budget shall not be allowed or considered during the year. The adoption of this system, coupled with general equalization of salaries, would result in the fullest possible measure of justice to men in the city service and the substitution of merit for political favor.

### Municipal Efficiency.

The necessity for promoting the highest efficiency in the various branches of the municipality's activities merits serious thought upon the part of every citizen.

has been my observation that the ef-

Continued next page.



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Agency of men in the sewer service at the end of 10 years of service is not infrequently impaired at least 25 p.c., largely through the exacting character of the work performed by them and the exposure incidental thereto, resulting largely in diseases which cause great suffering.

In my opinion, when additional men are required for other branches of the city service, transfers should be made from men in the sewer service, and that all men hereafter appointed to the city service as laborers should work not in excess of five years in the sewer service; at the expiration of five years be transferred to the sanitary service; at the expiration of five years in this service be transferred to the street cleaning service; at the expiration of five years in this service be transferred to the paving or water services, and at the expiration of five years in these services be transferred to the Department of Park and Recreation.

I would further urge that hereafter positions as watchmen, stablemen, yardmen, storekeeper or similar positions not requiring excessive labor be filled through appointment of men who have been crippled in the service or become so advanced in years as to render it impossible for them to do as much work as younger men.

The present wage and pension system warrants the belief that an honor and a merit system can be adopted through which increases in inspection force will be unnecessary, and such reduction in inspection force as may result from resignations, transfers or otherwise should remain unfilled.

#### Street Construction.

The change in our traffic system occasioned by the substitution of motor-driven vehicles for those drawn by horses renders necessary a change in our system of street construction from macadam and telford to some street surfacing more durable and the maintenance of which will be less expensive. The importance of this departure is best appreciated when one realizes that more than 200 miles of street in Boston today are constructed of macadam and telford, which during a great portion of the year are unsightly, unsanitary and at times, because of climatic conditions, rendered almost impassable for pedestrians. In my opinion, a conference of engineers should be called to determine the most durable and economic material and method of street construction for the future.

#### Water and Sewerage Service.

The failure of our water and sewerage service to adequately meet the requirements occasioned by increased population in various sections of our city is a problem, the solution of which at an early date is most imperative.

#### Reformation.

The abolition of the Parental School at West Roxbury and the correctional institutions at Rainsford Island, where boys are committed for truancy or misdemeanors, should for the welfare of the community at once be undertaken. A departure from the present system and the substitution of a farming-out policy would protect the boy from the contamination of older lads than himself more versed in criminality and save him to society and a useful future, and in addition represent a considerable saving to the municipality.

#### Inebriates.

Medical experts today are unanimous in the opinion that drunkenness is a disease, and such being the case, for the protection of unfortunates thus afflicted, a system of segregation should be adopted, which I here recommend. The adoption of this system, coupled with humane treatment, would render unnecessary further increase in the number of officers now required for the supervision of these cases, and bring about a reduction in the cost of maintenance at our correctional institutions.

#### Elections and Primaries.

The present system of holding primaries and elections for municipal office at a time when the weather is unusually se-

vere, resulting in a low percentage of votes cast, demands a change in date.

In my opinion, the convenience of the electorate and the duplication of expense merits the holding of city election upon the same day as state election.

A bill of this character presented to the Legislature at an early date would appear advisable, since it would be of benefit to all the people and in addition result in a reduction of expense in the conduct of the Election Department.

#### Clarkman Fund.

The George F. Parkman Fund will, unless present tendencies are checked, serve a purpose rather than that intended by the donor.

The use of the income from this fund should hereafter be applied strictly to maintenance purposes, and if so utilized will prove the blessing to all intended by the donor.

#### Conclusion.

Special privilege in any form is objectionable, and the removal of this cancer from the body politic must be undertaken at once, since the welfare of the entire community is paramount to the wishes or welfare of any particular element of the community.

From time to time during my administration, as necessity requires, it is my purpose to depart from the custom that has obtained in the past and appear before your honorable body and present for your consideration my views upon such matters as in my opinion may for the welfare of all be deserving of consideration.

It is my purpose, gentlemen of the Council, to administer the affairs of the municipality in a humane, honorable, just, efficient and constructive manner, and in this work I solicit your co-operation and that of every citizen interested in the welfare of Boston, to the end that God may guide our efforts and that at the termination of our service the people whom we have been elected to serve may, in consequence of our labors, enjoy a greater measure of happiness and prosperity.

Practically all the department heads were in conference with the new Mayor before he quitted his office late last night.

In the matter of the changes that the new Mayor will make, it was given out unofficially that these will come mostly when the terms of the department heads not wanted in office by Curley expire.

#### May Will Be Busy.

The majority of the department heads come up for reappointment during the month of May, and it is therefore likely that the changes will not be announced for a month or two yet.

None of the various department heads whom street talk has slated for removal presented their resignations, the new Mayor not getting a single resignation or offer of one, except Logue's, during the day.

The force in the Mayor's office remained just the same as under Mayor Fitzgerald, with the exceptions that former Sec. Moore was only a volunteer in the office yesterday, while the new Mayor is getting accustomed to the job, and Miss Evans, an assistant secretary under the Fitzgerald administration, went out with the Fitzgerald administration.

Mayor Curley had no statement to make of changes, if any there are to be made, in the office force, other than these.

The new Mayor started his administration without a permanent private secretary. Stanley Wilcox, Curley's secretary as Congressman, took office as first assistant secretary, and Edward L. Dolan as second assistant secretary. Francis L. Daly, Curley's business partner and treasurer of his campaign committee, served as acting private secretary during the day. It was stated that the announcement of the permanent secretary will be made early today.

#### Mayor's Inauguration.

Mayor Curley took the oath of office with all the usual pomp and ceremony at 10.41 a.m. Curiously enough, with a single exception, Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath

of office, all the officers taking the leading parts in the ceremony of inauguration were the leading political opponents of the new Mayor.

#### A Cool Greeting.

The most interesting feature of the inaugural was the meeting of the incoming and the outgoing Mayor in an ante-room of the Temple. Mayor Fitzgerald was on hand with the heads of departments, the chaplain, Monsignor Splaine; ex-Mayors Hart and Quincy, and some friends of the new Mayor, promptly at 10 a.m. The new Mayor remained away from the room, however, until about five minutes before the exercises were due to start. As he entered the door, Mayor Fitzgerald was almost directly in front of him, but Curley turned to his left and began shaking hands with the ex-Mayors, the chaplain and the others. Mayor Fitzgerald was watching for him to get around to him, and when his turn came, in that way, had his hand out. Curley grasped it, shook it once, and dropped it, said "How do you do, Mr. Mayor," and passed on to others.

A few minutes after, the two met in the center of the room and posed for pictures but held no conversation, nor later until the new mayor was inaugurated.

#### Fitzgerald in Back Seat.

In the procession to the platform Mayor Fitzgerald, for the first time in years, was forced to "take a back seat," being in line with ex-Mayors Hart and Quincy behind the Chief Justice and staff, Sheriff Quinn and the new Mayor.

Curley's entrance upon the platform was the signal for a wild burst of applause. In fact, every movement was wildly greeted, the meeting appearing much more like a reception on election night to a successful candidate than the dignified ceremony of the inauguration.

Mrs. Curley and the Mayor's children occupied a reserved section of the first balcony overlooking the platform with a party of 20 specially invited guests.

Mrs. Michael J. Splaine offered the prayer. Walter Ballantyne as presiding officer introduced Chief Justice Rugg who swore in the new Mayor at exactly 10.41. The new Mayor swore in Daniel J. McDonald, William H. Woods and George W. Coleman as members of the city council.

Then came Mayor Curley's inaugural address.

#### Thousands Watch for Mayor.

Thousands lined the sidewalks of Tremont st. and School st. on the course the new Mayor took in going from the scene of the inaugural exercises to his new office in City Hall.

Old City Hall itself was jammed with people. Repeated calls for police officers had to be sent to Station 2 in order to have enough men to handle the crowd until all the available reserves of the station were located in City Hall. These had to fight a passage up the stairs to the little office in the corner of the second floor that belongs personally to the Mayor for the Mayor himself.

#### Removes Everett.

True to his campaign promise, Mayor Curley as the first act of his administration, ordered the removal of Building Commr. Arthur G. Everett.

Turning from the book of acceptance and before he would consent to open his second reception he asked for a stenographer to take the dictation of the discharge of Everett.

In an interview before he had received the formal notice of removal, Everett stated that he will compel the new Mayor to make charges and prove them before he will relinquish the office.

The notice simply read "for the good of the service."

Mayor Curley immediately nominated Patrick O'Hearn of Dorchester, a prominent builder, for Commr. Everett's place.

This was the first appointment of the new administration.



## Miss Sarah Purser Governor of National Gallery of Ireland

Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 3.—Miss Sarah Purser was today appointed governor and guardian of the National Gallery of Ireland by the Earl of Aberdeen, the lord lieutenant. The position is one of the most important in the British art world. Miss Purser was already an honorary member of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

## KNOWS NOT MAYOR'S REASON

### Arthur G. Everett, Deposed by Curley, Will Take No Means to Determine His Act

Arthur G. Everett will take no means to ascertain the reasons for his removal as building commissioner by Mayor Curley.

"Whatever may have been the mayor's reason, I am ignorant of it," he said. "Furthermore, I shall not take any means—even though I had recourse—to determine his act. I have known the new mayor for several years and on every occasion we met our relations were always friendly. I do not think he was actuated by any animus, neither do I think he was attempting to play politics."

Mr. Everett then called attention to the department of which until yesterday afternoon he was head. He declared it was in excellent condition, and that, as far as he knew, needed nothing to better it.

"There are sufficient inspectors and all of them perfectly capable men. I am sure that more men are not needed."

## FITZGERALD ANSWERS CURLEY

### Declares That 1913 Tax Collections Were Less Than 1912 and That Curley Should Tell Whole Story on Debt Question

John F. Fitzgerald, who smarted under the criticism of Mayor Curley's inaugural in Tremont Temple, sent out a statement in reply to the tax collection statements and with relations to the city's debt. He said:

"Mayor Curley is mistaken when he says that 'if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.' The records at the city collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year of but two-thirds of one per cent, and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes of one-half of one per cent, making a difference of but \$35,000, which is a long way off from \$528,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, \$150,000 to \$200,000 would have been added to the surplus."

"Then, again, 1913 had fifty-three weekly payrolls, against fifty-two ordinarily, and \$200,000 was lost to the surplus by the additional week. More than \$500,000 was spent for new school buildings and other permanent improvements, which formerly came from loans."

"No other administration but mine handled these problems. Therefore this surplus of \$528,000 in tax money and \$227,000 in water income, \$755,000 in all, as against an average of less than \$200,000 in all administrations outside of Mayor Hibbard's and my own, is a record that speaks for itself."

"Boston has greater assets in property than any other city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt as quoted by the mayor in-

cludes twenty-odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting, are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston. Baltimore's surface sewage flows down the streets. Philadelphia hires many of its school buildings. Many Western cities which I have visited hire buildings for city hall use. Loans for street construction in most Western cities are charged directly against owners of property, as against the city here, which is charged with the loan and collects the assessments."

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures, as far as cost is concerned, as it is in business establishments."

"Special assessments are the rule in many places, while Boston collects its bill as a whole. If Boston is as costly to govern as the mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places where the tax rate is from \$2 to \$6 larger than Boston's?"

## LEAVES THE L STREET BATH

### Captain Michael F. Kelley Resigns as Superintendent After Eleven Years' Service

After a service of nineteen years in the bath department, eleven of which was as superintendent of the L-Street baths, Captain Michael F. Kelley has resigned. In 1894 he began his connection with the L-street bathhouse. While there he made several rescues each year. For eight years he was a life-guard and for the last eleven years he had been superintendent.

## RUSH TO MAYOR'S OFFICE

### Crowd There on Curley's Early Arrival

### Trembling Officials Among the Callers

### Groups of Unemployed Seek City Relief

### Stephen O'Meara Opposes Curley's Plan

They came singly and in groups to the mayor's office today—an almost unbroken line from ten o'clock on.

Department heads and members of boards and commissions, trembling in their boots and with resignations in their pockets, sought their first interview. Other city employees, political workers for Curley in the recent campaign, would-be office holders, delegations of the unemployed, women who wished aid in their distress and others with a variety of requests demanded admission at the gate. At eleven o'clock there were forty callers in the outer office. The new mayor peeked through the door and quick as a flash threw open the portals, bidding all enter at once. In that way he figured on disposing of the entire crowd much more readily than by taking them one by one. In half an hour the office was cleared and a fresh batch of applicants was ready to be served.

This was the busiest day for a Boston mayor for years. Police Commissioner O'Meara was one of the first callers. He was closeted with the mayor for half an hour. On his departure Mr. Curley told the press that he had talked with the commissioner about the proposed new quarters for the police of division 2 (Court square) and other matters regarding the depart-

ment. Mr. Fitzgerald had plans drawn for a new municipal building on the site of the old Probate Building, the first three floors and basement to be used as a police station. Mr. Curley found that the police commissioner favored a new station on the City Hall avenue side. The mayor asked the commissioner's opinion as to the advisability of eliminating station 2 entirely and accommodating the men at the houses of police divisions 3 and 4. The commissioner opposed this plan on the ground that one hundred men were enough for a police captain to handle. The mayor was asked if he had any intention of lopping off the increases in salary recently given the police, and he replied in the negative.

Thomas M. Moore, commissioner general of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco, was another caller in company with Charles A. Power, secretary of the Massachusetts Commission. Mr. Moore invited the mayor to attend.

Morrison I. Swift, accompanied by a delegation of the unemployed, called to obtain a permit for the use of the Parkman bandstand on the Common to address the unemployed next Saturday afternoon. The permit was granted. Mr. Swift estimates that there are twenty thousand men out of work in Boston. He asked the mayor if it would be advisable for the city to set aside money for the purchase of food for these men, and Mr. Curley told him that the present condition of city finances would not warrant it. Mr. Swift departed with the idea of interesting leading Boston business men in that suggestion. A delegation of Socialists asked the mayor to throw open the armories to house the unemployed, but as the armories are under State control the proposal was not successful.

The mayor called the office of the Secretary of the Navy by telephone with regard to the award of the supply ship contract. The contract, it is understood, will be awarded today, but no action had been taken at noon. The mayor is confident that the ship will be built at the local yard and that it will be the beginning of much work of that sort there.

City Collector Parker reported that the tax collections for the year ending Jan. 31, 1914, were \$37,519,647.59, as against \$35,032,698.54 of the year before, an increase of \$2,486,949.05. These figures, therefore, disprove the statement of Mr. Fitzgerald that tax collections had been less this year than during the previous year. All property on which taxes of 1912 have not been paid will be sold at public auction Wednesday, March 11, in the basement of City Hall.

No change in department heads was made during the day. David I. Shaw, one of the leading Curley supporters in the campaign, who, it had been rumored, would be appointed fire commissioner, was an early caller. He denied the story that the fire commissioners or any other place had been offered him. James P. Magenis was closeted with the mayor and Mr. Shaw, but had nothing to say about the matter talked over. Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke, who had been slated for early removal, is sticking to his job at the mayor's request, and there appears to be no indication that he will be asked to resign. Mr. Rourke is calling for new bids for a new pumping station for the Union Park sewer, those received in response to the first specifications being turned down by the mayor, who believes there is some understanding among the bidders.

Chairman John M. Minton of the election commissioners is not only filling that position today, but also the positions of building commissioner and corporation counsel. He is entitled to the compensation of the highest salaried position, that of corporation counsel, \$9000 a year. John A. Sullivan's name as corporation counsel was sent to the Civil Service Commission today. Under the law it must remain on the tab for seven days.



### School Committee Organizes and Votes to Put More Responsibility on Sub-Masters

The first meeting of the Boston School Committee for 1914 was held last night when George E. Brock was reelected chairman and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., was reelected treasurer.

An order, introduced by Mr. Lee, was passed, seeking to give sub-masters in the schools wider administrative authority. The order requests the superintendent to ascertain from the principals of schools what duties other than classroom teaching, and especially what administrative responsibility and opportunity for initiative they have assigned to their respective sub-masters; to impress upon principals the importance of the assignment of such responsibility and opportunity, and to consult with them as to the best methods to that end.

In consequence of a request by John H. Crafts, janitor of the Plummer school-house, for a year's leave of absence, Custodian Mulvey was ordered to report to the board the names of all janitors in the system who are more than seventy years of age and others who are incapacitated for service, in order that they may be replaced by younger and abler men. Mr. Crafts, who is seventy-seven years old and a veteran of the Civil War, was granted the leave, because he is extremely hard of hearing. He will be given half pay.

John C. Brodhead, assistant director of the Department of Manual Arts, was granted leave from April 6 to June 30 to visit Munich, Germany, and make a study of industrial education in that city.

As the result of an order introduced by Mr. Lee, the director of school hygiene was requested to investigate the condition of 4500 anemic children in the schools who are not in open-air rooms and to take steps to provide them with the same treatment as regards food, instruction, etc., as is given to the five hundred children who are in open-air classes.

The business agent was authorized to issue permits to children residing on Baker street, Hyde Park, to attend school in Dedham, the tuition to be paid by Boston.

The sixth annual report of the board of trustees of the Permanent School Pension Fund, James W. Dunphy, chairman, showed that \$72,893.19 in pensions was paid during the year. The total principal and income on Jan. 31, 1914, was \$200,890.76.

The business agent was authorized to issue car tickets during the coming year for the use of pupils in pre-vocational centres when doing constructive work in school districts distant from the centres to which they belong, at a cost not to exceed \$500.

### FEB-3-1914 FIREMEN NOT ASSESSED

### Commissioner Cole Replies to City Council Request for Investigation

No evidence that Boston firemen were assessed for campaign funds has been discovered by Commissioner Cole, who investigated by order of the City Council. Commissioner Cole reports as follows:

Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston:

Dear Sir—In accordance with a vote of the City Council, I have made a thorough investigation relative to whether or not the members of the Fire Department were assessed, directly or indirectly, for campaign funds on behalf of any candidate for office at the municipal election held in this city Jan. 13, 1914.

In my opinion no assessments for campaign funds were made, either directly or indirectly, upon any member or officer of the Boston Fire Department, nor do I find any basis for thinking that there have been. The allegation of any assess-

ment implies action by those in authority, and there is no ground for believing that such action was taken or even contemplated.

In this connection I will say further that I have also investigated the statements of assessments on the officers and members of the department for their recent increase in salary, and I find no evidence that any assessments were made in any way, shape or manner. Furthermore, I find no evidence that a member of the department even engaged counsel, and the only parties engaged in the increase were his honor the mayor and the Fire Commissioner.

Yours very respectfully,  
Charles H. Cole,  
Fire Commissioner.

### FEB-3-1914 CURLEY HONORS SULLIVAN

### Makes Him Law Director of Administration

### "Too Valuable Man to Have Outside Breastworks"

### If Lawyer Can Save the City Million Annually

### Finance Board Head Accepts Corbett's Position

### Appointment Caused Sensation on Street

### Regarded Most Effective Thrust at "Fitz"

### And as Strong Move for the Reform Aid

Mayor Curley today appointed John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, as corporation counsel to succeed Joseph A. Corbett, and Mr. Sullivan accepted the position, which pays \$9000 a year.

At noon Corporation Counsel Corbett had a long talk with the new mayor and told him that he purposed to send his resignation at once. The mayor replied that he would accept it. Half an hour later Mr. Sullivan called at the mayor's office by appointment and was tendered the position. Mr. Sullivan, on leaving City Hall for his office in the Tremont Building, told the newspaper men that he would resign as chairman of the Finance Commission without delay.

Mayor Curley, in speaking of Mr. Sullivan's appointment, said: "I believe that in the present condition of the city finances if Mr. Sullivan is able to do one-half of what he says he can do, that is to save the city \$1,000,000 annually without the removal of a single laborer or mechanic, he is too valuable a man to have on the outside of the breastworks, and we need him for the good of the service."

Curley's appointment of Mr. Sullivan was received at City Hall with profound surprise. The attitude of the mayor toward the chairman of the Finance Commission has been in the past as bitter as his attitude toward the so-called reformers that

he has ever sought to belittle, especially during his service as alderman and city councillor. The appointment is taken to mean that Curley has started in with earnestness to carry out the promises made by him since his election to give the city the best administration possible. Before the City Council at the Parker House dinner yesterday afternoon, Curley made a deep impression by his professions of the highest ideals of city service. He stated that he realized that he would be "the most hated man in Boston," in certain quarters, but that he had determined on his course and would carry out his policy of efficiency without fear or favor. So earnestly were these statements received that nearly every member of the Council avowed his intention to uphold the hands of the mayor and work in harmony with him for the best interests of the city, the utterances of Thomas J. Kenny, whom Mr. Curley defeated for mayor, being specially pronounced in that regard.

Mayor Curley referred to Mr. Sullivan in the connection of being able to save the city \$1,000,000 annually and evidently had in mind the fifth annual report of the Finance Commission just issued, which discussed at length the waste in the department of public works, the concluding paragraph being as follows:

The Commission has at hand reports on certain branches of the department which indicate that lax conditions exist to a greater or less degree throughout the department. The Commission believes that at least \$350,000 a year could have been saved by the department without reducing the number or compensation of the employees. If there had been a genuine consolidation and if business methods had been strictly applied and superfluous and inefficient employees had been eliminated, at least \$1,000,000 a year could have been saved.

The appointment of Mr. Sullivan is not only regarded on the street as the first real evidence of Curley's desire of municipal reform, but as the most effective thrust at John F. Fitzgerald that could be administered. Coming so soon after the mayor's inaugural address, which was so outspokenly hostile to his predecessor, it has caused a still great sensation. If this action of the new mayor is carried out to its logical conclusion, it means that Sullivan will become a most active directing force of municipal affairs and that he will be able to carry out policies long enunciated by him as chairman of the Finance Commission. Mr. Sullivan's term as chairman would have expired in May. He was not a candidate for reappointment as the hands of Governor Walsh. He was a candidate for the United States district attorneys, but friends of his regarded that appointment as extremely doubtful. The new position evidently gives him complete satisfaction. No man in the city is better acquainted with municipal problems, and as he is regarded by the so-called reform element as their most stalwart champion, this appointment as first city official to the mayor will be regarded in that quarter as a triumphant victory. Mr. Sullivan would not have accepted the appointment, his friends say, without having every hope that he would be able to be of high service to the city.

The Finance Commission consists of five members, those who have served with Mr. Sullivan being Geoffrey B. Lehy, John F. Moors, Charles L. Carr and James P. Magenis. Report was heard today, following the announcement of Mr. Sullivan's appointment, that Mr. Magenis would be a candidate for the chairmanship. He is the most recent appointee to the Board, is a lawyer, a former school committeeman and one of the leaders of the Progressive cause.

Mayor Curley had a long discussion with Chairman Logue of the schoolhouse department today, and Mr. Logue tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1. It was not accepted, but Mr. Logue had the distinction of being the first department head to resign.

TRANSCRIPT - FEB-3-1914

## THE NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL

Whether the prompting motive be high resolve or sly reprisal, the appointment today of John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel of the city of Boston is a credit to Mayor Curley, and an uncommon good fortune for the community. As chairman of the Finance Commission Mr. Sullivan has rendered a service to Boston the like of which few men are equipped or privileged to perform. How much his vigilant and fearless course has saved the tax-payers it is too soon yet to estimate. A loyal Democrat, he has placed party integrity before solidarity; a devout Catholic, he has at all times been independent of the hierarchy hereabout and wholly free from religious bias in the performance of his civic duties. His name has been at the head of the list of those now under consideration by the President for United States Attorney of Massachusetts. Given a free hand in this selection, there is little doubt that Attorney General McReynolds would already have secured Mr. Sullivan for the office. The President, however, has hesitated to antagonize the Fitzgerald Democrats by ignoring their protest. But the Federal Government's loss is Boston's gain and we hope that the new mayor will profit by this new association. Mr. Sullivan's acceptance of the office is sufficient assurance that he enters it untrammelled save by the obligations of the oath. His record in Congress and as chairman of the Finance Commission is an example of the high order of public service which may be expected from him in his new office.

On the political side the appointment is also a feather in the Curley cap. What more stinging rebuke to the retiring mayor than the appointment by the new administration of his arch enemy as corporation counsel? The political strategy of the move will appeal to those who are wholly indifferent to or ignorant of its official excellence. Certainly a policy of reprisal productive of so beneficial a result as the Sullivan appointment cannot be carried too far.

## FEB-3-1914 FITZGERALD IS MISSED

### Auto Hearing Lacks Zest in His Absence

### Two Favorite Measures Were Before Committee

### One to Have Fines Revert to the County

### No Support for Port and Starboard Lights

There was a notable lack of zest at the hearing before the Committee on Roads and Bridges this forenoon at the State House on the bills that were put in by Mayor Fitzgerald, for the former chief executive of the city, who was wont to bombard the committee with facts and figures in his own inimitable way, and to challenge the opposition to prove him in the

wrong, was absent. True, an attorney for the city argued for the bills, but the hearing was comparatively dull and prosaic, compared with what it has been in other years with the former mayor on deck. The bills, which have long been pet projects of Mr. Fitzgerald, are to have the State maintain the Boston and Metropolitan park roads used by motor vehicles, and also to have the fines assessed for offenses against the automobile laws turned back into the county treasuries, instead of going into the State highway fund.

For the city James H. Devlin, Jr., put forth the usual arguments that Boston has no State road and very little Metropolitan park road, that it has a fine park system that is used by motorists from everywhere, and that a part of the money paid into the State by motorists in fees ought to be expended in the maintenance of the parkways. On the other bill he maintained in substance that the city has to supply the police to enforce the automobile laws and in Suffolk County has to pay for the courts, and it ought to have the fines.

The opposition was led by L. R. Speare of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, who contended that while Boston has a claim for some of the money, so has Newton, Brookline and every other city and town, and if a start were made in apportioning the fund, there would be none left for the maintenance of State highway. William A. Thibodeau said that Boston is the most consistent prosecutor of motorists of any city in the United States and has that reputation everywhere. Representative W. O. Souther, Jr., of Cohasset favored the bill to have the fines revert to the counties. Other speakers said that to go back to the old plan as to the fines would mean going back to the country constable plan of trapping motorists.

The committee lost little time with the other bills before it. That to decrease from sixty to thirty feet the distance at which a rear number plate must be visible at night was favored by George H. Power and opposed by Mr. Thibodeau. Mr. Speare and others, the opposition claiming that motorists are satisfied with the law as it stands, and there ought to be no change because the law now is in the interests of safety.

A bill to compel all vehicles, motor and horse-drawn, to carry red and green lamps to port and starboard, had no support, and was opposed by several speakers, including C. P. Richardson of the State Grange. A bill to compel horse-drawn vehicles to carry lights at night under all circumstances was put over until Thursday when a similar bill will be heard.

## FEB-4-1914 "FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE"

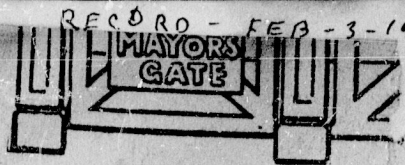
There seems to be general agreement on the part of the public that the mayor's appointment of John A. Sullivan to be corporation counsel is an admirable one. It needed to be to offset the first official act of his administration, which was the removal of Building Commissioner Everett and the designation of Patrick O'Hearn to fill the vacancy. If he was honestly convinced that the removal of Mr. Everett was a course required "for the good of the service," as he expressed it in the stereotyped phrase prescribed by his new authority, he could not reasonably be criticised for taking it, though there was nothing in Mr. Everett's record that called for such peremptory and officially brutal proceedings. But to justify the removal it was necessary that he should select a man who gave promise of greater efficiency and as good intentions.

This he signally failed to do. Mr. O'Hearn is rated as a builder. "By their works ye shall know them." He has put up a good many buildings, no doubt some of them good ones, and he has thrown together a good many more that are a menace to every community in which they are located. In other words, he is one of the chief offenders among those responsible for covering so many vacant spaces of the city with the abominable and indefensible "three-decker." Of course a three-flat apartment house can be constructed in such a manner as to be a fit and safe place to live in; but that is not the standard to which structures of this class universally conform. Nothing else has done so much to cheapen various outlying sections of the city as these unsubstantial and dangerous places of abode that are put up to trap the inexperienced and the unwary. They make the portions of Boston where they are the thickest look like a shack city of the newest West and they have long suggested the point at which building reform should begin.

That is not Mr. O'Hearn's idea, however. He "compounds with sins he is inclined to, by damning those he has no mind to." He was a member of the Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission of three years ago and showed his colors by filing a report dissenting from the progressive recommendations made by his fellow members, which, if adopted, would have menaced the very profitable business in which he was engaged. He believes in beginning improvements in "the down-town sections," and if confirmed in the position for which he has been named his "attention will be more than ever drawn to them." Of course it will. The more he can divert attention from what is going on in the still unsafeguarded outlying portions of the city the more merrily will the rookeries for which he is so largely responsible spread and multiply.

We do not question that better laws and regulations might be made for the down-town sections of the city, or that a stricter application and enforcement of those that we have might be possible as it certainly is desirable; but the most glaring defects are not down town, as almost any fire or insurance expert would inform us. A Building Commissioner should not give exclusive attention to one section but extend his oversight to all sections, beginning with the most urgent cases, and such cases now stare at us from a hundred disfigured locations. A man whose standards are satisfied with the class of three-deckers that now disgraces the city is not fit to take charge of so important a responsibility as is involved in the Building Commissioner'ship. Even were his building record more creditable it would be an impropriety for him to hold a position in which his special interests were under his official protection. This is an instance in which the Civil Service Commission seems to be called upon to take a decided stand against the appointment for the undoubted "good of the service."





The first afternoon in four years that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald spent as a private citizen he was "parade." After a lull down town with members of his family, he strolled along Tremont st., in silk hat, frock coat, and cane, looking into shop windows and holding receptions every few feet he walked, then out Boylston st., quite a distance, then to Commonwealth ave., and back through the Public Garden and the Common. He said that he enjoyed every minute of it.

When he came back within the shadows of the tall buildings in the business district, however, the only feeling of "striking out" in criticism of something or other steered him to the City Auditor's office where he got some fires. The reply to statements in Mayor Curley's inaugural was the result.

It did not take Mayor Fitzgerald very long while in the office to make use of the order adopted by the Council to provide plans and estimates of a new Wayfarers' Lodge. This order, for \$3000, was adopted only a week ago by the Council and did not receive the Mayor's signature until last Wednesday. Yet the Mayor announced before closing out his administration that he had received and approved plans for the building.

It was just another case of keeping from the Curley administration a task that was intended for it by the City Council, for when the Council passed the order the members had no idea that Mayor Fitzgerald had previously ordered the plans, etc., and was merely waiting for the passage of the order to provide the money to pay the bill.

It used to be considered a joke in City Hall to say that certain department officials, and others not in departments, but desiring to be there, passed down the reception line in the new Mayor's office two and three times. However, by actual count by The Record's City Hall reporter, one official, who draws a \$4000 salary, was in the reception line in Tremont Temple and City Hall four times.

One of the first inquiries that Mayor Curley made of Edward E. Moore, Mayor Fitzgerald's secretary, who remained in the mayor's office the first day to pilot the new administration, was to the condition of "Adeline," meaning the mayor's office machine. What he was told and what he found out for himself only convinced him that the mayor's office will soon be in the market for a new official car, as "Sweet Adeline" is in about the same condition as was the automobile of the mayor's office left by the Hibbard administration, which was consigned to the junk heap by Mayor Fitzgerald.

Slates of appointees for the municipal offices are now on everyone's lips in City Hall. Some of them must be right, because practically everybody in Boston is mentioned for one office or another, and the offices will go to somebody. Mayor Curley is keeping a tight lip officially, however, and all slates mentioned are merely guesses.

Francis L. Daly, former representative and Councilman of Ward 17, Mayor Curley's business partner and treasurer of the Curley campaign committee, is going to be the man "next" to the new city chief. Daly acted as private secretary for the first day, because the new Mayor had not appointed one officially, and as his acquaintance in City Hall is extensive and he is popular, he was told about 1000 times of hopes that he would remain on the job. The remainder of Curley's new office force is new to Boston politicians. Daly has, in the past few years, turned down offers of support for very important political positions, preferring to remain a business man.

A Boston firm that manufactured cigars sent the Mayor two boxes of 100 cigars each with the request that he send them a letter of thanks, accepting the cigars as the "administration cigar," and a photo. The Mayor replied by sending a check of \$12.50 for the cigars, expressing his gratitude for the offer, but said that he proposes to help the business interests of the city generally by his conduct of the Mayor's office rather than aid in the boosting of special articles of manufacture by such a means.

## EVERETT'S REMOVAL ORDERED

True to his campaign promise, Mayor Curley, as the first act of his administration, ordered the removal of Building Commr. Arthur G. Everett. The new Mayor had been in his own office less than a minute when he dictated the letter of removal to City Clerk Donovan, and also a letter notifying the deposed Building Commissioner of the act.

The new Mayor had not gone through all the ceremony attendant upon becoming



PATRICK O'HEARN.

Mayor until he had signed the book of acceptance of the position which was laid before him on his desk as he stepped up to it.

Turning from the book of acceptance and before he would consent to open his second reception he asked for a stenographer to take the dictation of the discharge of Everett.

In an interview before he had received the formal notice of removal, Everett stated that he will compel the new Mayor to make charges and prove them before he will relinquish the office.

The notice simply read "for the good of the service."

Mayor Curley immediately named Patrick O'Hearn of Dorchester, a prominent builder, for Commr. Everett's place.

This was the first appointment of the new administration.

Mayor Curley's appointment of John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Fin. Com., to be corporation counsel in place of Mr. Corbett, puts Mr. Sullivan in quite a different relationship with the new Mayor than he would have occupied in his old position. He now proceeds, in the words of the song, to "get out and get under." He will receive directions from Mayor Curley, instead of giving them. Mayor Fitzgerald found Chairman Sullivan a thorn in his flesh. Mayor Curley will not have that experience. The strategy of the new Mayor commands admiration.

Chairman Sullivan, of course, was to have retired this spring—so the rumor has persisted for a long time—but the advantage of having him inside the administration breastworks is emphasized in the Mayor's own words. If Mayor Curley welcomes the advent of Mr. Bottomly to the Sullivan chairmanship, the Fin. Com. will remain as forceful and important an agency for good government as it has been.

With the departure from office of Mayor Fitzgerald, and with a shift in the Fin. Com. chairmanship, why not start a new deal all around, in the relationship between the city government and the Fin. Com.? Let this rest on the basis of equal desire for good government. It has always been a humiliating spectacle for this city to elect a mayor for four years and set a special commission to watch him as a policeman watches a suspected house. Let's assume that the new Mayor and the newly-headed Fin. Com. are equally interested in producing the best possible government for the city. Acting in the co-operative spirit more can be accomplished for the good of the city than by the policeman method which has prevailed—even though it may have prevailed through necessity.

## PLAYGROUND SITE CASE DISMISSED

The petition to restrain the city from purchasing the land of Thomas L. Hayes, on Oakland st., Mattapan, as a site for a playground, which was brought by Edwin B. Barnes and other tax payers against different city officials in the Supreme Court, has been dismissed by agreement of parties.

The land was to have been bought for \$18,000. It was assessed for \$3000.

The petitioners assented to a dismissal because their purpose was to so delay matters that the Finance Commission could investigate the property deal. They claimed that the Hayes land was inaccessible, swampy and ledgy. Hayes claimed that the land was merely flooded for skating.



# Full Text of Mayor Curley's Inaugural Address

Gentlemen of the City Council:—The present system of election has resulted in the substitution of absolute liberty of action for party dictation, and marks the termination as a controlling factor in municipal campaigns of pledges, promises and obligations invariably redeemed at the expense of the public treasury. This old order, which I trust is happily ended, is largely responsible for our present tax rate and debt, which if permitted to increase during the next quarter of a century as it has in the past would serve as an insuperable barrier to financial investors seeking location for industries so vitally essential to the well-being of the entire people.

The United States Census Reports upon the per capita net debt of eight leading cities for 1902 and 1912 discloses the astonishing fact that Baltimore, whose net debt has nearly doubled in ten years, because of the great holocaust visited upon that city, has nevertheless a debt \$25.03 per capita less than is the debt of Boston; that San Francisco, the per capita debt of which in 1902 was \$1.72 has today, despite an earthquake and a great conflagration, and an almost complete reconstruction of the municipality, a debt less than half as great per capita as is the debt of Boston; that Philadelphia, whose boulevards are perhaps unequalled by any city in the country, has a per capita debt of \$45.78 less than the per capita net debt of Boston. The figures are indeed illuminating:

| City.            | 1902.   | 1912.   | Change. | Per cent  |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Chicago .....    | \$26.22 | \$28.62 | +\$2.40 | +9.15     |
| Philadelphia ..  | 38.94   | 60.64   | +21.70  | +55.73    |
| St. Louis .....  | 23.76   | 33.72   | +10.00  | +42.09    |
| Baltimore .....  | 42.52   | 81.24   | +38.82  | +91.30    |
| Cleveland .....  | 42.28   | 79.53   | +37.25  | +88.10    |
| Buffalo .....    | 48.02   | 57.61   | +9.59   | +19.97    |
| San Francisco .. | 1.72    | 51.56   | +49.84  | +2,874.42 |
| Boston* .....    | 95.58   | 105.42  | +9.84   | +11.31    |

\*Net debt of the County of Suffolk is included in Boston's net debt.

The per capita cost of maintenance reveals the astonishing fact that the payment by the city of Boston, including our Suffolk County payment, is \$3.70 per capita greater for maintenance than the great metropolis of New York, and, in fact, exceeds the per capita cost for maintenance of every leading city in the entire United States; that during the 10-year period 1902-12 the per capita cost of maintenance in St. Louis has been reduced from \$23.96 to \$19.40, and that Chicago, which today practically embraces a territory many times greater in area than Boston, bears a per capita maintenance cost slightly more than half as great as that of the city of Boston, and the data as prepared by the United States Census Bureau is deserving of consideration.

| City.            | 1902.   | 1912.   |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| New York .....   | \$22.67 | \$22.73 |
| Chicago .....    | 10.97   | 20.17   |
| Philadelphia ..  | 15.99   | 20.50   |
| St. Louis .....  | 23.96   | 19.40   |
| Baltimore .....  | 12.68   | 19.38   |
| Cleveland .....  | 12.65   | 19.33   |
| Buffalo .....    | 13.87   | 22.55   |
| San Francisco .. | 16.95   | 24.46   |
| Boston .....     | 34.40   | 36.43   |

N. B.—Boston's payments include those of Suffolk County.

I believe, in justice to myself and those men responsible for my election as Mayor, that the public should be fully informed as to the conditions of the municipal treasury, which in 1909-10 contacted at the end of the year unappropriated cash amounting to \$355,326.88; in 1910-11, \$1,486,805.81; in 1911-12, \$1,003,248.82; in 1912-13, \$537,257.47, and today, the year 1913-14, about \$500,000. But it must be understood that the unappropriated cash now in the treasury in all probability is due in consequence of payments upon outstanding taxes by persons who, through fear that their property might be sold for unpaid taxes, have with in the past 10 days made payments that under ordinary conditions would not be under ordinary conditions would not be

in the treasury unit.

It is not my purpose to present these facts either as a censure or condemnation, but it is apparent to me as it must be to every citizen that if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.

The wisdom of those honored men who have preceded me in the office of Mayor in developing a park system, which today is a source of health, pleasure and pride to the community, is worthy of praise.

The Boston of today, however, should be more than a city beautiful, and should throb and vibrate with the hum of industry intermingled with the happy smiles of a contented and prosperous people, whose source of happiness may be traced to profitable employment found not outside of but in Boston.

Every city in the country today is striving to develop industry, and we should be no laggard in this all-important work.

The imperative need of promoting the industrial life of the municipality warrants the public-spirited citizenship of Boston in making a sacrifice for the good of the people. The industrial development of neighboring cities and towns in Massachusetts, where the supply of skilled and unskilled labor is less than is found in Boston, despite the fact that the tax rate in the several cities and towns exceeds

the Boston tax rate in most cases by more than 12 p.c., has been largely due to the fact that realty values adjacent to railroads are lower than obtain in Boston. In my opinion, the tender of a site with a railroad siding without cost to manufacturers agreeing to locate in Boston would be sufficient to offset the disadvantage at present confronting the industrial growth of the city.

I propose during my administration to the city of all, rather than the office holders alone, it will result in the elimination of graft and corruption and the development of that degree of efficiency and economy at this time imperative. The combined brain power of these men, all of whom are dependent upon the prosperity of the municipality, should make easy of solution those problems that are most difficult to solve, namely, increasing debt, increasing tax rate, increasing demands for public improvements and failure to progress rapidly along industrial, mercantile and commercial lines. A commission of this character created 20 years ago would have been sufficiently powerful to prevent the adoption of our present unsightly, and from a property standpoint injurious, elevated system and our short-sighted and wholly inadequate system of tunnels and subways.

## City's Gross Debt.

The gross debt of the city 10 years ago was \$88,149,106, and today is \$120,525,581.01, and upon this vast sum, which 10 years ago represented an interest charge, including interest on metropolitan assessments, of \$4,500,848, we today are compelled to pay an interest charge of \$6,168,853. When one considers that the amount now paid in interest annually on outstanding indebtedness represents the equivalent of the taxation collected on property valued at \$368,654,245, the need of a City Planning Conference that will devise ways and means of providing for pressing and legitimate needs, while presenting a remedy for our present financial ills, must be apparent.

It is not my purpose to criticize my predecessor in the office of Mayor for the present financial condition of Boston, but it is my determination that the policy of discharging political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury shall cease.

The pay-rolls in 1903 and 1904 were \$12,208,743.04 for all city departments, and the pay-rolls for 1913 and 1914 will total \$15,507,768.33 for all departments, and this tremendous increase, for which I am in no wise responsible, calls for the exercise of economy and efficiency in a most pronounced degree.

I assume that the men selected to serve as members of the Conference on City Planning, all of whom are leaders in their several walks of life, will render a great service to myself and those who may succeed me in determining the line of demarcation where humane and just treatment ends and where profligate and unjustifiable expenditure begins in the matter of wages paid men in the service of the city.

I believe, in justice to the taxpayers and to the men in charge of the various municipal departments, that in November of each year all requests and recommendations for salary increases for the ensuing year should be submitted in the department estimates, and that changes in salaries other than those contained in the budget shall not be allowed or considered during the year. The adoption of this system, coupled with general equalization of salaries, would result in the fullest possible measure of justice to men in the city service and the substitution of merit for political favor.

## Municipal Efficiency.

The necessity for promoting the highest efficiency in the various branches of the municipality's activities merits serious thought upon the part of every citizen.

It has been my observation that the efficiency of men in the sewer service at the end of 10 years of service is not infrequently impaired at least 20 p.c., largely through the exacting character of the work performed by them and the exposure incidental thereto, resulting largely in diseases which cause great suffering.

In my opinion, when additional men are required for other branches of the city service, transfers should be made from men in the sewer service, and that all men hereafter appointed to the city service as laborers should work not in excess of five years in the sewer service; at the expiration of five years be transferred to the sanitary service; at the expiration of five years in this service be transferred to the street cleaning service; at the expiration of five years in this service be transferred to the paving or water services, and at the expiration of five years in these services be transferred to the Department of Park and Recreation.

I would further urge that hereafter positions as watchmen, stablemen, yardmen, storekeeper or similar positions not requiring excessive labor be filled through appointment of men who have been crippled in the service or become so advanced in years as to render it impossible for them to do as much work as younger men.

The present wage and pension system warrants the belief that an honor and a merit system can be adopted through which increases in inspection force will be unnecessary, and such reduction in inspection force as may result from resignations, transfers or otherwise should remain unfilled.

## Street Construction.

The change in our traffic system occasioned by the substitution of motor-driven vehicles for those drawn by horses renders necessary a change in our system of street construction from macadam and telford to some street surfacing more durable and the maintenance of which will be less expensive. The importance of this departure is best appreciated when one realizes that more than 200 miles of street in Boston today are constructed of macadam and telford which during a great

Continued next page

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portion of the year are unsightly, unsanitary and at times, because of climatic conditions, rendered almost impassable for pedestrians. In my opinion; a conference of engineers should be called to determine the most durable and economic material and method of street construction for the future.

#### Water and Sewerage Service.

The failure of our water and sewerage service to adequately meet the requirements occasioned by increased population in various sections of our city is a problem, the solution of which at an early date is most imperative.

#### Reformation.

The abolition of the Parental School at West Roxbury and the correctional institutions at Rainsford Island, where boys are committed for truancy or misdemeanors, should for the welfare of the community at once be undertaken. A departure from the present system and the substitution of a farming-out policy would protect the boy from the contamination of older lads than himself more versed in criminality and save him to society and a useful future, and in addition represent a considerable saving to the municipality.

#### Inebriates.

Medical experts today are unanimous in the opinion that drunkenness is a disease, and such being the case, for the protection of unfortunates thus afflicted, a system of segregation should be adopted, which I here recommend. The adoption of this system, coupled with humane treatment, would render unnecessary further increase in the number of officers now required for the supervision of these cases, and bring about a reduction in the cost of maintenance at our correctional institutions.

#### Elections and Primaries.

The present system of holding primaries and elections for municipal office at a time when the weather is unusually severe, resulting in a low percentage of votes cast, demands a change in date.

In my opinion, the convenience of the electorate and the duplication of expense merits the holding of city election upon the same day as state election.

A bill of this character presented to the Legislature at an early date would appear advisable, since it would be of benefit to all the people and in addition result in a reduction of expense in the conduct of the Election Department.

#### Parkman Fund.

The George F. Parkman Fund will, unless present tendencies are checked, serve a purpose rather than that intended by the donor.

The use of the income from this fund should hereafter be applied strictly to maintenance purposes, and if so utilized will prove the blessing to all intended by the donor.

#### Conclusion.

Special privilege in any form is objectionable, and the removal of this cancer from the body politic must be undertaken at once, since the welfare of the entire community is paramount to the wishes or welfare of any particular element of the community.

From time to time during my administration, as necessity requires, it is my purpose to depart from the custom that has obtained in the past and appear before your honorable body and present for your consideration my views upon such matters as in my opinion may for the welfare of all be deserving of consideration.

It is my purpose, gentlemen of the Council, to administer the affairs of the municipality in a humane, honorable, just, efficient and constructive manner, and in this work I solicit your co-operation and that of every citizen interested in the welfare of Boston, to the end that God may guide our efforts and that at the termination of our service the people whom we have been elected to serve may, in consequence of our labors, enjoy a greater measure of happiness and prosperity.

# MAYOR CURLEY AGAIN SNUBS FITZGERALD

Mayor Curley's first official act to show hostility to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and he does not propose to make friends politically with the outgoing Mayor by the sending of notice to the committee in charge of the monster banquet that Elks have planned for ex-Mayor Fitzgerald tonight that he will not attend. When the news of this declination leaked from City Hall it caused a sensation in the circles. It was generally accepted as the worst snub the new Mayor given to the old Mayor, and in keeping with Curley's refusal to shake hands with Fitzgerald on the night after elec-

tion a committee of Elks arranging for this testimonial to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald had decided to make the affair the biggest of kind in the history of the city. Gov. H. members of the Governor's Council, the Senate and House, and leaders of political parties were expected to be in attendance, and it was even hoped to have Mayor Fitzgerald seated side-by-side with Mayor Curley.

#### Curley Springs Surprise.

Curley's curt letter to the effect that he did not intend to attend any social affair except those that have to do with the management of industry in Boston, during the administration, came as a complete surprise and knocked the arrangements high.

Attempts were made to get the new Mayor to change his mind, but he paid little attention to the "mutual friends" who sought to effect a reconciliation. By those who were with the new Mayor the decision was held to be nothing more than a part of the new Mayor's plan to try to end the

the political career of the ex-Mayor.

It is said that Curley is as determined that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald shall not go to the United States Senate as Boston's newest ex-Mayor is of going, and that Curley is determined to start right out on his campaign to keep Fitzgerald in private life.

#### Will Never Forgive Fitz.

To one who is quite intimate with him Curley stated at the Elks affair last Sunday that "he will never forgive Mayor Fitzgerald for his opposition to him."

"Fitzgerald may have fooled some people into believing that he was not opposed to me in the recent campaign, but I know absolutely that he was," the new Mayor is quoted. "Every move he makes in the office is intended to put me in a hole."

"I have no feeling of hostility towards any other leader in the city who opposed me. Everybody else did it in the open, which they had a perfect right to do, but I have no sympathy or respect for a man who has been elected Mayor of Boston who will act as did Mayor Fitzgerald in the campaign."

It is stated by those in position to know that Curley was given to understand in his own dining room by absolute authority that Mayor Fitzgerald would support him for the mayoralty provided he could raise a campaign fund that would allow him to make a campaign that would have a chance of being successful, but that Fitzgerald went back on his agreement when he saw that there was likely to be a split in reform circles and that the opportunity for another term for himself looked so well.

## FEB-7-1914 Fitzgerald Extended the Street Lighting Contract

Notice that one of the last acts of the Fitzgerald administration was to give another extension to the 15-year-old contract for the lighting of the Boston streets, parks and alleys has appeared in the latest issue of the municipal weekly paper, the City Record.

No announcement of such action was made either by Mayor Fitzgerald or Commissioner of Public Works Rourke, though the official papers were signed on the next to the last day of the out-going administration.

This extension dates from Feb. 1 and runs to July 1 at a price that was fixed a decade and a half ago by the city officials. The contracting party is the now well known Rising Sun Street Lighting Co., whose monopoly on the city lighting the Finance Commission has been trying to break since the Commission came into existence.

#### Amounts to \$120,000.

The estimated amount of the extension is \$120,000. This is based on a cost per lamp of practically \$24 per year, though the city has received bids for the same lighting as low as \$21.50.

Commr. Rourke's official reason for making the extension, as reported in the municipal paper, is:

"The reason for this extension is that there is no other available method ready for lighting these streets and alleys."

By ordering this extension the former Mayor, Fitzgerald, made good the threat of the beginning of his administration to block as long as he remained in the Mayor's office the attempts of the City Council, the Finance Commission, the labor organizations, and various improvement associations to get the city started on the operation of a scheme of municipal lighting.

The Council three years ago appropriated, with the Mayor's approval, \$300,000 to purchase equipment for installing city owned lamps instead of using the lamps owned and operated by the Rising Sun Co. This plan was claimed to be the cheapest for the city, and would permit a saving of almost \$4 in the price per lamp per year as compared with the price the city is paying. Mayor Fitzgerald, however, refused to allow the purchase of the lamps even after ordering the issue of the bond for the loan, and after receiving bids for the contract twice.



**RUMORS** were in circulation at City Hall yesterday that two of the principal assessors had decided to quit, but up to the time that Mayor Curley's office had closed for the day the resignations had not been received.

"Now watch the membership in one of the Dorchester clubs drop," a member of the organization remarked yesterday as he affixed his signature to a letter of resignation.

Police Commissioner O'Meara was a visitor at the mayor's office for a few minutes yesterday morning, and those were a few anxious moments for a certain member of the police department and his friends who expected announcements of retirements for the good of the service.

Councilman William H. Woods of Brighton has decided to spend two or three hours daily at City Hall to meet his friends and constituents. Until further notice he will be in the clerk of committees' rooms or in the mayor's outer office.

Members of the city council will be known as "councilmen" during Mayor Curley's administration at City Hall, even though some of the members of that body preferred to be called "councillors."

In the mayor's office these days are seen many of the individuals who were almost fixtures in the Kenny campaign

headquarters during the mayoralty contest, and they are apparently as much at home as though they had been with the winner.

Accompanied by Thomas M. Moore, commissioner-general of the Panama exposition, Charles O. Power, secretary of the Massachusetts commission, yesterday called upon Mayor Curley and discussed the plans for the Massachusetts exhibit at the exposition.

City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker has arranged for a public auction sale on Wednesday, March 11, of all real estate in the city upon which the taxes remain unpaid.

Supt. William J. Casey of the municipal printing plant, is compiling his annual report for the past year, and it will show the best results of any year since the department was placed on a paying basis.

The city council will meet next Monday afternoon at three o'clock, and at that session President Daniel J. McDermald will announce his committees for the year.

James P. Mageris of the finance commission, who was one of the visitors at Mayor Curley's office yesterday, lauded the mayor's appointee for corporation counsel, John A. Sullivan, as "the best qualified man for the place in the state."

Charles J. Kidney of ward 17 is being urged to accept his old position in charge of the scales at Haymarket square. It is understood that there is a promotion in line for Herbert Davis, who is at present in charge of the office.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

**MANY** members of the Legislature are now hopeful that adjournment will be reached about the 1st of June. Although the number of petitions is larger than ever before, there are many duplications, and the legislative wheels are revolving through these at top speed. Then the absence of any big railroad measure has encouraged some who hope for early adjournment. The committee on metropolitan affairs has 39 bills affecting the Boston city charter, all of which will be considered on one day, owing to the number of duplications.

A report gained currency yesterday that former Mayor Fitzgerald was at the State House, appearing in favor of bills he had presented. But he wasn't.

"It must have been some one trying to impersonate me," suggested the former mayor, when he heard of the report, as he was leaving the City Club. Asked for a statement on the appointment of John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel, he replied:

"No; I'm not going to have one word to say about that."

Mayor Curley paid his first official visit to Gov. Walsh yesterday. He said that what Boston needed in the way of legislation was relief from it; that he was opposed to any bill which would add to the city's financial burden.

Rep. Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive, took occasion to laud Senator Hobbs of Worcester, Republican, a little jolt yesterday, while speaking before the

committee on constitutional amendments, of which Hobbs is chairman.

"The Democratic and Progressive parties—the two greatest parties in the state—had planks in their platform in favor of submitting the question of woman suffrage to the people," said the man from Hopkinton.

The committee on constitutional amendments had an opportunity to hear the extremes at the hearing on a bill to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention. There was City Solicitor Vaughan of Worcester, who declared that the constitution of the state was equally as sacred as the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, and Wendell P. Thore, who favored the bill as a means of changing the entire fabric of our government, which he thought ought to be thoroughly changed.

Representative John J. Flanagan of Worcester was sworn in yesterday. Illness has prevented Flanagan from taking his seat earlier. Representative Naphen of Natick was also seated, as the result of the decision of a majority of the House that he was entitled to the seat rather than his Democratic opponent, who had contested his election. Flanagan is a Democrat and Naphen a Republican.

Gov. Walsh sent no nominations to the executive council yesterday, and the usual gathering at the executive office was missing. It was the first time for many months that the executive council did not receive any nominations.

## DEMOCRATS PLAN RAID ON CITY CHARTER

Civil Service Rules Also in Line  
for Battering at This Session of the Legislature.

A full-sized battle, not only for amending, but practically revamping, the Boston city charter, is what the Democrats are planning for on Beacon Hill this session.

Martin M. Lomasney is not making any pretence of hiding his desires on that point. He has, in fact, introduced one bill of his own which materially increases the size of the city council.

Other changes which it is hoped to bring about will be the dropping of the plan which requires the certification of municipal heads of departments by the state civil service commission, though that is not regarded quite as pressing now, with the Democrats in general control.

With the charter battle there is also to be an equally lively tussle to make over the civil service laws in general, and as a result there are more bills filed on the hill this year than for a decade for changes in the laws.

There is one distinct difference this year, for the Civil Service Association itself has taken a hand and is supporting not only a bill to provide that American citizens are to have a preference in employment, but the organization is also backing a bill which will provide for a trial yard for employees desiring municipal employment.

In a large number of cases now involving skill in work, the commission is practically down to the point where it has to take the past record of a man for what it is worth. There are written tests for certain lines, but his actual working skill, which counts for the larger part in his markings, is on a guess.

Under the new plans, cities and towns which require labor are to have a chance to put up yards where actual tests can be made as to the skill of men as pavers, as concrete workers, as bricklayers, as blacksmiths, and in fact in all lines of that sort, and the commission, in addition to the written examinations, would have its inspectors take the men to these experimental yards and call on them to make good.

The state civil service commission has also presented a bill for the standardization of salaries paid to clerks and other employees, with provisions for yearly increases up to a certain maximum.

The bill to give Spanish war veterans special preference, which has already been fought over for three sessions, is up again. The measure of this year aims simply to give such veterans in all examinations a preference of 5 per cent.

The Civil Service Association in its opposition has found that in numerous cases, because the markings are very close, the 5 per cent. bonus, when added to what a veteran has, will operate to jump him 10, 15 and even 20 places ahead over others who have taken the examination.



# Enforce the Law, Mayor Curley, but Do Not Abuse Its Process to Satisfy Your Political Spite

The AMERICAN opposed the election of Mr. Curley to the mayoralty on proper political grounds, and for good and sufficient reasons of public policy.

The AMERICAN was convinced that Mr. Curley would not make an intelligent, or judicious, or creditable public official, and since his election Mr. Curley has done much to justify the AMERICAN'S attitude and confirm the AMERICAN in its opinion.

Mr. Curley has apparently chafed under the AMERICAN'S generous expression of its distrust of him, and yesterday Mr. Curley proposed to make direful retaliation by closing up the AMERICAN and condemning its building as "a fire trap."

Mr. Curley will do nothing of the kind. He is talking with a very loud mouth, through a very empty hat.

In the first place, the building in which the AMERICAN is published is not "a fire trap." It does not belong to the AMERICAN, so this newspaper has no reason for defending it. But the building has been inspected and re-inspected by every sort of inspector in Boston that operates for the government or for the insurance companies, or for the owner of the building or for the occupants, and every order or suggestion that has been made by any one or all of these inspectors has been fully and cheerfully complied with.

In the second place, Mayor Curley would find very little satisfaction of his petty spite in closing up the AMERICAN building. He could not close up the AMERICAN, and to close up the building from which the AMERICAN is issued, even if he had the power to do it, would not do him any good or the AMERICAN any harm.

The AMERICAN would continue to be published, and it would continue to oppose corrupt, or incompetent, or narrow-minded, or unfit candidates for public office, and to criticise rash or rascally public officials, no matter where the paper might be published or from what building it might be issued.

It is not the building from which the paper is issued that Mayor Curley objects to. It is not the presses on which the paper is printed that Mayor Curley resents. It is the independent political attitude of the paper's editorial columns. It is the complete and accurate news reports that offend Mayor Curley. It is the keen discernment of the editors and their ability to puncture holes in political bladders and expose political blowhards that agitate Mayor Curley.

Mayor Curley no doubt knows, as the rest of the people know, that with a free and untrammelled press merely reporting accurately and impartially Mayor Curley's acts, such as his retention of two offices and his drawing of two salaries, and his ridiculous proposal to sell the Public Garden, that in four years, and probably in four months, Boston will realize fully her fatal mistake in making so pitiful a moral and intellectual incompetent the chief executive of her great governmental functions.

So Mayor Curley is feebly and foolishly trying to intimidate what cannot be intimidated, and to control what cannot be con-

But let not Mayor Curley attempt to pervert the law, or to prostitute his public position to his petty private ends.

Otherwise, it may not be the AMERICAN, but Mr. Curley who will be "closed up."

One thing Mr. Curley may be sure of, and that is that the Boston AMERICAN will be printing its papers for an ever larger and more approving audience long after Mr. Curley has been neatly patted down in his political grave.

trolled. He is trying with his little broom of petty spite and narrow prejudice to obstruct the tide of free thought and free speech.

Let Mayor Curley honestly enforce the law wherever there is an honest law to be enforced, whether it applies to the Boston AMERICAN or to any other newspaper, or to any other institution in the city of Boston.

That is his duty, and the AMERICAN will uphold him and every other public official in discharging every public duty.

HERALD - FEB-3-1914

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

**D**ISTRICT engineers, foremen and sewer contractors are protesting against the appointment of William F. Lowe of ward 8 as the head of the sewer service.

Municipal contractors were very much evidence yesterday at Tremont Temple and at City Hall, and in fact everywhere that Mayor Curley was.

nothy L. Connolly's Tomahawk of ward 17 was among the first of political organizations to send a floral piece to Mayor Curley's office yesterday.

Daniel J. McDonald, the new president of the city council, will have the distinction of being acting mayor of the city during Mayor Curley's absence at Washington or whenever he is out of the city.

Department subordinates generally forgot everything else to hasten to the corridors to get a glimpse of the new mayor every time anyone announced that Mayor Curley had entered City Hall.

Almost every department employe at City Hall yesterday wore a Curley button and those who were among the strongest anti-Curley rooters a month ago were shouting loudest yesterday for Mr. Curley.

"Everybody at City Hall, with the possible exception of City Clerk 'Jim' Donovan, must have voted for Mayor Curley, judging from the way the crowd greeted the new chief executive," a

visitor at City Hall yesterday remarked during the reception tendered the new mayor.

Mayor Curley's haste in removing Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett yesterday gave several of the other department officials a jolt, but not of sufficient force to prompt them to tender their resignations to the new chief.

City Clerk James Donovan's unanimous re-election yesterday by the city council for another term of three years shows conclusively what each and every member of the council thinks of the city clerk.

"Who's the next to go?" is the question heard on all sides at City Hall since the new mayor took office. Rumors are afloat that the new mayor proposes to make several removals in the immediate future.

Before receiving the long line of admirers waiting to shake his hand in the mayor's office yesterday morning, after the inauguration day exercises at Tremont Temple, Mayor Curley started to carry out his first pledge in his campaign, to remove the building commissioner, and within 10 minutes Building Commissioner Everett's name was stricken off the payroll.

Michael H. Leary, a civil war veteran who has been employed as messenger in the income branch of the city's water service, has been retired on half-pay. He will get \$391.25 a year.

Subordinates in many of the municipal departments as well as department heads will be on the anxious seat for the next few weeks watching for notices or orders from the mayor's office.

FEB-3-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

**T**HE Massachusetts Civil Service Association has started its campaign against the so-called Spanish War Veterans' preference bill, which has been presented this year by Representative Hurley of Marlboro. The bill would allow veterans of the Spanish war a 5 per cent. preference, or ranking, over their competitors in civil service examinations.

Representative Lydon of South Boston did much to stop a recent run on a bank in his district. When he heard of the run he lost no time in obtaining a statement from Bank Commissioner Thorndike that the bank in question was in excellent financial condition, and his quickness aided a great deal in ending the uneasiness.

F. A. Bicknell, commissioner of state aid and pensions, in his annual report to the Legislature, recommended an increase in the maximum amount of state aid allowed the widows of soldiers from \$4 a month to \$6. The commissioner paid the following compliment to his assistants:

"Much credit is due the clerks of this department for their faithful performance of duty, which has greatly facilitated the business of the office."

Mrs. Mary H. Dewey of Cambridge, a member of the state board of labor and industries, has aroused considerable favorable comment in industrial centres

of the state by her determination to learn the actual conditions by personal study and investigation.

The bronze memorial to the army nurses of the civil war has been set up on its marble base in the Hall of Flags at the State House. It is the gift of the Massachusetts department of the Daughters of Veterans and is the work of Sculptor Bela Pratt.

Representative Sawyer of Ware, who was the Socialist candidate for Governor in 1912, but who was elected to the House last year as a Democrat, has risen to the position of one of the Democratic "whips" of the House and is one of Leader Lomasney's first lieutenants.

Chief William H. O'Brien of the telephone and telegraph bureau of the public service commission believes in the virtue of self-control, but not as practised by a youth of his acquaintance. This lad was carefully drilled by his fond parents to count 50 before losing his temper, and for this reason they were greatly surprised when the youngster came home with a "black eye," and, in reply to questions, admitted that he had given a neighbor's son two in return for his one.

"But weren't you told to count 50 before getting angry?" was the next question.

"Yes," was the reply: "I waited until I had counted 50 before punching him."



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FEB-2-1914

# ALL MAYORS OF STATE URGED TO FIGHT TAX RAISE TO PLACE MORE RESPONSIBILITY ON SUB-MASTERS

Wright of Worcester Organizing School Committee Adopts an Order with This End in View.

FEB-3-1914

A protective association of the mayors of Massachusetts cities to avert the promised \$2,000,000 increase in the state tax is the latest organization to make its bow to the public.

Mayor George M. Wright of Worcester is the originator, and he expects that an organization meeting will be effected at the next meeting of the Mayors' Club. Already Mayor-elect Curley has called on the Governor to declare himself on the matter.

Mr. Wright wants each of the mayors to pledge himself to work with his own legislative representatives, so that they will all stand together and fight extravagant appropriations.

Already the letters have gone out and answers are coming in. Mr. Wright has notified the legislative ways and means committee of the movement.

Chairman Thomas W. White of the ways and means committee said yesterday that the movement had not come a moment too soon, and that his committee would be very glad of the co-operation.

The start of all this was at the beginning of the year when the mayor of Worcester took the oath of office. He delivered a protest against the promised increase in the state tax and declared that no city could stand it.

The members of the legislative ways and means committee said that while the move on the part of Mr. Wright was well enough, he should round up the other mayors in the state if he meant business.

Chairman White said yesterday that the increase might even run over \$2,000,000. "The state income will be down this year," he said, "because of the condition of many of the corporation securities, and while some of the cities and towns may not appreciate it, with an increased state tax they will also have a loss in their income from a decrease in the usual distribution of corporation taxes which now go back to them."

"The one thing which has struck all the members of the committee so far," said Mr. White, "in our study of the bills is the absence of measures which promise to increase the state revenue. There are bills in plenty for spending the money but those which make for an increase are very few, and I doubt if I can remember one off hand as matters stand."

Personal responsibility for the management of the elementary schools will be placed upon sub-masters of these schools by an order passed at the school committee meeting last night. The sub-masters have not been given enough responsibility and opportunity, the committee says, but in most cases are limited to actual class room teaching. Supt. Franklin B. Dyer, therefore, has been requested by the board to ascertain from the principals what duties other than class room teaching, and especially what administrative responsibility and opportunity for initiative they have assigned to their respective sub-masters. He is requested also to impress upon the principals the importance of the assignment of such responsibilities, and to consult with them as to the best methods to that end.

The meeting was the first of the new board, which consists of Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., re-elected; Dr. David D. Scannell, newly elected; and the old members Joseph Lee, George E. Brock and Miss Frances G. Curtis. Mr. Brock was re-elected chairman with only one dissenting voice, his own. Mr. Corcoran was re-elected treasurer the same way.

One of the first acts of the new board was to grant to John C. Brodhead, assistant director in the department of manual arts, leave of absence from April 6 to June 30 without loss of pay, for the purpose of studying school methods in Munich. Besides Mr. Brodhead, 19 public school teachers from other parts of the country will go on the same mission at the invitation of Prof. Kirschelmer, director of schools in Munich. Mr. Corcoran was the only member of the board to object to granting leave with pay.

The sixth annual report of the trustees of the school pension fund shows that 239 former school teachers are drawing pensions and that the cash on hand is \$200,890.75.

Business Agent William T. Keough was authorized by the committee to issue permits during the present year to children living on Baker street, Hyde Park, to attend school in Dedham, the city of Boston to pay the tuition.

## MAYOR TO WORK FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Mayor Fitzgerald has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the new committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement in today's Chamber of Commerce News. The mayor gladly accepted the post when tendered him by the directors, and said he proposes to take up in earnest the work for the extension of New England trade.

## CROWD CHEERS FOR MAYOR FITZGERALD

Mayor Fitzgerald took his leave of City Hall a few moments before 10 A. M. From 9 o'clock till nearly 10 he was busy in his City Hall office, clearing up a number of routine matters. Just before departing for the formalities in Tremont Temple he took from his pocket a picture of himself, signed it, and gave it to his secretary, Edward E. Moore, as his "last official act as mayor of Boston." In handing the autograph to Secretary Moore, he said:

"I desire that my last official act shall be to make this present to the best secretary that any mayor of Boston has ever had."

Mr. Fitzgerald then left City Hall, accompanied by Councilman James A. Watson and Edward E. Moore, and went along School and Tremont streets to Tremont Temple.

As he passed through the crowds cheer upon cheer arose and there were cries of "Best Mayor We Ever Had," "Sweet Adeline," and so on. At the corner of School and Tremont some one led "Three Cheers for Fitzgerald."

Meantime City Hall had been turned over to the decorators who began to strew the floors with flowers and hang flags, banners and other patriotic decorations upon the walls in preparation for welcoming the new occupant.

FEB-3-1914

## ASK PENSIONS FOR LIBRARY EMPLOYEES

Trustees of Boston Institution

Also Urge \$430,619 for 1914 Maintenance.

FEB-3-1914

An increase of more than \$38,000 in the trustees' estimates of the money required for the maintenance of the Public Library during the coming year over the amount of last year's estimate, and a request that some provision be made to retire and pension employees of the library are features of the annual report of the trustees made public today.

The estimates of the amount required for the library's maintenance during 1914 is \$430,619, as compared with \$391,996, the estimate last year. The appropriation recommended by the mayor last year was \$380,000, and that amount was appropriated by the city council.

The report states: "The amount appropriated by the council last year was \$11,996 less than the trustees asked for, and was not sufficient to enable the library to be operated to the point of highest efficiency. Even in the upkeep of the plant, we were obliged to defer certain repairs which would have been carried out if the funds at our command had permitted."

The trustees call the attention of the city government and the public to the importance of some provision which will render it necessary to retain in our service those who have been worn out by years of work in it. Their retirement, with suitable provision for their proper support, is demanded not only because it is humane, but because it is for the best business interests of the city. It is recommended that the lines imposed by the library on overdue books, amounting to about \$6000 a year, be used for that purpose.

HERALD - - FEB-3-1914 -

# Stirring Minutes at the Curley Inauguration



"HE'S GOT IT ALL OVER ME!"

"OSTON - TODAY,  
ULD BE MORE THAN  
ITY BEAUTIFUL  
I SHOULD THROB WITH  
NUM OF INDUSTRY."



"THE  
CONVENIENCE  
OF THE  
ELECTORATE AND THE  
DUPLICATION OF EXPENSE  
MERITS HOLDING THE  
CITY AND STATE ELECTIONS  
ON THE SAME DAY."



"I AM A FIRM  
BELIEVER IN  
THE VALUE OF  
PUBLICITY"

"I PROPOSE TO  
CONTRIBUTE \$1000  
OF MY SALARY  
ANNUALLY FOR

THE  
PROMO  
OF  
INDUS



"I AM DETERMINED THAT THE  
POLICY OF DISCHARGING  
POLITICAL DEB  
THROUGH THE  
MEDIUMSHIP OF  
THE CITY  
TREASURY  
SHALL  
CEASE."



FEB 3 1914

5 YEARS IN THE SEWER

DISINFECTING DIVISION  
6 YEARS

AND EVER AFTER HE  
PICKS DAISIES

CURLEY SYSTEM OF PROMOTION

Continued next page



HERALD - FEB - 3 - 1914

# CURLEY PROMISES CITY HALL REFORM

Declares "Policy of Discharging Political Debts Through the Mediumship of the City Treasury" Shall Cease—Advocates Attention to Industrial and Commercial Development, City Planning and Changes in Street Construction.

FEB 3 1914

## CURLEY HOLDS SPOILS SYSTEM RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH TAX RATE AND CITY DEBT

Striking features of Mayor Curley's message follow:

The old order, which I trust is happily ended, is largely responsible for our present tax rate and debt.

I recommend such legislation as will result in purchases through the supply department for every department, and that advantage be taken of seasonable purchasing and cash discounts.

A monthly conference on city planning, to be participated in by committees \* \* \* is necessary.

It is not my purpose to criticize my predecessor in the office of mayor for the present financial condition of Boston, but it is my determination that the policy of discharging political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury shall cease.

The pay rolls \* \* \* call for the exercise of economy and efficiency. The adoption of this system (recommendations for salary increases should be submitted in department estimates each November), coupled with general equalization of salaries, would result in the fullest possible measure of justice.

In my opinion a conference of engineers should be called to determine the most durable and economic material and method of street construction for the future.

The abolition of the parental school at West Roxbury and the correctional institutions at Rainsford island \* \* \* should be undertaken.

Medical experts today are unanimous in the opinion that drunkenness is a disease, and such being the case, for the protection of unfortunates thus afflicted, a system of segregation should be adopted.

The present system of holding primaries and elections for municipal office at a time when the weather is unusually severe \* \* \* demands a change in date.

Mayor Curley's inaugural address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council: The present system of election has resulted in the substitution of absolute liberty of action for party dictation, and marks the termination as a controlling factor in municipal campaigns of pledges, promises and obligations invariably redeemed at the expense of the public treasury. The old order, which I trust is happily ended, is largely responsible for our present tax rate and debt, which if permitted to increase during the next quarter of a century as it has in the past would serve as an insuperable barrier to financial investors seeking location for industries so vitally essential to the well-being of the entire people.

The United States census reports upon the per capita net debt of eight leading cities for 1902 and 1912 discloses the astonishing fact that Baltimore, whose net debt has nearly doubled in 10 years, because of the great holocaust visited upon that city, has nevertheless a debt \$25.08 per capita less than is the debt of Boston; that San Francisco, the per capita debt of which in 1902 was \$1.72, has today, despite an earthquake and a great conflagration, and an almost complete reconstruction of the municipality, a debt less than half as great per capita as is the debt of Boston; that Philadelphia, whose boulevards are perhaps unequaled by any city in the country, has a per

*Continued next page*

FEB-3-1914  
 (2)  
 capita debt of \$45.78 less than the per capita net debt of Boston. The figures are indeed illuminating:

| City.          | 1902.   | 1913.   | Change from 1902. | Per Cent. of Change. |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|
| City.          | \$26.22 | \$28.62 | +\$2.40           | + 9.15               |
| Chicago.       | 38.94   | 60.64   | +21.70            | + 55.73              |
| Philadelphia.  | 38.76   | 33.72   | - 5.04            | - 13.00              |
| St. Louis.     | 42.52   | 61.84   | +19.32            | + 45.43              |
| Baltimore.     | 42.28   | 79.63   | +37.35            | + 88.10              |
| Cleveland.     | 43.02   | 57.61   | + 14.59           | + 33.91              |
| Buffalo.       | 1.72    | 51.16   | +49.44            | +2874.42             |
| San Francisco. | 35.58   | 108.42  | +72.84            | +204.69              |
| Boston*.       |         |         |                   | + 11.34              |

\*Net debt of the county of Suffolk is included in Boston's net debt.

## Per Capita Cost of Maintenance \$3.70 Greater Than in New York

The per capita cost of maintenance reveals the astonishing fact that the payment by the city of Boston, including our Suffolk county payment, is \$3.70 per capital greater for maintenance than the great metropolis of New York, and, in fact, exceeds the per capita cost for maintenance of every leading city in the entire United States; that during the 12-year period 1902-12 the per capital cost of maintenance in St. Louis has been reduced from \$23.96 to \$19.40, and that Chicago, which today practically embraces a territory many times greater in area than Boston bears a per capita maintenance cost slightly more than half as great as that of the city of Boston, and the data as prepared by the United States census bureau is deserving of consideration.

| City.          | 1902.   | 1912.   |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| City.          | \$22.68 | \$32.73 |
| New York.      | 10.97   | 20.17   |
| Chicago.       | 15.99   | 20.59   |
| Philadelphia.  | 23.96   | 19.40   |
| St. Louis.     | 12.63   | 19.38   |
| Baltimore.     | 12.65   | 19.33   |
| Cleveland.     | 13.87   | 23.55   |
| Buffalo.       | 16.96   | 24.46   |
| San Francisco. | 34.40   | 36.43   |
| Boston.        |         |         |

N. B.—Boston's payments include those of Suffolk county.

## Would Have Boston More Than a "City Beautiful"; Big Industries Needed

I believe in justice to myself and those men responsible for my election as mayor that the public should be fully informed as to the conditions of the municipal treasury, which in 1909-10 contained at the end of the year unappropriated cash amounting to \$955,338.68; in 1910-11, \$1,486,805.88; 1911-12, \$1,603,248.42; in 1912-13, \$557,257.47, and today, the year 1913-14, about \$500,000.

But it must be understood that the unappropriated cash now in the treasury in all probability is there in consequence of payments upon outstanding taxes by persons who, through fear that their property might be sold for unpaid taxes, have within the past 10 days made payments that under ordinary conditions would not be in the treasury until April or May.

It is not my purpose to present these facts either as a criticism or condemnation, but it is apparent to me as it must be to every citizen that if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.

The wisdom of those honored men who have preceded me in the office of mayor in developing a park system, which today is a source of health, pleasure and pride to the community, is worthy of praise.

The Boston of today, however, should be more than a city beautiful, and should throb and vibrate with the hum of industry intermingled with the happy smiles of a contented and prosperous and happy people, whose source of happiness may be traced to profitable employment found not outside of but in Boston.

Every city in the country is today striving to develop industry, and we should be no laggard in this all-important work.

## Offers \$1000 of His Salary and Calls on Business Men to Follow Example

The imperative need of promoting the industrial life of the municipality warrants the public-spirited citizenship of Boston in making a sacrifice for the good of the people. The industrial development of neighboring cities and towns in Massachusetts, where the supply of skilled and unskilled labor is less than is found in Boston, despite the fact that the tax rate in the several cities and towns exceeds the Boston tax rate in most cases by more than 12 per cent., has been largely due to the fact that realty values adjacent to railroads are lower than obtain in Boston.

In my opinion the tender of a site with a railroad siding without cost to manufacturers agreeing to locate in Boston would be sufficient to offset the disadvantage at present confronting the industrial growth of the city.

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I propose during my administration to contribute \$1000 of my salary annually and shall invite similar contributions from 1000 public-spirited citizens for the promotion of industry in the manner above set forth. And in my opinion, if a fixed policy of this nature is established and encouraged, it will be possible in the succeeding ten years to add more than \$50,000,000 to the realty value of Boston, and provide opportunities for profitable employment to not less than 20,000 of its inhabitants.

## **Modern System of City Auditing Would Save Money for Taxpayers**

The imperative need of a central purchasing department, through which supplies shall be contracted for, must be apparent to every citizen. Supplies now required for the various departments of this municipality are purchased in retail rather than wholesale quantities and at retail rather than wholesale prices.

Failure to take advantage of seasonable purchasing invariably results in payment of excessive price for commodities in general. The adoption of a modern system of auditing, through which bills may be discounted in 10 days or less, thereby enabling the city to enjoy and receive an advantage common to every business concern, namely, cash discounts on 10-day payments, would result in a considerable saving to the taxpayers.

I, therefore, recommend such legislation as will result in the purchase of all supplies through the supply department for every department, and that advantage be taken of seasonable purchasing and cash discounts, to the end that the present archaic and grossly wasteful system may end.

A monthly conference on city planning, to be participated in by committees representing the church, including every denomination; the press, a representative of each daily newspaper; capital, a representative of each leading industry, and labor, a representative of each of the larger labor organizations, to plan a policy constructive in character and anticipating 20 or more years' growth in our municipal life, is necessary.

I am a firm believer in the value of publicity, and as sunlight destroys the microbes that lurk in dark and damp places, so, in my opinion, by making the city's business become the property of all, rather than the office holders alone, it will result in the elimination of graft and corruption and the development of that degree of efficiency and economy at this time imperative.

The combined brain power of these men, all of whom are dependent upon the prosperity of the municipality, should make easy of solution those problems that are most difficult to solve, namely, increasing debt, increasing tax rate, increasing demands for public improvements and failure to progress rapidly along industrial, mercantile and commercial lines.

A commission of this character created 20 years ago would have been sufficiently powerful to prevent the adoption of our present unsightly, and from a property standpoint injurious, elevated system and our short-sighted and wholly inadequate system of tunnels and subways.

## **Need of City Planning Conference "Apparent" When Huge Debt Is Considered**

The gross debt of the city 10 years ago was \$88,149,106, and today is \$120,525,581.01, and upon this vast sum, which 10 years ago represented an interest charge, including interest on metropolitan assessments, of \$4,500,948, we today are compelled to pay an interest charge of \$6,165,853.

When one considers that the amount now paid in interest annually on outstanding indebtedness represents the equivalent of the taxation collected on property valued at \$358,654,245, the need of a city planning conference that will devise ways and means of providing for pressing and legitimate needs, while presenting a remedy for our present financial ills, must be apparent.

It is not my purpose to criticize my predecessor in the office of mayor for the present financial condition of Boston, but it is my determination that the policy of discharging political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury shall cease.

The pay rolls in 1903 and 1904 were \$12,208,748.04 for all city departments, and the pay rolls for 1913 and 1914 will total \$15,507,768.33 for all departments, and this tremendous increase, for which I am in nowise responsible, calls for the exercise of economy and efficiency in a most pronounced degree.

I assume that the men selected to serve as members of the conference on city planning, all of whom are leaders in their several walks of life, will render a great service to myself and those who may succeed me in determining the line of demarcation where humane and just treatment ends and where profligate and unjustifiable expenditure begins in the matter of wages paid men in the service of the city.

I believe in justice to the taxpayers and to the men in charge of the various municipal departments that in November of each year all requests and recommendations for salary increases for the ensuing year should be submitted in the department estimates, and that changes in salaries other

*Continued next page*

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than those contained in the budget shall not be allowed or considered during the year. The adoption of this system, coupled with general equalization of salaries, would result in the fullest possible measure of justice to men in the city service and the substitution of merit for political favor.

## **Favors Transfer of City Employees from Department to Department**

The necessity for promoting the highest efficiency in the various branches of the municipality's activities merits serious thought upon the part of every citizen.

It has been my observation that the efficiency of men in the sewer service at the end of ten years of service is not infrequently impaired at least 20 per cent, largely through the exacting character of the work performed by them and the exposure incidental thereto, resulting largely in diseases which cause great suffering.

In my opinion when additional men are required for other branches of the city service, transfers should be made from men in the sewer service, and that all men hereafter appointed to the city service as laborers should work not in excess of five years in the sewer service; at the expiration of five years be transferred to the sanitary service; at the expiration of five years in this service be transferred to the street cleaning service; at the expiration of five years in this service be transferred to the paving or water services, and at the expiration of five years in these services be transferred to the department of park and recreation.

I would further urge that hereafter positions as watchmen, stablemen, yardmen, storekeeper or similar positions not requiring excessive labor be filled through appointment of men who have been crippled in the service or become so advanced in years as to render it impossible for them to do as much work as the younger men.

The present wage and pension system warrants the belief that an honor and merit system can be adopted through which increases in inspection force will be unnecessary, and such reduction in inspection force as may result from resignations, transfers or otherwise should remain unfilled.

## **Wants Conference of Engineers to Change Method of Street Construction**

The change in our traffic system occasioned by the substitution of motor-driven vehicles for those drawn by horses renders necessary a change in our system of street construction from macadam and telford to some street surfacing more durable and the maintenance of which will be less expensive.

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The importance of this departure is best appreciated when one realizes that more than 200 miles of street in Boston today are constructed of macadam and telford, which during a great portion of the year are unsightly, unsanitary and at times, because of climatic conditions, rendered almost impassable for pedestrians. In my opinion a conference of engineers should be called to determine the most durable and economic material and method of street construction for the future.

The failure of our water and sewerage service to adequately meet the requirements occasioned by increased population in various sections of our city is a problem, the solution of which at an early date is most imperative.

The abolition of the parental school at West Roxbury and the correctional institutions at Rainsford island, where boys are committed for truancy or misdemeanors, should for the welfare of the community at once be undertaken.

A departure from the present system and the substitution of a farming-out policy would protect the boy from the contamination of older lads than himself more versed in criminality and save him to society and a useful future, and in addition represent a considerable saving to the municipality.

## **Segregation of Drunkards and Change in Date of Elections Urged**

Medical experts today are unanimous in the opinion that drunkenness is a disease, and such being the case, for the protection of unfortunates thus afflicted, a system of segregation should be adopted, which I here recommend.

The adoption of this system, coupled with humane treatment, would render unnecessary further increase in the number of officers now required for the supervision of these cases, and bring about a reduction in the cost of maintenance at our correctional institutions.

The present system of holding primaries and elections for municipal office at a time when the weather is unusually severe, resulting in a low percentage of votes cast, demands a change in date.

In my opinion the convenience of the electorate and the duplication of expense merits the holding of city election upon the same day as state election.

A bill of this character presented to the Legislature at an early date would appear advisable, since it would be of benefit to all the people, and in addition result in a reduction of expense in the conduct of the election.

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Department.

The George E. Parkman fund will, unless present tendencies are checked, serve a purpose other than that intended by the donor.

The use of the income from this fund should hereafter be applied strictly to maintenance purposes, and if so utilized will prove the blessing to all intended by the donor.

## Mayor to Appear Before Council and Present His Views from Time to Time

Special privilege in any form is objectionable and the removal of this cancer from the body politic must be undertaken at once, since the welfare of the entire community is paramount to the wishes or welfare of any particular element of the community.

From time to time during my administration, as necessity requires, it is my purpose to depart from the custom that has obtained in the past and appear before your honorable body and present for your consideration my views upon such matters as in my opinion may for the welfare of all be deserving of consideration.

It is my purpose, gentlemen of the council, to administer the affairs of the municipality in a humane, honorable, just, efficient and constructive manner, and in this work I solicit your co-operation, and that of every citizen interested in the welfare of Boston, to the end that God may guide our efforts and that at the termination of our service the people whom we have been elected to serve may, in consequence of our labors, enjoy a greater measure of happiness and prosperity.

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

AGAIN they are asking at City Hall the question: "Who's the next department official to go?"

Chairman Charles Logue of the school-house commission enjoys the distinction of being the first Fitzgerald department official to voluntarily tender his resignation. Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett was the second in line.

The appointment of Chairman John A. Sullivan of the finance commission as corporation counsel was the greatest surprise of the Mayor Curley administration, and an appointment that ought to be confirmed by the civil service commission in record time.

Timothy J. Buckley, Boston member of the Governor's council and a former member of the city council, has been appointed a bail commissioner for Suffolk county.

Deputy City Collector John J. Curley on Monday afternoon, following the inauguration exercises, tendered to a party of some 40 ladies and gentlemen a banquet at the Quincy House, where he has as some of his guests Lieut.-Gov. Barry, John F. McDonald and Deputy Collector John J. McCarthy. Following the dinner the guests were entertained at a concert by the Snyder boys, who

sang campaign songs during the mayoralty contest.

Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald has just finished the consolidation of outstanding attachments of real estate for the period from 1901 to 1910, inclusive, and has placed the books on the attachment shelves in the registry of deeds for the benefit of the public.

Commissioner Rourke of the public works department is one city official who will not be disturbed by Mayor Curley for the present, at least. Word to that effect reached the head of the public works department yesterday direct from the mayor's office.

Many of the young attorneys who were on the stump for Mayor Curley during the mayoralty fight gave up all hope of getting places in the city's law department yesterday when they learned of the appointment of Chairman John A. Sullivan of the fin. com. as corporation counsel.

Mayor Curley is sure of a warm greeting every time he reaches the entrance to his offices on the second floor of City Hall, where Patrolman Edward McHugh is on duty. Every time the genial patrolman sees the mayor approaching he is ready to greet him with outstretched arms.

## GOOD LUCK!

JAMES M. CURLEY comes to the mayor's chair today with so wide an experience in public life that he does not have to spend any time learning the ropes. His service in the Boston city government and in Congress should be of great help to him in his new task. He may be expected to put his policies in effect at once. His is not a nature that requires him to proceed timidly. We ought not to have to wait long to find out how he is going to measure up to the new requirements.

A mayor, or any other public official, must be judged by his actions more than by his declarations. We venture the prediction that Mr. Curley will prove a surprise to some of his most bitter critics. It is of great

importance to Mr. Curley that he make good as mayor, but it is of far more importance to the city that he have a successful administration.

Good luck, Mr. Mayor.

## PHARISEES

IN order that the odor of purity which is exhaled by the House of Representatives may not be polluted by admission to the legislative hall of persons tainted by corporation contact a rule has been adopted to regulate the employment of State House reporters. What the House is apparently attempting to do is to prevent unscrupulous newspapermen taking advantage of their privileges as reporters to lobby for corporations. No one will claim that this sort of thing should be permitted.

## PLANS FOR CIVIC LODGING HOUSE SENT TO MAYOR

Building with Dormitory Quarters for Over 400 Persons Is Designed.

Plans for the proposed municipal lodging house have been received by Mayor Fitzgerald and were made public yesterday.

The first floor of the building is to contain the administrative offices, a dining room seating from 180 to 200 persons, a kitchen, store room and smoking room and a hospital with 12 beds.

The second, third and fourth floors each contain a room for the medical office, in addition to dormitory quarters for 117 persons on each floor. The beds are spaced the distance apart required by law and the rooms contain the required number of cubic feet per person. The fifth story contains a dormitory for 108 beds and four sleeping apartments for employees.

On the outside the building, as proposed, will be built of brick with limestone trimmings, and at each side will be a large gate leading into a driveway to the wood yard in the rear.

The building will be thoroughly fireproof, plain inside and out, made of materials easy to wash, and will be the last word in sanitary buildings for such purposes. Ample toilet facilities are provided for each floor, and the basement in addition contains the house bathroom, dressing room, heating and ventilating apparatus, and a fumigation plant for the clothes of the inmates.

The architect of the plans for the proposed structure is J. A. Schweinfurt, 25 Congress street.

# GIVES EVERETT 15 MIN. TO QUIT

**Curley Will Remove Building Commissioner if Resignation Is Not Forthcoming About as Soon as He Takes the Oath of Office at Hands of Chief Justice in Tremont Temple This Morning.**

## COUNCIL WILL ELECT McDONALD PRESIDENT

**Faithful Are Anxiously Awaiting the New Mayor's Inaugural Address, Which Is Expected to Define Policy Regarding the Plum Tree and Make Reasonably Certain Just What May Be Expected in the Showers of Blessings Line.**

Mayor-elect James M. Curley will break his 10 days' silence at 10:30 this morning, when Councilman Walter Ballantyne hands him the gavel at the Tremont Temple inauguration exercises. What he will say is of vital importance to Boston politicians, who have had their ears to the ground since his election in vain efforts to find out just how many department heads are to go and just who are to take their places.

When seen last night the mayor-elect had not wavered a hair's breadth in his campaign promise to oust Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett.

"If Mr. Everett's resignation is not in my hands 15 minutes after my inauguration, I shall remove him from office. I do not wish to name yet the man who is to take his place, but I assure you that some one will take his place," he said.

During Curley's term of office he will entirely omit purely social affairs.

"I shall not take in any banquets, dinners or social affairs," he said, "that do not deal directly with the improvement and development of Boston."

Before the opening of the exercises today the mayor-elect will meet Mayor Fitzgerald, the former mayors, members of the city council and department heads in room C of Tremont Temple. The exercises will be opened by Walter Ballantyne, senior member of the council. He will appoint a committee of councilmen to inform the mayor-elect that everything is ready for his induction into office.

This committee will escort Curley to the platform and Councilman Ballantyne will give him the gavel. The Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Splaine will offer prayer, and Chief Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme court will administer the oath of office.

Upon receiving the oath Curley will swear in the new councilmen, Daniel J. McDonald, George W. Coleman and William H. Woods. Then will come the new mayor's inaugural address, which will contain the answer to all the questions that reporters and politicians have flung at him since election.

Instead of the usual band that assists in the inaugural ceremony there will be only the organ of the temple, played by John P. Hession of St. Patrick's Church, Dudley street.

A picked chorus will open the inaugural exercises by singing "To Thee, O Country," and will lead the singing of "America" at the close of the program. In the chorus will be John J. McElroy, William Healey, Edward Lally, Maurice Quinlan, Virgino Capeloni, John B. Donovan, John R. Campbell, James J. Flynn, Edward Machugh, Jr., Thomas E. Clifford, James A. Reilly, Joseph J. Ecker, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Edward A. McGonagle and Christopher J. Halligan, Jr.

After the exercises the new mayor will be escorted to the City Hall to take possession of Fitzgerald's most comfortable office chair.

### McDonald to Head Council.

Councilman Daniel J. McDonald, who was re-elected at the recent municipal election, will be president of the new city council. The council will also re-elect City Clerk James Donovan. These will be the principal features of the first meeting of the 1914 council, which will be held today, immediately after the inauguration.

This is the first time in years that the city council has been united upon the selection of officials, and the indications are that both the president and city clerk will be the unanimous choice on the first ballot.

### MAYOR PROUD OF HIMSELF

Points to \$700,000 Balance Left in City Treasury.

"I am very glad to say that my administration closes with a balance of more than \$700,000 in the treasury on the right side," said Mayor Fitzgerald last night, "\$500,000 in general revenue and \$200,000 in water revenue. Considering the fact that the average balance for 20 years back has been less than \$200,000, this is a splendid showing."

"If the percentage of collection of 1913 taxes had been as large as 1911 and 1912, the balance would be \$150,000 greater, but because of tight money the past few months, which only eased up the last few days, and poor business percentage of collections is half of 1 per cent. less than two years, making the difference above, which will go to the next administration. For when I entered office the balance of \$800,000 in general revenue and a deficit of about \$218,000 in water revenue."

"The net debt of the city shows an increase of less than \$1,000,000, the smallest increase by all odds in any four years of the city's history for the past 25 years. Yet playgrounds, police stations, libraries, court houses, fire stations and schoolhouses have been built and street improvements made as never before. The new administration will not lack opportunity to continue this work because the borrowing capacity of the city at the beginning of Mayor Curley's term will be something like \$700,000."

### CURLEY JOINS THE ELKS

Mayor-Elect Initiated with 18 Other Candidates.

Mayor-elect James M. Curley was admitted to membership in the Boston Elks last night, at one of the largest attended sessions the lodge ever had. Eighteen others were also initiated.

The candidates were initiated by Exalted Ruler Timothy E. McCarthy, assisted by Leading Knight Matthew T. Birmingham, Loyal Knight J. Edward Johnson, Lecturing Knight Charles J. Murphy, Jr., Secretary P. E. McCarron, Treasurer Alfred E. Wellington, Trustees F. A. Finnigan, George H. Johnson, Thomas D. Rice and Tiler Oscar Schaffer.

### MAYOR DECLINES TO BE SPONSOR FOR NEW CIGAR

Mayor Curley yesterday threw cold water upon a proposition made him by a local cigar manufactory to adopt a new "administration cigar," and notified the concern that he would not stand for the use of his photograph to help boom the new "smoke." Upon the receipt of two boxes of the new brand of cigars, Mayor Curley sent the owners a check for \$12.50 for the cigars with a note explaining his attitude toward the "administration brand."

"I am extremely grateful to you for the cigars, but I regret exceedingly that I cannot accept them," Mayor Curley wrote. "I regret very much that I cannot allow the use of my photograph or sanction any cigar that may be known as the 'administration cigar,' but am enclosing a check for \$12.50 for the cigars you send."



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**ELKS GIVE FITZ**  
**A DIAMOND RING**

**Former Mayor Is Banqueted, Praised and Cheered**

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"Brother" John F. Fitzgerald was banqueted, praised and cheered by 400 members of Boston Lodge of Elks last night at the Elks' Home, and was given a 4 carat diamond ring worth \$1500 as a mark of their esteem, after which he made an address, which terminated at 1:19 A. M.

The banquet was notable for the fact that Mayor James M. Curley, Governor David I. Walsh, Lieutenant Governor Barry, and several other city and State officials who had been invited, sent their regrets. There were present, however, Mayor Barry of Cambridge, Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield, Leon Eyges, the new assistant attorney general, Street Commissioner Rourke, and others.

Perhaps the most significant event of the gathering was the declaration by Thomas A. Mullen that the women of the State have no misgivings about former Mayor Fitzgerald, and as they favor the direct primaries, it makes assurance doubly sure that Fitzgerald will be elected senator by the votes of the women of Massachusetts because, as he said, woman suffrage is coming very soon in this Commonwealth.

Timothy E. McCarthy, exalted ruler of the lodge, presided, and James A. Gallivan was toastmaster. The latter read letters from Governor Walsh, Curtis Guild, and prominent Elks in praise of the former mayor, and addresses were made by Abraham C. Ratschky, Secretary Donahue, Treasurer Mansfield, President Daniel J. McDonald of the City Council, and Thomas A. Mullen. Mr. McDonald made the speech in presenting the diamond ring.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was impressed into the role of a singer, giving "My Hero," and in the course of his speech of thanks declared that he had endeavored to interpret the life of Boston in all its phases, to live and let live, and had kept in mind the homes of the poor people all the while, endeavoring to make it possible for the poor people live in comfort and health.

The gathering broke up at 1:15 with singing of "Sweet Adeline."

**CURLEY IS BRYANIZED!**

**Waves Aside Wine Offered Him by Captain of Steamship Essen.**

Mayor Curley's administration is to be a "teetotal" one. The mayor made this certain yesterday afternoon in the cabin of the steamship Essen of the Boston and Pacific Steamship line, where he was being entertained by Capt. Prohn.

Libations of wine were brought forth for the company, rare old wine, too, but the mayor waved it carelessly aside, thus setting the standard for the next four years.

ONCE MORE FEB. 3, 1914 THE LEAGUE

CHARLES A. DIGNEY, secretary of the Citizens' Municipal League, is, apparently, attempting to take his place in the front rank of experts on municipal government and non-partisan politics. It is his purpose, as we understand it, to go outside of the field hitherto partially covered by the league and battle with the Progressive party in Massachusetts because in his opinion 5000 Boston Progressives voted for James M. Curley for mayor.

In the Boston Transcript the other afternoon this paragraph was printed and has not been denied, although a meeting of the "league's" executive committee was held on the following day:

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Charles A. Digney, executive secretary of the league, . . . believes that the support that the Progressives, figured at 5000 votes, gave to James M. Curley is an issue that cannot be overlooked for the State and city elections to come. He believes that with active campaigning in the future on this point alone the strength of the Progressive cause in Massachusetts will be broken. It was the Progressive vote and not the stay-at-home Republican vote that defeated Mr. Kenny, according to Mr. Digney's calculations.

Mr. Digney's determination to annihilate the Progressive party because a portion of its membership in this city voted for Mr. Curley is interesting, to put it mildly. Inasmuch as the parties may not make nominations, and no designations may be placed on municipal ballots, the members of all parties vote as they please in every municipal campaign. Never, hitherto, has any party been threatened with State-wide extinction because of a belief that any portion of its membership, large or small, voted as it saw fit to vote in a municipal election. Mayor Fitzgerald was elected by Republican votes four years ago, although in that campaign, as in the later, an attempt was made to annex the Republican machine for the benefit of the Citizens' Municipal League.

It seems to be in order, now that Mr. Digney has placed himself on record, to remind that little group which controls the league and is responsible for Mr. Digney, of a few plain facts. Six months before the campaign began, influential members of the league were warned that their method of selecting candidates was bad and if persisted in would be fatal. They were urged to make their organization big and broad and to make it and its methods representative in the truest sense. They gave not the slightest heed to the warning or the urging. They adhered to the belief that the "reform" candidate for mayor of Boston should be designated by a little group of men who bore no credentials from the electorate or from any consid-

erable portion thereof.

They went down to defeat in 1914 just as they went down to defeat in 1910, because they insisted upon limiting their so-called league to a select few. We believe that not less than 10,000 voters in this city gave their support to Mr. Curley, as against Mr. Kenny, for the sole reason that they desired to resent and reject the attempt of less than twenty-five citizens of Boston to designate upon their own initiative the mayor of Boston. There must have been as many more who would not vote for either candidate because of their disgust with the league and its system. And now the official spokesman for that league talks seriously of framing a State issue upon no better basis than the political blindness of those who employ him!

There are men connected with the remnants of the organization who have read the signs of the times in the dwindling contributions and in the overwhelming election of James M. Curley as mayor. Isn't it about time for them to make their influence felt?

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**AN OPPORTUNITY**

NOW that the government has finally decided to permit the construction of a supply ship at the Boston Navy Yard, it is not unnatural that various politicians should claim responsibility for the decision. That phase of the matter is not superlatively important. The fact that the ship is to be constructed at the Boston yard, and is to be constructed on a bona-fide proposal submitted in open competition, makes the award of unusual interest and importance.

It remains to be seen whether, in carrying out its contract, the yard will justify the decision of the Navy Department and will adhere to the figures on which the decision was based. There are still in this, as in every navy yard center, politicians who believe that the chief end of a navy yard is to furnish payrolls, and they do not care to be told that navy yard construction work ought not to be on a purely payroll basis.

If the navy yard, paying fair wages and never overworking its men, builds the supply ship inside or within a reasonable distance of its own figures, it will be a good thing for the government, a good thing for the people and a good thing for the yard itself. If the cost of the ship should rise beyond all honest bounds, the undertaking will be used as a horrible example by the promoters of every private shipyard for years to come.

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# Everett Is Silent After Dismissal

## JOURNAL FEB. 4, 1914 CITY MAY BUY B. U. PROPERTY

Extension of Public Library  
Is Urged by  
Trustees.

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The purchase of the Boston University property adjoining the Boston Public Library on Boylston street, and running to Exeter street, by the city for the purpose of adding to the present library, was recommended yesterday in the report of the library trustees to Mayor Curley. It declared that lack of room under present conditions was so serious that without additional space certain changes would have to be made which would greatly discommodate the public.

The University property measures 28 feet on Boylston street and is 128 feet deep. It is assessed, say the trustees, for \$21 a foot. Then, going further into details, the trustees declare that a building such as is desired could be erected for \$20,000.

With reference to statistics, the report shows that 37,606 volumes were purchased during the year; that for direct home use during the year 260,965 volumes were loaned. The report, after accounting for the finances, recommends that additional money be appropriated this year for increases in salary for the employees and that arrangements be made for a pension system.

### AN EXCELLENT IDEA

THERE will be two mayors of Boston during the next four years, if Mayor Curley completes the term for which he was elected. The innovation should be an excellent one from the standpoint of the taxpayers.

First of all there will be Mayor Curley, possessing all of the executive powers that the law confers and anxious to make a record which shall surpass in large achievements that made by Mayor Fitzgerald. Whether he will make it remains to be seen. He has begun well.

The advisory and supervisory mayor will be John F. Fitzgerald, just released from his duties as executive. His interest in municipal affairs will be as keen as ever, he will be able to keep in intimate touch with every department, and if anything should go wrong when Mayor Curley is not looking, Mayor Fitzgerald will be able to inform him of that fact and tell him just where the trouble and the danger lie.

The relations between the two mayors are such that it is utterly improbable that both of them would be off duty at the same time. That is one reason why the taxpayer ought to view the future with considerable satisfaction.

Declares He's Ignorant of  
Mayor's Reason; Says Department Is in Excellent  
Condition

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Arthur G. Everett, the deposed building commissioner, does not intend in any way to question the justice of his summary removal by Mayor Curley.

"Whatever may have been the mayor's reason, I am ignorant of it," he said last night. "Furthermore, I shall not take any means—even though I had recourse—to determine his act. I have known the new mayor for several years and on every occasion we met our relations were always friendly. I do not think he was actuated by any animus, neither do I think he was attempting to play politics."

Mr. Everett then called attention to the department of which until yesterday afternoon he was the head. He declared it was in excellent condition and that, as far as he knew, needed nothing to better it.

"There are sufficient inspectors and all of them perfectly capable men. I am sure that more men are not needed."

Mr. Everett was sitting in his office at 100 Summer street when the message containing his summary dismissal was received. He opened it calmly, evidently with full knowledge of its contents, and quietly receipted the envelope. He signed only his initials, "A. G. E."

"The reason for my dismissal," he smilingly remarked to newspaper men nearby, referring to the word his initials spelled.



PATRICK O'HEARN,  
New building commissioner.  
JOHN M. MINTON,  
Acting building commissioner.

### FALLIBILITY CONFESSED

ISN'T there some danger that the Boston school board will be accused of inconsistency and reactionary impulses by those who have insisted that every rule made and every step taken by the board represents the highest thought and latest development in education?

We are used in this city to having superintendents praised to the skies as being the very best superintendents in the world and to having other superintendents come along and turn upside down the systems of their predecessors, but twice now the school board has reversed itself and astounded those who follow it blindly.

We have hardly recovered from our astonishment over the board's admission that the three R's are of genuine importance to those who must make their own way in life, and now the board placidly and illogically admits that a school teacher has rights in the matter of political activities which cannot be "gag ruled" away from him or her!

### CURLEY THROWS OUT ALL BIDS FOR COAL

Mayor Curley continued his rejection of bids yesterday by throwing out all bids on the furnishing of 5000 tons of semi-bituminous coal for the City Hospital.

The lowest bidder, Renshaw of Philadelphia, submitted a price of \$3.76 a ton, but with the proviso that any increase or decrease in the present tariff on coal should apply during the life of the contract. The possibility of complications arising from this and also from the failure of the other bidders to include this proviso caused the mayor to reject all bids and call for a re-advertisement.

### WALSH AND CURLEY PLAN FOR ECONOMY

Following a conference between Mayor Curley and Governor Walsh yesterday, the latter promised to convene both branches of the Legislature some time next week and address them on the need of economy and efficiency.

The alarming increase in the State tax, which means an increase of the Boston tax rate, and the expensive legislation affecting Boston now before the General Court caused this promise to be given.



# CURLEY SNUBS PREDECESSOR

**Fitzgerald Gets Chilly Reception from His Successor, Whose First Official Act After Reaching His New Office Is to Remove Building Commissioner Everett, the Latter Having Failed to Resign Under Fire.**

## NEARLY 6000 CHEER INDUCTION INTO CHAIR

To the cheering of nearly 6000 throats Congressman James M. Curley became 42nd mayor of Boston in Tremont Temple yesterday. Ten minutes before he had incontinently snubbed the now ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. Ten minutes later he as incontinently "fired" Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett.

The whole inaugural ceremony was marked by the utmost bitterness on the part of the incoming administration toward the old. In the ante-room, before he mounted the stage, Curley, before the assembled heads of city departments, snubbed the mayor. His inaugural address was full of attacks on Fitzgerald's administration, during which Fitzgerald sat in uncomfortable and red-faced silence on the stage.

The removal of Everett was, as threatened, curt and instant.

The new mayor, forcing his way through a crowd of several thousand on School street, entered City Hall at 12:30. He went at once to the mayor's office, which was packed with admirers and floral tributes, and found Miss Bessie Clayton, stenographer, there.

"Has Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett sent in his resignation?" asked Mayor Curley.

"No," was the reply.

"Then please take this dictation and have it sent to the city clerk," requested the mayor, adding:

"I hereby remove, for the good of the service, Arthur G. Everett as building commissioner."

Then the mayor addressed a similar message to Everett, curtly notifying him of his removal and adding that he had notified the city clerk of the removal. The city charter gives him power to remove, and the removed official has no other recourse but to file a statement of his position with the city clerk.

### Names Patrick O'Hearn as Commissioner.

After removing Commissioner Everett, Mayor Curley announced the appointment as building commissioner of Patrick O'Hearn of 126 Melville avenue, Dorchester, a wealthy builder and contractor. He said that while O'Hearn's name was being considered by the civil service commission John M. Minton, chairman of the election commission, would serve as acting building commissioner.

"There are other positions which I will be called upon to fill, and I will at-

tend to them as soon as possible," remarked the mayor.

Building Commissioner Everett took his removal with a smile, said he had expected it, but did not know the reason, and that after a vacation he would re-enter private business as an architect.

A Herald reporter was talking with him when a messenger boy entered his office and handed him the formal notice of his removal by the mayor. It was exactly 1:30 when this took place and his removal took effect at that time. The notice of the mayor read:

"You are hereby removed from the office of building commissioner of the city of Boston. I have notified the city clerk that you have been removed for the good of the service.

"Yours Very Truly,  
"JAMES M. CURLEY."

With this notice of removal was a copy of the notification sent to City Clerk Donovan.

"This is not a surprise to me," said Everett. "The newspapers have kept me well posted all along in regard to this matter, and although I have not heard from Mr. Curley in any way, I expected this.

"My reply to the mayor is contained in the initials of my name which I attach to this messenger boy's receipt." (Here Everett signed "A. G. E." on the boy's receipt.)

### Great Crowd at Inaugural

Curley became mayor of Boston at 10:41 and a second later a standing crowd of between 5000 and 6000 persons in Tremont Temple responded to the request of a booming bass voice for "Three cheers for Mayor James M. Curley."

John F. Fitzgerald, smiling bravely and clapping his hands, despite a mist in his eyes, became a private citizen.

The two men had met in an ante-room to the right of the platform for the first time since the night of election day, when Curley refused Fitzgerald's proffered hand and charged the former mayor with treachery in supporting Thomas J. Kenney, Curley's majority opponent.

### Meet with Smiles.

Instead of following the usual custom in former years and making the mayor of Boston the central figure in the inaugural plans, Curley went the reverse. He had ordered the former mayors and heads of city departments to meet him in the anteroom half an hour before the ceremony was scheduled to begin, and he arrived half an hour late from the Parker House, where he had gone to meet Thomas J. Kenney.

The assembled department heads watched the meeting between the two men in dead silence. Though John F. Fitzgerald stood directly in Curley's path, he received a cold grasp of the hand after several others had been accorded that honor. The mayor appeared not to notice the snub, although the conversation in the room died away. He smiled, as did Curley.

"How are you, Mr. Mayor," greeted Curley.

"Good morning," responded the mayor, taking Curley's hand. No further words passed between the two.

Later, while the new mayor was reading his inaugural message, Fitzgerald, sitting a few feet away on the platform, followed him with interest. When Curley declared that had it not been for some early tax collections and the water income, he would not have found a dollar in the city treasury, Fitzgerald smiled, then remarked in an audible whisper to Daniel J. McDonald, the new president of the city council:

"I shall certainly make a reply to this."

### Everett Not Present.

Building Commissioner Everett was not among those present.

Tremont Temple is said never to have contained such a large crowd. Long before the scheduled opening of the exercises at 10 o'clock people began to arrive. When the inaugural began every seat in the two balconies and floor was taken; the aisles were filled and more than 1000 waited in the street, making every possible excuse to get past the police guard, many claiming to be "cousins" of the mayor.

Back of the speaker's stand was the city flag, the new municipal one, flanked on each side with the national colors. Bunting was draped around the platform, which was banked high on the front sides and back.

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(2) the city greenhouses, and floral tributes to the new mayor. Personal guests of the new mayor and a picked male chorus occupied a balcony back of the platform, while Mrs. James M. Curley and her guests were stationed in the first balcony to the right of the platform.

#### Assemble in Anteroom.

The notables assembled in an anteroom to the right of the platform. Mayor Fitzgerald was an early arrival, being accompanied by his secretary, Edward E. Moore. The mayor shook hands with Standish Wilcox, assistant private secretary to the new mayor, and introduced him to the department heads present.

Before the arrival of the mayor-elect the mayor gathered those in the room around him and said:

"I want now to make an announcement which I meant to have made Saturday. I want to thank all of the city department heads for their loyalty to the city and to me during my acquaintance with them, and I want to say that they will have my friendship, as I hope to have theirs, when I am not in office."

Applause followed the mayor's statement.

The department heads were escorted by City Messenger Leary to reserved seats in front of the platform on the left, where were also seated many federal officials.

Former Mayor Thomas N. Hart was in the side room, and Mayor Fitzgerald said to him:

"What a great day, Mr. Hart. This is due to a Democratic administration, you see."

#### Curley Greets Hart.

Mr. Hart, a Republican, smiled and expressed his pleasure at being present.

City Councilman Watson, as well as his colleagues, was present, and explained in detail to Assistant Secretary Wilcox why he had attacked Sheriff Quinn's administration of the Charles street jail. The sheriff was also there, but had nothing to say to Watson. Councilman Coulthurst, who has been ill for some time, made his first public appearance in months and held several impromptu receptions.

"It's very good of you to come here," said Curley to former Mayor Hart on greeting the latter.

#### Kenny in Curley Escort.

It was about 10:30 when Walter Ballantyne, the senior member of the city council, took the gavel and called the session to order. He announced that the purpose of the gathering was to induct a new mayor and three members of the city council, and then appointed Councilmen Attridge, Collins and Kenny as a committee to escort the new mayor and councilmen to the chair. Curley's entrance was the signal for prolonged cheering, the crowd rising to their feet.

Next came the singing of a hymn, "To Thee, O My Country," by the male chorus. Then City Clerk James Donovan read the certificates by the election commission of the election of Curley, and Councilmen Daniel J. McDonald (re-elected), George W. Coleman and William H. Woods, amid more cheering.

The audience arose as prayer was offered by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. L. Splaine, rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. The prayer was a brief one, closing with the "Our Father."

It was 10:40 when Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme court arose to administer the oath of office. The audience likewise arose while three oaths were administered, the first of allegiance to the state, the second to the city and the third to the nation.

It was exactly 10:41 when Curley became mayor. After an ovation lasting several minutes had subsided, the new mayor administered the oath of office to Councilmen McDonald, Coleman and Woods.

#### Reads Inaugural Address.

At 10:45 Councilman Ballantyne said: "I have the honor to present to this gathering of citizens His Honor James M. Curley, mayor of Boston."

The new mayor began his inaugural at 10:46 and closed at 11:16. He was intensely earnest and deliberate in repeating the oaths and in his delivery of his message. The latter was followed closely by Mr. Fitzgerald.

#### Retiring Mayor Laughs.

He smiled when Curley spoke of contributing \$1000 a year of his salary to a proposed fund to attract industries to Boston; he laughed when the new mayor said he did not believe a laborer should be kept more than five years in one department.

"Hm! Ned, do you hear that?" he remarked with a smile to City Messenger Leary, when Curley said that he did not believe political debts should be paid through the medium of the city treasury.

When the inaugural message was finished Curley held a public reception on the platform and shook hands with nearly 3000. His wife was in the line with two of their children, and the new mayor affectionately kissed her and the children when they came before him.

The outgoing mayor was among the first to shake hands with his successor at this reception. Then he hustled to an ante room, obtained his hat and coat, then went to a School street barber shop, where he awaited his automobile. The latter arriving, John F. Fitzgerald went home.

#### Many Women at Temple.

Among the spectators at the inauguration were hundreds of women. It was estimated that fully as many women were present as men. They were scattered over the hall and lent a gay setting to the scene.

Two sections of the first balcony were reserved on the right side of the stage for the relatives and friends of Mayor Curley. Just before the ceremony was due to begin, Mrs. Curley and two of her children, accompanied by Mrs. Edward P. Barry, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, entered. With her were nearly a score of other women. These took seats in the front row of the two reserved sections. Their entrance was greeted by applause.

The left balcony was set apart for the friends of the city councilmen and many women were there.

In the sections reserved for the Curley party were J. P. Magenis, member of the Boston finance commission, with his wife; Dr. John Duff of Charlestown, with his wife, Mrs. Julia Duff, a former member of the Boston school committee.

#### City Officials Present.

On the floor at the left of the stage the first four rows were reserved for the city department heads. Among them were seen Dr. William J. Gallivan of the board of health; George McKay, superintendent of the public markets; Manus J. Fish, superintendent of public buildings; James B. Shea, superintendent of parks; Louis K. Rourke, public works commissioner; Edward B. Daly, chairman of the board of assessors; John H. Dunn, James A. Gallivan and Salem D. Charles, street commissioners, with their secretary, John J. O'Callahan; Hugh C. McGrath, director of baths and playgrounds; the four members of the election commission, John M. Minton, chairman, John B. Martin, M. W. Burtin and Tilton S. Bell; Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, Mgr. Ronan of St. Peter's Church, Meeting House Hill, and other members of the Catholic clergy.

Shortly before the ceremony began more than a dozen floral pieces were taken to the edge of the stage. The largest of these was a combination stand six feet tall from the Citizens' Immigration League and a big standing piece from the Curley Club of ward 23.

When John A. Coulthurst, member of the city government, who has just passed through a serious illness, ascended to the stage with the aid of a cane and attended by Daniel J. McDonald, the new president of the city council, he was given a big ovation.

At the reception on the stage Mayor Curley was assisted by his two campaign managers, John R. McVey and John T. McDonald.

An innovation occurred at the inauguration. Ever since the incorporation of the city in 1822 it has been the custom for the chief justice of the supreme court, after administering the oath of office to the mayor-elect, to turn at once to the court house. Chief Justice Rugg, after administering the oath to Mayor Curley, remained throughout the entire inaugural proceedings.

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## MAYOR'S OFFICE A FLORAL BOWER

Mayor Curley's office at City Hall was fairly banked with flowers, potted plants and greenery upon his arrival to take possession of the chair occupied for the past four years by John F. Fitzgerald.

Floral remembrances of some kind from practically every political organization in the city which supported Mr. Curley for the mayoralty were among the number. The display was easily the largest and most extensive ever seen at City Hall, even eclipsing the display in the mayor's office on the celebration of his 50th birthday two years ago.

Long before John F. Fitzgerald concluded his duties as mayor of the city, the flowers began to arrive. Several wagon loads of potted plants and greenery from the city's hothouses were among the first to reach the building. Then the set pieces of flowers came in such large numbers that it was necessary for a policeman to keep the messenger boys and others from the florist establishments in line.

The first of the large floral pieces delivered was a harp of pinks, standing four feet in height, sent in by the Ancient Order of Hibernians division of which the mayor is a member.

A large floral tomahawk, standing in a large basket of flowers, was sent by Timothy L. Connolly's Tomahawk Club of ward 17.

A floral horseshoe in red pinks, with an inscription in white pinks, "1914-1922," and a streamer marked "Success," sent in by the Pro Bono Publico Club, the mayor's own political organization in ward 17. The member carrying the floral piece to the mayor's office remarked that the mayor would serve two terms, pointing to the "1914-1922" inscription.

Edward Emmet McGrath's Ward 18 Curley Club and the Ward 20 Democratic Club sent in large baskets of flowers.

One of the most attractive pieces was a floral ladder from Mr. and Mrs. John Guarino, with the words in flowers, "councilman, representative, alderman, congressman, mayor," on rungs of the ladder.

The Tammany Club, which is now known as the "Pro Bono Publico" Club also sent a large red, white and blue flag in flowers.

In addition to more than two-score of pieces from clubs throughout the city, there were more than twice that number from friends of the new mayor.



**CURLEY'S FRIENDS  
MUST WAIT A BIT**

Mayor Has "Obligations to Fulfil," He Declares.

**But, After Dropping Everett, He In-  
timates Other Officials Will  
Serve Out Their Terms.**

James M. Curley was inaugurated mayor of Boston in Tremont Temple yesterday morning before the largest audience ever gathered together to witness such a ceremony. Every seat and every bit of standing room was occupied and crowds were turned away.

Hardly was the actual ceremony over when the new mayor summarily "fired" Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett, in accordance with his campaign promises. This act caused the department heads about City Hall to turn pale with fright, but when he added, as he signed his name to the formal order of dismissal, "and I have other obligations to fulfil," their fears redoubled.

This statement and deed, following close on Curley's ringing declaration in his inaugural address that he would not "pay political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury," left the officeholders completely in the air, but the feeling that the ax was to fall swiftly and often persisted.

Last evening, however, the new mayor gave clear evidence that with the possible exception of Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke, Everett would be the only official fired outright, the others being retained until their terms run out. When that time comes, however, Curley will remove them and place his own friends in office.

The first one to go will be Andrew Badaracco, who was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald a few weeks ago to fill out the unexpired term on the Board of Assessors of John J. Murphy. His term will expire March 31. It is expected that Curley will appoint Frank A. Goodwin, a former councilman and expert on assessing, to the position. The terms of several important officials will expire on May 1.

Clear evidence that it is Curley's intention to get rid of department heads now in office was afforded last night, when the mayor was asked if he intended to make any more changes.

up mainly with handshaking and the arrangement of the minor details of the office routine. The office staff of Mayor Fitzgerald were all on hand and assisted the new mayor in his work. Curley had with him his two assistant secretaries, Standish Wilcox and Edmund Dolan. As yet he has not appointed a private secretary, but will, according to his statement, do this today. He would not say last night who it will be.

Whether he intends to retain the clerical staff of Mayor Fitzgerald, including the office boy, Willie Cronin, he has not said as yet.

## Pays for Free Cigars

However, within the short time he was able to devote to the office business, Curley managed to send out a letter which broke one of the customs set up by Mayor Fitzgerald, namely the "administration cigar." A cigar manufacturer sent Curley two boxes of cigars, with the suggestion that he make it the administration cigar and allow his photograph to be used as advertising. In a short letter Curley refused to allow this and sent a check of \$12.50 for the cigars, which he kept to entertain his friends.

Another in a short span of time made to the last night. Nature of the day was which the new mayor scrub women in City Hall

last night. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, after leaving Tremont Temple about half past eleven put in the best day he ever has had in four years, according to his own statement. Most of it he spent strolling about the city and at his dentist's. Even with his soft hat, walking stick and leisurely gait he was unable to disguise himself from the people who everywhere recognized him and salute him.

The inauguration of Curley, brought out the greatest demonstration in the history of the city. Four thousand persons witnessed the ceremony in Tremont Temple and three times 4000 waited a solid hour to see Curley walk from the latter place to his office in City Hall. They made two solid walls of people, leaving a narrow lane in the center from the very stage of Tremont Temple to the inner door of the mayor's office. The windows of the stores and even the branches of the trees were used by enthusiasts desirous of but one glimpse of Curley. Ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart, who was present, declared that nothing like it had ever occurred in the city.

The inauguration took place at 10.30, but long before this the huge auditorium was filled to overflowing. The feature of this, however, was the fact that the number of women present easily exceeded the men.

The new mayor was sworn in by Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court, and the former then swore in the three new members of the City Council, Daniel J. McDonald, William H. Woods and George W. Coleman. The proceedings were continually interrupted by cheers for Curley, started in different corners of the hall, and always while cheering the audience would stand and wave handkerchiefs.

Following the swearing in of the councilmen, Curley started his inaugural, an extremely brief document occupying but 35 minutes. In it he several times brought the crowd to their feet cheering as he promised one reform or another.

## Makes Striking Statement

Probably the most striking statement and the one which gained the most applause, was his declaration that it was his determination "that the policy of discharging political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury should be abandoned."



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that his followers have been making for places in the city service this statement stands out from the rest of the inaugural.

In several other places in his inaugural Curley made reference to the work of his predecessor in office. The references were in no case of a complimentary nature, but pleased his followers so much that the cheering was deafening.

At one time he exclaimed "If it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year, I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office." This struck home with his followers, who stood up to cheer. "Give it to him, Jim" (meaning Fitzgerald), one yelled, while from another end of the hall a shrill voice called out, "Good night, Johnny Fizz."

Through all this Mayor Fitzgerald sat quietly in his chair, watching the new mayor with a half smile on his lips. After the mayor was through speaking, he rushed forward and grasped his hand, "You're mixed on your figures, Jim," he said. "I guess not," said Curley, and quickly turned away.

Before the inauguration the various department heads and ex-Mayors Josiah Quincy and Thomas N. Hart gathered in room C of Tremont Temple to form a procession behind the new mayor. The latter did not arrive until 10.15, and when he did caused quite a stir in the room. All eyes were on him and Mayor Fitzgerald. For a long time he ignored the mayor, but finally in passing casually gave him a handshake that lasted a fraction of a second.

With his late opponent, Thomas J. Kenny, he was most cordial. Kenny was later appointed one of a committee of three to escort the new mayor to the platform. He did his duty and showed up as one of the best losers in politics.

#### Coulthurst Gets Applause

A little feature of the inauguration was the cordial greeting given Councilman John A. Coulthurst, who has been ill for the past year. He came upon the platform alone leaning on a cane, and as soon as the audience caught sight of him they burst into applause at his pluck.

As soon as "America," the closing feature of the program, was sung, the crowd surged forward to shake the new mayor's hand. This lasted for almost an hour and was continued as soon as the mayor reached his office.

Before reaching his office, however, he was forced to make a short speech to the crowd from the steps of City Hall. As soon, however, as he finished this, he hastened to his office, where he called for a stenographer and dictated a note dismissing Commissioner Everett from office "for the good of the service."

As soon as he finished this he started in receiving again in the midst of his flower-bedecked office. The display of flowers was the most elaborate ever, set pieces and huge bouquets occupying almost every available corner and shelf. A huge American seal was the central figure. This was sent by the Pro Bono Publico Club, or, as it was once known, the Tammany Club. Another feature piece was a floral tomahawk sent by the club of the same name, which was once an anti-Curley club. The two clubs levied assessments on each other and patched up things with the flowery token. One of the members is slated to be superintendent of public buildings.

#### Mrs. Curley Entertains

Mrs. Curley with the four Curley children was an interesting figure at the inauguration, occupying with her women friends a specially reserved sec-

tion in the balcony, where she was the cynosure of most of the women in the audience, and there were more women than men. Later she entertained at a breakfast in a downtown hotel. The mayor himself, as is the custom, entertained the City Council at dinner later in the afternoon.

Telegrams were received from everywhere in the country congratulating Curley on his inauguration. Some of the telegrams received were from Surg. Gen. Blue, Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy; Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury; William J. Stone, senator from Missouri; Congressman Kinkaid of New Jersey, J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Swager Sherley of Kentucky, Rainey, and Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut.

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## WATSON REPEATS HIS ATTACK ON SHERIFF QUINN

Again Asks City Council to  
Investigate the Suffolk  
County Jail

TAKES THE SHERIFF  
SEVERELY TO TASK

McDonald Gives Watson  
Berth on Prison Com-  
mittee.

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Councilman Watson continued his attack on Sheriff John Quinn and the conditions at the Charles Street Jail on the floor of the City Council at yesterday's meeting of that body. He introduced an order calling for an investigation of conditions at the jail, which was referred to the committee on prisons, of which Councilman Kenny is chairman.

Watson took the sheriff severely to task for his statement that he would lock him up if he came to the jail, and quoted passages from the law showing that the City Council as County Commissioners had full power to visit the jail and order the sheriff to do certain things. Failure of the sheriff to perform these things, Watson showed, carried with it a penalty.

"It does not do any harm, Mr. President," said Watson, "to elect occasionally to this body a disturber, perhaps a noisy gentleman, who is jealous of the high office he holds, a man who is proud of the honor bestowed on him by his fellow men. It comes heady once in a while, and I appeal to you, in the name of heaven, to assert your manhood and your rights as County Commissioners and see that the servants of the people are not the bosses.

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#### Says Things Not Right

"The sheriff of Suffolk county is trying to persuade the people of Boston to believe that he is my boss and can lock me up. For shame! If I were to tell the members here and the public what I have on the Suffolk county jail, it would open their eyes. The fact is that things are not right. It is true that many of those people have been unfortunate and are in trouble, but they have their rights and they should be properly treated and protected. Bear this in mind—many a man has gotten into trouble and has gone to jail who has come back—and I do not have to go out of this building to point to one man who was in jail and has come back to a high office. I am here to speak for the unfortunate, those who cannot speak for themselves, and I, if I stand alone in this matter, am going to keep the council busy this year until something is done."

Councilman William H. Woods of Brighton introduced his first order—an ordinance reducing the required height of firemen from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. He followed this up with an ordinance amending the present building limits ordinance so as to include the whole of Brighton. Both propositions were referred to the committee on ordinances.

The \$500,000 loan for the construction of new highways, which the city is authorized to appropriate each year under the provisions of the so-called Horgan act, was introduced by Councilman Ballantyne and referred to the committee on finance. The streets named in the same order last year were named in this one.

#### Retold by Fitzgerald

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald last year refused to sign this loan because it stipulated that the money should come from within the debt limit. The council passed the loan three times in succession, but each time the ex-mayor vetoed it.

President McDonald named his committees for the year. The chairmanships of the principal committees were apportioned as follows: Executive committee, Councilman Attridge; committee on appropriations, Councilman Collins; committee on ordinances, Councilman Kenny; committee on finance, Councilman Ballantyne; committee on Parkman Fund, Councilman Watson; inspection of prisons, Councilman Kenny.

Councilman Watson was named as a member of this last committee, and immediately after hearing his name read, arose and publicly thanked McDonald for naming him, in spite of the pressure which Watson declared was brought to bear to prevent this.

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## CURLEY MAY CAN 'PHONES

Department Heads Are Liable to  
Lose Privilege of Free Calls.

Department heads of the city who have been enjoying the privilege of a free telephone at the expense of the city must render a good excuse to Mayor Curley or have it summarily removed, according to the latest economy order sent out from headquarters.

Figures obtained by Curley show that the city is called upon to spend about \$10,000 a year for these telephones. The men connected with the police department and the men in charge of water gates will be allowed to keep their telephones as a matter of course.



## Major Brough Sees Curley Go In

But the Genial Friend of Luther Limits His Report of the Show to the Tall Hat Exhibit.



Every weather vane in the group pointed toward Mayor Curley throughout the exercises.

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

For the first time since I entered this vale of politics and other misdemeanors, I visited City Hall yesterday. To me it was the experience of my life. I lost a watch in the mad rush for the municipal structure, after the formal exercises took place, but that was only a minor incident. It was Col. Luther's watch, which I was carrying, while he lay ill in a private hospital, and he will not know about his loss until it has become a dead issue.

I saw more varieties of tall hats yesterday than I ever expect to see again, unless there is an auction sale of tall hats in Mechanics' Building. I saw hats that were first worn when Mayor Hart was first inaugurated as mayor, and I saw hats that were first worn yesterday at 9.30 o'clock. I saw tall hats that were owned by those who wore them, tall hats that had been borrowed by those who wore them, and I saw one tall hat that must have been stolen by him who wore it. He did not fit it, and he looked guilty.

I saw heads of departments, waiting to be told their fate, who shook so nervously as they talked with one another that they shook themselves out from under their own hats and shook themselves under and into hats worn by those with whom they talked. It was the most pitiful collection of tall hats that I have ever seen, and I remember as far back as when the famous Horace Greeley tall hats delivered patriotic addresses to less imposing but more regularly Democratic tall hats.

### Saw Forests of Hats

I have seen the Cook county Democracy of Illinois marching like a forest of tall hats; I have seen Tammany, while parading on Michigan avenue, Chicago, leap from under their hats to snatch a bite and a sup, while their hats marched proudly on without losing step or prestige, but never before have I seen such an assemblage of hats as that which greeted me first in City Hall and afterward at Tremont Temple. I don't believe that the variety of tall hats will be dupli-

cated again in a Baptist Church for many months to come.

It was not so much the number of tall hats as the personality. There were not more than 500 tall hats on parade, including that of Mark Angel, the well-known divinity of Ward 17, but every one of them said something or meant something. Just as the pulpit exercises were about to begin the occupant of one tall hat said to the occupant of another, who was talking somewhat loudly concerning the law department and the place therein which he hoped to fill: "Shut up!"

Believe it or not, but not only did the man thus addressed shut up, but his hat also closed. It was one of several automatic hats on exhibition yesterday. Their owners had worn them the night before and had been too busy to remove them or substitute daylight hats for them.

City Messenger Leary was easily in his best form. The ordinances (section 9, chapter 5, series of 1863) prescribe the area and height of the tall hat to be worn by a city messenger on inauguration day, and, while the specifications differ somewhat from those of the imported Parisian hat worn yesterday by Count Lundy with more than a little éclat and sang froid, they give to the occupant a sturdiness of design that is comparable only to a Greek restaurant with a Dutch front.

### Manus J. Fish Arrives

Among the first to reach City Hall yesterday morning, prior to the march of the Anxious Officeholders to Tremont Temple, was Superintendent of Buildings Manus J. Fish, one of the mainstays of the Fitzgerald administration and one who believed until the very last vote was cast on election day that the mayor ought to be and possibly would be, re-elected. Mr. Fish wore a plain mourning band, with no other decoration on his tall hat, which he had worn but twice before and then only in honor of the mayor.

Chairman Salem D. Charles of the Board of Street Commissioners wore the official hat of the Foxhunters' Association of Worcester county. It is bell-shaped, made of clipped foxskin, and the band is of bleached anise-seed. Commissioner Gallivan wore the tall hat which he has worn at so many Harvard reunions and dispersals, and it was as bright and shiny as it was on the day that Harvard first beat Yale at baseball. Commissioner Dunn's hat was of dressed caraboskin. It attracted much attention from the original Wilson men, who occupied four pews by themselves, and who were headed by Mayor Quincy, in his well-known vocal hat, so-called, because for many, many years, he has talked eloquently and effectively through it.

Hon. Martin M. Lomasney, the original Curley man of Ward 8, was not present, because he positively declines to wear a tall hat for a plain municipal function. The time may come when as Speaker of the House or a United States senator, it may be necessary for him to don a high-boy and separate himself for an hour or so from the plain people, but he has seen so many mayors come and go, or come and get thrown out, that not for him a hat that one cannot sit on as well as stand under.

### 1914 Hat From Ward 8

Hon. Joseph P. Lomasney, who was next to the original Curley man in Ward 8, wore a plain tall hat, style of 1914, with a pocket on the inside for carrying whatever data it may be necessary for him to carry to the original Curley man of Ward 8. Even though the exercises were held

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FEB. 5, 1914

FEB. 3, 1914

In a house of worship, there were spontaneous outbursts of applause when the members of the Board of Assessors entered Tremont Temple and took seats well down near the pulpit. They had scored a signal triumph by wearing for the first time in this city the new Austrian weathervane tall hats, which are not only very ornamental, but show which way the political wind is blowing. Every weathervane in the group pointed toward Mayor Curley throughout the exercises.

A pathetic sight, as evincing the intense loyalty of the plain people of Ward 17 to the new mayor, was the presence of a delegation from the Tomahawk Club, made up of the humble yeomanry of the ward. They are poor in this world's goods, perhaps, but rich in an abiding loyalty to the first citizen of the ward. There were four in the delegation, and three of them were at all times uncovered, outdoors as well as in, for they had but one tall hat, and would wear no other kind on such an occasion. First one and then another would wear the hat, which was as good as new and which was hired by the day.

One of the important sociological problems disclosed yesterday, as was very well said to me by a citizen in a woolen cap, who explained that he was not an office holder or a candidate for office—one of the most interesting sociological problems, as he appropriately declared, was this:

#### A Sociological Problem

"Why does a city councilman, walking under a tall hat, invariably look like a prosperous undertaker officiating at a function for which the check will be drawn next morning by delighted relatives?"

I had never seen city councilmen walking under tall hats until yesterday, and I did not then know that they were councilmen to whom my friend in the woolen cap referred. But his remarks were apropos. I do not know the answer, and I leave it as I found it. But Boston city councilmen in tall hats look like funeral directors.

As I understand it, although I am not quite positive on that point, Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett, who wore a tall hat on Sunday that was entirely en regle, as well as au fait, did not wear a tall hat yesterday forenoon. Understanding that there were to be some or few removals that day, he decided to remove his tall hat and let happen what would hap. Apparently he was right.

Fire Commissioner Cole wore for the first time yesterday his insulated tall hat. If the lightning strikes him, it will have to strike his hat first and thence it will be conveyed by radio-activity along the ductile tracts inside the sweatband, and thence harmlessly beyond. Perhaps the most remarkable tall hats were those worn by a delegation of first assistant assessors. The hats doffed themselves whenever the mayor referred to himself directly, indirectly or otherwise.

There were other details of the inauguration exercises or services, but they were of minor importance from a news standpoint. Mr. Curley began work as mayor yesterday and his pay began at the same time. He wore a tall hat during a portion of the day, but will not do so as a rule. Members of the Pro Bono Club of Ward 17, who insisted that he should wear one tall hat and carry another in his right hand for saluting purposes, were expelled last evening under a suspension of the rules.

## Luther Recovers From Illness

Talks About City Hall Reform, and Tells How Once He Escaped Death by Hanging.

FEB 5 1914



"I had to raise my voice aloft until the police sett, running all the way from the tavern, of a rope."

ment of Monponsett, running all the way from the tavern, of a rope."

By Amos Talleyrand Luther.

At this time I desire to thank those of my friends and all others who have manifested deep concern because of my temporary withdrawal from public life. As has been explained by my good friend, Maj. Brough, I became non compos mentis for a few days while attempting to digest the income tax law. It had been my purpose to go for a short time to the Middle West, for rest and recuperation, but I have learned that an attempt was made to tax my old friend, John D. Rockefeller, for \$12,000,000, while he was waiting for the locomotive to take coal and water at Cleveland, and I have determined to take no chances.

I have tried to keep in touch with the march of events at City Hall during my brief illness, but it is all in vain. I am afraid that I am not as good a marcher as I was a few years ago, when, as a member of the Blue Army, I made a theoretical march of almost 200 miles in eight hours in order to be on the spot where I was scheduled to be hanged theoretically as a spy at midnight.

I remember that occurrence very well. It was just outside of Monponsett, where, as you will remember, there is a lake except during a prolonged drought. According to the program issued that morning, I was to be captured

by the Blue Army at 8 in the evening and hanged theoretically by the neck until theoretically it would be impossible for me to manifest further interest in war or peace.

Everything passed off like clockwork right up to a certain point. I never saw militiamen enter into the duties of war with so much enthusiasm. There was not even an informal ballot before making a formal decision as to my fate, and the officer commanding the proceedings asked me, after it was all over, if I had any objections to being strung up at 11, as he wanted to catch a late train for Boston and would have to witness my exit from this mundane sphere.

"That's all right," I remarked, with good fellowship, "make it 10.30. What's an hour more or less in a little matter like this?"

I didn't know then that the Blue Army was all keyed up because a United States army officer, who was on the various spots covered by the contending armies that week, had reported that the St. Louis Browns could put up a better fight than either army. The Blues, it seems, had determined to show the regulars that they knew how to do their duty and would do it.

Had Real Rope an Grave

They had a real rope for the hanging

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HERALD - FEB-3-1914

# ASKS CITIZENS TO HONOR LINCOLN

Walsh Sets Aside Feb. 12 to  
Be Observed Through-  
out State.

Gov. Walsh today issued his first proclamation when he formally set aside Feb. 12 as Lincoln day. The Governor says: "On Lincoln day let the flag be displayed in every part of the commonwealth; let Lincoln's picture be uncovered in every school, every shop, every home, wherever men meet to labor, to rest or to pray!"

The full text of the proclamation is as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

By His Excellency  
DAVID I. WALSH,  
Governor:

## A PROCLAMATION.

By an Act of the Legislature adopted in 1905 the Governor is delegated to remind the people of the Commonwealth that the twelfth day of February is set apart as—

### LINCOLN DAY.

It is peculiarly fitting that the Governor of the Commonwealth should by an annual proclamation request that the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth be commemorated with proper ceremonies.

Born in poverty, far removed from the busy marts of men, springing from the lowliest and least educated class, nursed in a mere hunter's shack, Abraham Lincoln experienced in his early youth all those humiliations and was surrounded by all the obstacles that would appear to defeat the realization of the ordinary ambitions of life.

More than any other figure in the history of our country does his life give proof of that equality of opportunity which is the inheritance of all American citizens.

He was educated because he was a student of men; he was eloquent because he spoke from the soul; he was a statesman because he brought to the public service of his country sound judgment, linked with a heart full of sympathy for the weak and the oppressed.

When he signed the great proclamation which struck the shackles from the slaves he then wrote his name high upon the roll of those world figures whose fame rests upon their service to liberty and humanity.

On Lincoln day let the flag be displayed in every part of the commonwealth; let Lincoln's picture be uncovered in every school, every shop, every home—wherever men meet to labor, to rest or to pray.

Let the revered survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic come together and once more extol his virtues; let our school children assemble in their school buildings, over which the emblem of freedom floats, and again learn of this man's accomplishment for his country let us all pause in the midst of the busy activities of the day, to give thanks to him who gave us this great leader and patriot in the hour when our country most needed a Lincoln, and seek the further guidance of that Divine Hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped."

Witness, His Excellency the Governor, at Boston, this thirty-first day of Janu-

ary in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

DAVID I. WALSH,  
Governor.  
By His Excellency the Governor,  
FRANK J. DOUGHERTY,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.  
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

# FITZGERALD GIVES CURLEY ALL THE ROPE

Denies Charges Regarding City  
Finances and Successor  
Must Stand or Fall.

While declaring his intention to allow Mayor Curley to have a free hand, to stand or fall as he may, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, in a statement issued last night, declares false the charges contained in the inaugural address relative to the financial status of the Fitzgerald administration at its close.

"Mayor Curley," he said, "is mistaken when he says that if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to increase the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year he would have found the public treasury without a dollar upon taking office. The records at the city collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year of but two-thirds of one per cent and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes of one-half of one per cent, making a difference of but \$35,000, which is a long way off from \$23,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, \$150,000 to \$200,000, would have been added to the surplus."

## Discusses the Debt.

"Then again, 1913 had 53 weekly pay-rolls against 52 ordinarily, and \$200,000 was lost to the surplus by the additional week. More than \$500,000 was spent for new school buildings and other permanent improvements, which formerly came from loans.

"No other administration but mine handled these problems. Therefore this surplus of \$628,000 in tax money and \$327,000 in water income—\$755,000 in all, as against an average of less than \$200,000 in all administrations outside of Mayor Hibbard's and my own—is a record that speaks for itself.

"As to Boston's big debt, Boston has greater assets in property than any city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt as quoted by the mayor, includes twenty odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston. Baltimore's surface sewage flows down the street. Philadelphia hires many of its school buildings. Many western cities when I have visited hire buildings for city hall use. Loans for street construction in most western cities are charged directly against owners of

property as against the city here, which is charged with the loan and collected in the assessments.

## Curley Must Stand or Fall.

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures as far as cost is concerned as it is in business establishments.

"Special assessments are the rule in many places, while Boston collects its bill as a whole. If Boston is as good to govern as the mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places where the tax rate is from \$2 to \$5 larger than Boston's?"

"I will say nothing further. It is not my desire to discuss the mayor's policy or his actions. He must stand or fall by them, and I intend that he shall have a free hand."

FEB-3-1914

## DETHRONING MARTIN

FROM the spectator's point of view it is to be hoped that the suffragists fight Martin Lomasney in ward 8. Mr. Lomasney is opposed to suffrage and he makes no bones of it. A pledge in the Democratic platform is not sufficient to alter his attitude. Perhaps it shouldn't. He has educated his ward to look for practical results from his leadership, not pronouncements of party principles. Suffragist persuasion is not enough to convince him. Only when he is convinced that he is licked is he willing to follow the statesmanly policy of yielding at the right moment. His ward led him rather than he the ward, to Curley. The suffragists propose to line up the mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts of the West end to fight their cause. Mr. Lomasney knows something about that game himself. He broke into the leadership of the ward by giving free dances, to which young women, as well as the young men, of the ward were bidden. The suffragists will have to get up early in the morning if they expect to beat Lomasney in ward 8 with argument other than practical.

JOURNAL

FEB. 3, 1914

# CURLEY NAMES J. A. SULLIVAN CITY COUNSEL

Gift of \$9000 Plum Follows Sudden Resignation of Judge Joseph Corbett

## TO QUIT CHAIRMANSHIP OF FIN. COM. AT ONCE

Mayor Curley today appointed John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission and a strong anti-Fitzgerald man, to be corporation counsel of the city of Boston, to replace Judge Joseph J. Corbett. Mr. Sullivan accepted. He also received the resignation of Charles Logue, chairman of the schoolhouse commission, to take effect March 1. The acceptance of Patrick O'Hearn to succeed Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett, deposed yesterday by the mayor, was received.

Early today Judge Corbett entered Mayor Curley's office, saying he was ready to resign at the pleasure of the mayor, for he believed the incoming mayor should have his own corporation counsel.

### Soon Closeted with Mayor.

Mayor Curley immediately got in touch with Chairman Sullivan of the finance commission, and soon Chairman Sullivan was closeted with the mayor.

When he left the mayor's office his face was wreathed in smiles. In answer to questions as to what it was all about, he replied that Mayor Curley had offered him the position of corporation counsel and that he had accepted.

The office of corporation counsel is regarded as one of the plums of the administrative gifts, as it carries with it a salary of \$9000 a year.

The first of the department heads voluntarily to tender his resignation to Mayor Curley was Mr. Logue, who lives in Dorchester. He called at the mayor's office and, after waiting in the anteroom for a short time, was ushered into the private office.

"This is my resignation, Mr. Mayor," Chairman Logue said as he drew from his pocket the paper. "My resignation is to take effect March 1, and by that time I will have the annual report of the schoolhouse department completed."

### Asked Logue to Wait.

"I am in no hurry to find a vacancy in your board, Mr. Logue," exclaimed the mayor, "and so why not delay the resignation until after April 1 or later?"

"No, Mr. Mayor, I prefer to quit on March 1, and I believe that now is the time to quit, after the year's work has been completed," replied Mr. Logue.

"Well, hold it for the present and I will talk that matter over with you later," the mayor responded.

Chairman Logue then left the office. He has been chairman of the schoolhouse commission since June 28, 1910. He was previously connected with the office, going into the commission in 1888, but quitting during the Hibbard administration. He has been anxious for some time to be relieved of his duties, but Mayor Fitzgerald had refused to accept his resignation. The position pays a salary of \$4000 a year.

## MAYOR BREAKS RULE AND GOES TO PROM

Mayor Curley last night broke the rule he laid down for himself at his inauguration, to the effect that he would attend no social function during his term as mayor, by being present at the Boston College junior prom in the ball room of the Hotel Somerset.

The seniors, garbed in rap and gown, formed in the grand march immediately after the leading couple, President Maurice Flynn of the junior class and his sister, Miss Frances Flynn.

The matrons were Mrs. James M. Curley, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. T. J. Falvey, Mrs. W. T. F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Edward A. McLaughlin.

FEB. 5, 1914

## CURLEY LAYS OFF A DAY TO GRIND THE OFFICIAL AX

Parker and Fish Said to Be Slated for the Guillo-tine Today.

## NEW STENOGRAPHER FOR MAYOR'S OFFICE

John R. Murphy Mentioned as Candidate for One of the Vacancies.

Mayor Curley laid away his ax yesterday for a short while, and put in a constructive day instead of a destructive day.

The only change made was the transfer of Miss Bessie Clayton, formerly Mayor Fitzgerald's confidential stenographer, from the mayor's office to the street commissioners, where she will occupy the place of Mrs. Agnes C. Mahan.

In place of Miss Clayton, Mayor Curley appointed Cornelius Reardon of 56 East Concord street, for the past five years recorder for the general court-martial at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and before that stenographer for Professor Frank Parsons.

Many department heads called on Curley yesterday, causing all sorts of rumors to arise. Late in the evening Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole called, and a report that he had resigned spread like wildfire. David B. Shaw of Charlestown, who had been in to see the mayor early in the day, was mentioned as his successor. However, Curley put the quietus on this matter by declaring that Cole had come to him on an entirely different proposition and not a word was said about resignation.

The fact that no removals took place yesterday was said to be the calm before the storm. Today, Collector Bowdoin S. Parker and Manus Fish, superintendent of public buildings, are billed, according to common rumor, to lose their official heads. John R. Murphy, who was a candidate for mayor up to the last two weeks of the campaign, was in to see the mayor, and his name is connected with either the collectorship or the fire commissionership, a position he has held before.

The appointment of Sullivan as corporation counsel was still the main topic of conversation among the Curley supporters who have been watching and waiting for the plums to drop. According to one of the Ward 17 leaders, Sullivan has been quietly with Curley since he first announced his candidacy. This information, if true, would cause dismay in the ranks of the reformers. At any rate, the Curley followers expect a few heads to fall in the law department under the ax of Sullivan.

FEB. 7, 1914



# AT LEAST ONE REMOVAL A DAY

## MAYOR TO KEEP HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS WORRYING

### SULLIVAN NAMED FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL

**Corbett's Resignation is Promptly  
Accepted and Minton Will Serve  
During Interim—Rourke Told  
He Is to Remain as Long as He  
Produces Results.**

After having caused a sensation by appointing John A. Sullivan Corporation Counsel in place of Former Judge Corbett, resigned, Mayor Curley gave the Boston department heads something more to worry over last night by his announcement, through the avenue of the City Hall reporters, that there are a lot more removals to come and that there will be at least one removal and one appointment every office day for some time. The next of these will occur today, he promised in his final interview for yesterday.

Coincident with this announcement, however, came the news that Commr. Rourke is to remain on the job indefinitely. Though Curley as a candidate for Mayor threatened to make a change in the head of the Public Works Department, it is understood that the influence of his newly-appointed Corporation Counsel, John A. Sullivan, induced him to change his mind in this particular.

#### Asks New Bids.

Rourke was in conference yesterday on two different occasions for more than an hour, each time with the new Mayor. Once it was on the matter of the bids recently received for a new pumping station for the Union Park st. sewer. These bids range from \$80,000 to \$100,000, though the engineer's estimate is \$63,000, and Mayor Curley stated that from what he has been able to learn there seemed to be some sort of an understanding between bidders.

He therefore ordered Rourke to reject all the bids and to advertise for new proposals. Other contracts were also talked over with the commissioner of public works.

When Rourke came out the last time and was asked pointedly by the reporters what he had learned about holding to his position, he said:

"I expect, as the result of my conversation with the Mayor, to remain in office indefinitely. He has told me that he wants me on the job for a time, and that the length will be governed by the service I am able to produce in the department. I had a very good business understanding with him that was satisfactory to me in every particular."

Supt. of Public Buildings Fish, whom the street talk has slated for removal, also was interviewed by the new Mayor during the afternoon, but when he left he said that the subject of his removal or reappointment was not mentioned and that he had merely talked business with the Mayor.

Mayor Curley made announcement that he has received the resignation of John A. Murphy from the position of editor of the City Record. This is a position connected with the Mayor's office. The new Mayor

stated, however, that he has taken no action upon this matter.

#### Looks to President.

Mayor Curley made two important announcements in regard to affairs at Washington also. One was that he had been given to understand during the day that President Wilson will give a hearing when the immigration measure reaches him. Curley expressed confidence that in that event the President will veto the measure.

The other announcement was in regard to the efforts of the suffragettes at Washington to have a special committee of the House consider the suffrage measure, which was in Committee on Judiciary. Curley sent a telegram to the Massachusetts delegation, notifying them of his favor of the suffragettes' petition for a special committee to consider the measure so important to them.

In regard to Corporation Counsel, the Mayor received Corbett's resignation and it is to take effect some day within a week. Chairman Minton of the Election Board, who is now acting Building Commissioner, will be named as acting Corporation Counsel, also pending the confirmation by the Civil Service Commission of John A. Sullivan for Corporation Counsel.

#### Too Valuable to Lose.

Regarding this appointment Mayor Curley said:

"I believe, in view of the present condition of the city finances, that if Mr. Sullivan can do one-half as much as he says is possible, save a million without the removal of a laborer or a mechanic, he is too valuable a man to be outside the 'breastworks'. I offered him the place and he accepted."

Corporation Counsel Corbett early in the day told the Mayor that he was ready to resign if the Mayor wanted him to, and Curley replied that he would accept the resignation when offered.

After disposing of the matter of the appointment, Mayor Curley called Sec. Tully of the President's office at Washington and made a special plea to have the President intercede with the Naval Board so that the contract for building the big supply ship which the Charlestown Navy Yard men sought might come to Charlestown.

Curley called attention to the fact that it will relieve tension at the yard and keep 2500 men at work.

Mayor Curley also called Acting Governor Barry by phone, and requested him to call Washington on the telephone and do in like manner.

#### Logue Offers Resignation.

Chairman Logue of the School House Commission offered his resignation at noon to take effect on March 1, when he will have completed his annual report. This was in pursuance of his statement after the inauguration to the Mayor that his resignation was ready when wanted.

At Curley's urgent plea, however, Logue again pocketed his resignation, the new Mayor stating that he would like to have him finish his term out, having until June 1 to run.

Rumors are rife in City Hall that Fire Commr. Cole was the next department head to be notified that his resignation would be acceptable, but the Mayor had nothing to say in regard to the story.

## BOTTOMLY URGED FOR SULLIVAN'S PLACE

**Strongly Endorsed for Appointment as  
Head of Finance Commission—Curley  
Willing.**

The announcement that John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, had been offered the position of Corporation Counsel by Mayor Curley and had accepted, and the subsequent notice of his resignation to Gov. Walsh late yesterday afternoon, was followed last night by the almost equally interesting piece of news that Robert J. Bottomly, secretary

of the Good Government Association in Boston for the past four years, and the executive chief of the reform movements in city affairs, is the likely successor of Sullivan at the head of the Finance Commission.

It was stated last night by persons in authority not only that Bottomly had received strong endorsement for the place, but has been under consideration for weeks by the Governor and that the Governor has practically made up his mind to give Bottomly the honor.

The news that Sullivan was to go through with the Finance Commission at the expiration of his present time, this spring, leaked out some time ago. His recommendation to the Governor as to a successor is said to have been Bottomly's name. Other prominent Bostonians of influence in and outside political circles have likewise been supporting Bottomly's nomination by the Governor.

#### Say Curley Likes Idea.

One story last night had it that emissaries of Walsh had broached the subject of Bottomly's nomination to Mayor Curley and that Curley not only offered no objection to Bottomly's name, but stated that the Governor should get the best man available and that he considers that Bottomly has a good grasp of city affairs and is peculiarly well qualified on the subject of the city's finances.

Bottomly is regarded in City Hall as next to John A. Sullivan, one of the best suited men in city affairs.

FEB - 2 - 1914

## City Hall Notes

Mayor Fitzgerald "dared" the Finance Commission to do its worst in the closing hours of his administration, when he authorized a gift of \$500 as "overtime money" to Edward E. Moore, who was recently promoted to be Private Secretary.

This extra money was earned by Moore mostly in the past weeks of the administration during the process of moving out. It was payments similar to this at Christmas time during the early years of the administration that prompted a sensational criticism of the practice by the Finance Commission and the recommendation of an ordinance that would prevent the payment of overtime to employees paid on a yearly basis.

Moore was promoted from assistant license clerk to assistant secretary last fall with a salary raise from \$2500 to \$3000, and Jan. 1 was promoted to Private Secretary and given the full salary, \$4000.

The closing days of the Fitzgerald administration witnessed the purchase of five automobiles to be added to the municipal fleet, all of which were without advertising, and were authorized by Mayor Fitzgerald.

FEB - 1914

## CURLEY CAMPAIGN EXPENSES \$17,000

**Mayor Says Election Fight Cost Him  
Less Than Usual Sum Owing to  
Voluntary Services of Friends.**

Mayor Curley has completed computing his expenses during the recent election. He spent about \$17,000 it is understood. His expenses, he says, were below the usual figure for a campaign for Mayor, owing to the voluntary services of friends.

HERALD - FEB-4-1914

# \$1000 DIAMOND GIVEN BY ELKS TO FITZGERALD

**Boston Lodge Members Unite in  
Tributes of Praise for His Ad-  
ministration—He Tells Them  
His Efforts for City Em-  
ployes Were from Brother-  
hood Spirit.**

## GALLIVAN BOOSTS HIM FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald received a \$1000 diamond ring and the assurances of 490 members of the Boston Lodge of Elks that his term in private life is to be of short duration at a banquet in his honor last night at the Elks' Home. All the speakers agreed that it was inconceivable that John F. Fitzgerald was of a retiring disposition. Only Thomas A. Mullen came forward with specifications, but it was apparent that his statement that the United States senatorship was about Fitzgerald's size met general approval.

The refusal of Mayor Curley to attend the banquet was not directly referred to, other than the reading of his letter of declination. A remark by Toastmaster James A. Gallivan that the former mayor had never failed to respond when Boston lodge called was interpreted as a veiled reference to the present mayor. Mayor Curley was made a member of the lodge last Sunday.

Mr. Gallivan said Mayor Fitzgerald was the first mayor Boston lodge ever had and he was the greatest Boston ever had. That was the keynote of all the speeches and most of those who sent letters of regret subscribed to the sentiment.

### Walsh Adds Praise.

Gov. Walsh, in a letter of regret, said: "I know of no pleasanter duty I could perform than to add my words of commendation and good will to the ex-mayor. He leaves the office with honor and with the affectionate regard of all the citizens of Boston."

The speakers included Mayor Barry of Cambridge, Abraham C. Ratchecky, State Treasurer Mansfield, Thomas A. Mullen and President McDonald of the city council and Secretary of State Donahue.

Every speaker had so many good things to say of the retiring mayor that it was nearly 1 o'clock before Mr. Fitzgerald was lifted to the stage after President McDonald had presented the diamond.

Letters were received from ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, ex-Congressman McCall and others complimenting Mr. Fitzgerald on high motives. The ex-mayor said every act of his had been prompted from his love for Boston and his desire to advance the city's interests. He said he deserved no special praise for what he has done. It was his duty.

### "Live and Let Live."

"It was the feeling of brotherhood for all mankind that caused my fight for higher wages for every city employe. For the men who work in the street," he said, "I finally succeeded in gaining \$2.50 a day, and how can anyone of you ask any man to support a wife and send children to school on less than \$15 a week. So it was with the mechanics, the firemen, the school teachers—always I kept in mind the fellowship, the fraternity, the principles which guide everyone of us—live and let live all the time."

"I went down there to Rainford's island and talked to those boys there, and I learned that almost every one of the boys, most of them fatherless, had to go to prison to learn a trade. My heart rose in revolt at the system of society which made such a situation possible."

"I fought for the dependent mothers' pension, because I could see no right in a system which forced the widow from home for hours during the day, leaving the children without a guiding hand in the home. And I asked myself how society could expect other than criminals under such conditions."

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this magnificent expression of your loyalty, your love and your affection, which I shall carry with me while life lasts."

FEB-3-1914.

## FOSS AND FITZ FIGURE IN SUITS

Through the medium of the superior court, former Gov. Foss and former Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday were able to secure a place in the limelight. Mr. Foss is a plaintiff and Mr. Fitzgerald a dependant in two suits that were filed yesterday.

Mr. Foss asks that he be awarded the sum of \$5000 from the Walworth-English-Flett Company on a contract for supplying his garage on Newbury street with heating apparatus. He charges that the apparatus installed was not in conformity with the stipulations of the contract, and claims that subsequently he suffered a loss of about \$2500.

John A. McDonald of Boston makes Mr. Fitzgerald a defendant in a suit for \$5000, which he claims as the extent to which he was damaged when the automobile of the former mayor knocked him down on Tremont street near West.

FEB-5-1914

## MALLEY STIRS HORNETS' NEST

### New Internal Revenue Collec- tor's Protests on Employes Causes Trouble.

The protest which John F. Malley, the federal internal revenue collector for this district, has been making to Washington about the character of the employes which the department has given him has started up a fine hornets' nest here.

Today, when the collector is expected to open his desk at his office in Boston, echoes of the affair are apt to reach him. It appears that he was willing to approve only three of the seven men, and that he has obtained an understanding as to four others who will be agreeable to him.

But the intimation is that as all seven were political appointments, he has been stepping on some toes.

Ex-Rep. William L. Newton of South Boston, who helped Gov. Walsh to victory, was particularly irate at Malley for making criticism of "real working Democrats," who, after fighting for the party, had been fortunate enough to get small jobs.

Mr. Malley's contention has been that inasmuch as he is carrying a blanket bond to cover the work of all his men for which he is personally responsible, he is entitled to have men on whom he could depend and were competent for the duty assigned them.

FEB-5-1914

## PLUMB PICKING

EARNEST E. SMITH, whose candidacy for mayor the voters refused to take seriously is, according to the Boston Journal, not only "mentioned prominently" as the successor of City Treasurer Slattery, provided the latter is not continued in office, but, in case of a vacancy, "appears to be the most probable selection." Most of Smith's followers, it is asserted, went over to Curley after the election commissioners ruled against him. The Journal has already tipped off the mayor on the availability of another prominent Progressive, Frank A. Goodwin, for appointment to the board of assessors. The mayor would be ungrateful if he did not appreciate the aid of the Bull Moose organ in finding competent men to fill offices that carry attractive salaries.

It is asserted in behalf of Mr. Smith, who has just retired from the city council, that he is in the bond business and is treasurer of the General Theological Library. He is also trustee of the New England Hospital for Women and Children and a director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. The treasurership of the General Theological Library is, doubtless, in itself a sufficient preparation for handling the city's funds. Why this reminder that the Smith men marched into the Curley camp?



TRANSCRIPT - FEB-4-1914  
"TANGO TEAS" BANNED

# Licensing Board, Without Criticising Nature of Dances, Says That Hotel Managers Have No Right to Conduct Public Dancing Parties

Boston's Licensing Board has forbidden the "tango tea" as conducted by several leading hotels.

A notice to this effect, issued yesterday, took no exception to the character of the tango, the castle walk, the hesitation waltz and other "new" dances, but stated that in conducting dances the hotel managements were going beyond the privileges of their licenses; that they have the right to rent their halls to parties or assemblies, but no right to manage the dances themselves.

Under dance hall licenses obtained from Licensing Commissioner James M. Casey, the Copley-Plaza and Somerset have been running tea dansants at intervals throughout the winter, and The Georgian has had daily parties from four until six o'clock. The management of this last-named hostelry had engaged an instructor for its patrons.

Afternoon tea at fifty cents a head has long been an institution in many Boston hotels. The patron who desired to combine tea drinking with dancing paid from \$1.50 to \$2 for the privilege, however, and certain rooms were set aside for these affairs. Of course the guests were carefully limited, and admission in most cases was by card.

R. L. Brown, one of the managers of the Copley-Plaza, where, it is claimed, the tango tea was introduced to Boston, declared that he felt confident that the board's action could not result from disapproval of the dancing itself.

"Our afternoon dances have been very carefully conducted," said he. "We provided cards that were to be handed to any person who might attempt stagey effects, but we found we had no need for the cards. It is my impression that while the board could not object to the dances as we conducted them, it feared that in time the affair might deteriorate in other places if they took it up, and consequently the board realized it could not discriminate."

The management of the Hotel Westminster declared willingness to comply with the request of the board, and at the Hotel Lenox it was said that since the first of the year, when the management changed, the dancing parties had been dropped. C. A. Gleason, one of the managers, saying that in his opinion a hotel purpose is to do business and not to furnish entertainment.

FEB-4-1914  
"A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE"

## Ticket Speculators Are Thus Referred To in Argument Against Theatre Bill Heard Before Judiciary Committee

Former Corporation Corbett appeared before the Committee on Joint Judiciary to explain the need of legislation which will eliminate the "ticket speculator," so called. He told the committee that he had drawn up House Bill 834, to regulate admission of the public amusement, at the instance of the City Council.

His bill asks that every ticket of admission to a public amusement properly licensed shall have printed thereon that the ticket is a revocable license, that it is issued for the amount of money appearing on its face and no more, and is wholly void when transferred, sold or purchased at a premium. It also provides that anyone guilty of purchasing or of accepting such a ticket shall be punished by a fine not ex-

ceeding \$100. Counsel Corbett dwelt on what he called the pernicious wrong in any discrimination, and he claimed that a discrimination was involved in the present method of allowing a certain class of persons an inside right to hold tickets for the benefit of those who can afford to pay a title more than others. One should not be allowed to telephone an agent five minutes before a performance begins and get that he wants when the same privilege is denied another at the box office. Counsel Corbett mentioned the fact that there are several other measures bearing on this matter before the present Legislature, but he believed this one covered the conditions most fully.

J. Albert Brackett, representing the Boston Theatre Managers' Association, spoke against the bill. He said that a theatre was not a public enterprise, that managers have a right to conduct their business as they see fit, so long as the physical safety and morals of the public are safeguarded, and he denied the right of a legislature to interfere. He spoke of similar measures in the legislatures of New York, California and other places that had failed of passage through being unconstitutional. Asked by one of the committee if he considered the ticket agent an evil, he replied "a

FEB-14-1914  
BANCROFT ANSWERS HORGAN

## Chairman of Port Directors Explains Payment of \$1000 to Professor Wyman and the Expenditure of \$25,000

Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the Directors of the Port today replied to charges made by Senator Horgan in the Senate yesterday in protesting against the appropriation of \$25,000 for the board. In addition to declaring that expenditures by the Directors had been "injudicious," the senator said that the board had paid Professor Bruce Wyman \$1000 for "simply looking at a contract."

Regarding the payment to Professor Wyman, Chairman Bancroft said that in 1912, when the Grand Trunk was expected to come to Boston, Professor Wyman was employed by the board, to make a compilation of statutes concerning railroad matters relating to greater Boston for a period of thirty years, particularly with reference to the rights of any other railroad than the New Haven to obtain access to the South Boston waterfront for terminal facilities. Professor Wyman was employed thirty-two days, between March 5 and July 2, according to Chairman Bancroft, and submitted a sixty-page typewritten report; also a bill for \$1000, which was approved and paid. At the time Professor Wyman was writing articles for newspapers and was acting in an advisory capacity for Governor Foss.

Chairman Bancroft said that last year's appropriation of \$25,000 had been expended approximately as follows: Winthrop channel, \$5000; small channel from Winthrop channel to the Elks' clubhouse, \$4000; Cottage Park channel, \$3000; Jeffries Point channel \$1000; Houghs Neck channel, \$11,000; and for engineering expenses, \$1000. The board's report for 1913 showed the expenditure of only about \$17,500 of the \$25,000, because the remainder had not been used at the time the report was compiled. Since then the money has been expended.

In 1913, Chairman Bancroft said, a number of bills were introduced in the Legislature, calling for appropriations for work in small harbors and channels in Boston Bay. The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs grouped the bills and recommended the appropriation of \$75,000 to be expended for these improvements under direction of the Port Directors, in three annual instalments of \$25,000 each.

FEB-4-1914  
WOULD TAX STATE LANDS

## Fitzgerald's Bill Gives City a Right to Do So When Used for Business Purposes

A bill to permit the city of Boston to tax State lands used for business purposes, such as the Commonwealth Flats in the same manner as if the lands were owned by private individuals, was supported by Judge Joseph J. Corbett at the hearing of the Committee on Taxation. He said that there should be no discrimination in the matter of taxation, and that the city was entitled to a fair revenue from such lands, although the State owned and controlled them. General Bancroft, of the Port Directors, and City Solicitor Karn of Somerville appeared in opposition to this bill. Their arguments were that the Commonwealth has spent a lot of money in development of these lands, and has benefited the city of Boston in many ways, and the city had already received all to which it is entitled.

Henry Sterling, member of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor, advocated the bill introduced by his organization for the exemption up to \$2000 of dwelling houses from taxation. He said this measure would tend to take the working men out of the tenements and place them in suitable homes.

FEB-5-1914  
WALSH TO NAME CHAIRMAN

## Will Send Name of Successor to John A. Sullivan to Executive Council Next Week; Will Also Clear Up Other Appointments

Governor Walsh will name the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, to succeed John A. Sullivan, who resigned to accept the appointment of corporation counsel of Boston, at the meeting of the executive council next Wednesday. Although the governor declined to say whom he would appoint, he did say that he would have no difficulty in finding the kind of a man he wanted for the position.

"I will name a man," said Governor Walsh today, "who is courageous and independent, who has a capacity to make a study of municipal problems and questions and whose conduct of the office will not in public estimation, be in the interest of any political party or element in the community. I do not anticipate any trouble in getting the right kind of a man for this important work. The name of the man I will suggest will be sent to the executive council next Wednesday."

Governor Walsh said that he has heard no one in favor of any possible candidate. In the next few days he will hear all advocates who may wish to talk the matter over with him. But he is determined to name a man who is efficient in every way and whose appointment will be well received by all parties.

A long list of appointments will be sent to the council next week. The governor believes that he will clear up practically all the appointments he has to make. Next in importance to the appointment of a chairman of the Boston Finance Commission is that of medical examiner of northern Suffolk County.

AMERICAN - FEB-4-1914

# 'YOU'RE MIXED ON TAXES,' SAYS FITZ TO CURLEY

John F. Fitzgerald, private citizen, today told James M. Curley, new Mayor of Boston, that he, Mayor Curley, was badly mixed in tax figures.

Mr. Fitzgerald told Mayor Curley this on the flower-deck platform of Tremont Temple at the close of the inaugural exercises.

It was not done publicly. It was a stage whisper as the Mayor who WAS clasped the hand of the Mayor who IS.

"A little muddled on figures, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Not in the least," replied Mayor Curley. "I've got them right."

The former Mayor smiled broadly, took a tighter hold on his walking stick and passed into the ante-room where admirers greeted him and shook his hand.

"What have I got to say about Mayor Curley's criticisms in his inaugural address?" reiterated Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Well, as I just told him in person he was badly off on his figures. Otherwise his address was all right."

"I don't care to get into any controversy with the city's new chief magistrate, but I think some reference should be made to those figures."

"I shall probably issue a statement later making comparisons. Meanwhile, in a general way I might state that the tax returns in Boston for 1913 were probably one-half of 1 per cent. behind and in 1912 they were about that much ahead. The difference in 1913 would amount to about \$30,000."

## Bancroft Replies to Horgan Charges

General Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Port Directors, today issued a statement replying to charges made yesterday by Senator Horgan that Professor Bruce Wyman of Harvard, of New Haven fame, was paid "\$1,000 for a look" at a certain document. General Bancroft said: "In 1912, when Professor Bruce Wyman was writing articles as to how the Grand Trunk could get into Boston, and was advising Governor Foss in that matter, we employed him to codify all the railroad statutes passed for thirty years back. He worked thirty-two days and submitted a bill for \$1,000. This was approved and paid."

FEB-4-1914

UP TO CURLEY, M. C.

## Resignation Awaited.

## SPEAKER EXPECTS IT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mayor Curley of Boston is a Congressman without an office. His quarters have been taken by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, and Curley's effects have been shipped to Boston. Today Speaker Clark said he had not received Curley's resignation, although it was expected that Curley would resign as Congressman as soon as he was sworn in as Mayor.

## IMPATIENT FOR CURLEY TO QUIT CONGRESS SEAT

People of Mayor's District Think He Should Resign and Permit Representation at Capital.

A very strong feeling has developed in Mayor Curley's district that he should resign from Congress. People are smiling at the offer to give \$1,000 a year to the promotion of the interests of Boston out of the Mayor's salary, when he proposes to keep \$7,500 a year as a member of Congress.

The salary of the Mayor of Boston is \$10,000 a year. The people of the district realize that it will require all the Mayor's time to attend to the city's business. This means that Mayor Curley's congressional district will be without a representative at a period when Boston needs the largest and most vigorous representation at Washington it ever had in its history. It happens that just now the national government can do more for the upbuilding of Boston than at any time in the present generation.

Insiders know that Congressman Curley joined with the other minions of the New Haven Railroad to prevent Louis D. Brandeis from going into the President's Cabinet, and thus deprived New England for the first time since the Civil War of having a representative in the Cabinet.

New England needs a representative on the Interstate Commerce Commission. She needs one of the regional banks. She needs a new immigration station, for which money was appropriated several years ago, but seems to have been lost in the shuffle. The conditions in which the poor immigrants are received at our present station are very bad, and Congressman O'Connell, who preceded Mr. Curley, made a hard and successful fight to improve conditions there. Nothing has been done lately, how-

ever, to push the construction of this new station. Nobody knows where the appraiser's stores are located, although money was appropriated also for these stores.

These are some of the things which a live congressman can do for this community, and it is a matter of daily comment that it would be better for Mayor Curley to give up the \$7,500 salary of a Congressman and let somebody else have it who will be a "live wire" in Washington, than to offer to give up \$1,000 of his salary as Mayor on the rather remote possibility that one thousand other private citizens will give up a like amount for the purpose of inviting industry to Boston.

People regard the attempt of the Mayor to keep his salary as congressman as making a joke of his proposal to give up \$1,000 from his salary as Mayor.

It is said that Mayor Curley is hearing from this in all directions, and that his friends are advising him that he would better content himself with one salary, and that what he did when he drew salaries as a city councillor and a congressman cannot be repeated today.

FEB-4-1914

## WALSH PICKS NEW HEAD OF FIN. COM.

Man to Be Named Wednesday Supposed to Have "Courage, Ability, Independence."

The new head of the Boston Finance Commission, to be appointed next Wednesday, must be a man of: Courage, ability, capacity and independence.

He must not be: Anybody whose activity in any of the political parties has been so conspicuous as to lead to a political construction of his criticisms by the Boston public.

Governor Walsh, his intimates say, has picked the new Chairman with these attributes in mind.

Every member of the present "Fin. Com." with the exception of Chairman Sullivan, has been suggested by friends as the best man for the place. Charles L. Carr, John F. Moors and Geoffrey B. Lehy have been named in turn. Mr. Lehy, however, informed the Governor early in the week that he could not consider the chairmanship under any circumstances.

There has also been considerable talk of James P. Marenzeller, formerly of the School Committee, and of Robert J. Bottomly, who succeeded Edmund Billings as the active head of the Good Government Association. The place pays \$5,000 per annum.

It is said positively that the name of the new watchdog of the city treasury does not appear in this list.



# The Governor Is Right—A Constitutional Convention Is Imperatively Needed

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Legislature considered yesterday the Governor's recommendation for the holding of a Constitutional Convention. The words by which the Governor recommends a Constitutional Convention contain a powerful argument in favor of the proposition.

The AMERICAN quotes the Governor's words:

It has been more than half a century since the people of Massachusetts have considered their Constitution as a whole for the purpose of revising it and making it consistent with the conditions of the day. The strong public demand for certain changes in our Constitution compels the Legislature, year after year, to consider the same proposals for its amendment. The time of committees and of the Legislature itself is consumed, the length of the session is extended and the normal business of legislation is embarrassed by these constantly recurring demands. The failure of the Legislature to act on them only incites their advocates to more vigorous insistence, and tends to foment distrust of our representative government among a large body of intelligent, patriotic citizens.

Therefore, I recommend that the Legislature cause to be assembled, with the consent of the electorate, a body of citizens, who shall be selected without party designation, to formulate amendments to our Constitution, which, submitted to the voters of the State, will tend to settle otherwise irrepressible controversies, and will make our Constitution conform more nearly to the needs and to the public opinion of the day.

In half a century conditions change so greatly that human beings cannot construct a form of government which does not need to change a little in its form in order to preserve its spirit by meeting the altered conditions. The Governor continues:

The following proposals I suggest as the most persistently pressing for constitutional authority:

- 1—The initiative, the referendum and the recall of elective officers.
- 2—Biennial elections.
- 3—The abolition of the Executive Council and enlarging the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor.
- 4—Woman suffrage.
- 5—Rights of cities and towns to deal in necessities of life in times of public distress.
- 6—Government by majority.
- 7—The right of the Governor to veto specific items in appropriation bills.
- 8—Homestead legislation, whereby the Commonwealth may help people of small means to acquire homes of their own.

9—Revision of taxation system.

10—The making of workmen's compensation compulsory.

Let this not be a partisan measure. The Democrats are bound to it by their party pledges. The Progressives are bound to it by necessity for the changes which they rightly advocate, and the intelligent Republicans are bound to it by considerations of public good government.

## Curley to Open Armories to Poor

Mayor Curley is to open one of Boston's armories as a sleeping place for unemployed men who are homeless and penniless, according to a statement made by Morrison I. Swift, after a visit to the Mayor's office today. The Mayor gave Swift a permit for a meeting on the 5th of March for a meeting on the 5th of March Saturday afternoon.

## \$37,519,647.59 in Taxes Collected

Bowdoin St. Parker, city collector, today announced that \$37,519,647.59 had been collected in all revenue this year—which is almost \$2,500,000 more than last year. Property upon which 1912 taxes are still unpaid will be sold at public auction in the basement of City Hall March 11.

## Job Seekers Again Besiege the Mayor

Mayor Curley was again besieged with visitors today, most of them in search of employment, and a few to pay their respects. William P. Fowler, chairman of the Licensing Board, called early. He would only say later that he had come to pay his respects.

**ATTACK ON CHARACTER OF MAYOR.**

Every witness who was summoned before that commission to give testimony and who was paid a witness fee received his money from the city treasury; every attorney that was present at those hearings representing the Finance Commission received his money from the city treasury; every block of paper that was used by the Finance Commission was paid for out of the city treasury.

Now I do not propose to stand up here and defend any individual this afternoon. I don't feel that a defence is necessary, and I feel that perhaps the individual I might attempt to defend would be better able to do that job than myself. But the fact remains that the Finance Commission, appointed by vote of every Democratic member of this board and their appointment opposed by every Republican member of this board, was appointed, and instead of doing the work that it was intended it should do, it devoted its entire energies and time to an attempt to blacken the character of one individual, he occupying the honorable position of Mayor of this city.

No better set of men could be selected for work of that character than some of the men who made up that Finance Commission—John A. Sullivan, in his youth a professional pool sharp, charged with one of the highest crimes on the calendar later in life, today interested in at least five bar-rooms in Boston, of a loathsome character, who in occupying that high position had his own interests to defend before that Finance Commission, his uncle, Simon Donovan, being one of the most heavily interested men in the family graft, and being protected.

Not one word does the public know about the hearings before the Finance Commission, that part of them in relation to the father-in-law of John A. Sullivan. Not one word do we hear about the Fenway investigations. The only thing we do hear and the only thing that is published is that portion that bears on the administration of John F. Fitzgerald. Now if an investigation which represented an immense expenditure of money on the part of Boston was conducted by the use of Boston's money then the public is entitled to all the investigation whether it affects John A. Sullivan's father-in-law or John F. Fitzgerald. It is immaterial who it affects. It should be public property and the proper custodian of these papers is not John A. Sullivan or Nathan Matthews.

**DEMANDED PAPERS OF FINANCE BOARD.**

Those papers are city property. They should be a matter of public record. Every man that went before the Finance Commission and perjured himself to protect himself in his job, his testimony should be a matter of public record. We hear considerable at the present time about the administration of Fitzgerald.

We hear very little about the irregularities of Klous and the coal stealing under the late lamented Patrick A. Collins.

We don't hear a solitary word about the Fenway graft under Jim Donovan; we don't hear anything about the Columbia road ledge, about Jack Reagan and his partners in the running of that ledge.

Those are matters that should be public property, regardless of who they hit, and I sincerely trust that the Mayor will demand that those papers be sent to this city government and that we will make them a matter of public record, just as they should be. They are the property of the city just as much as these desks and chairs are, because the city paid for the information. Then, why is it withheld?

If this order passes and the Finance Commission refuses to present those papers to the city government I shall introduce an order asking the Law Department to take the necessary steps to make those men who have charge of the papers produce the papers. They are the property of the city and should be matters of public record.

**CURLEY AND CONTRACTS,  
AND SULLIVAN'S VIEWS**

John A. Sullivan has accepted a \$9,000 appointment from Mayor Curley. As chairman of the Finance Commission he received \$5,000. In the past Mr. Sullivan as an official of the Finance Commission has gone on record as disapproving of James M. Curley.

Mr. Sullivan was an active member of the first Finance Commission which investigated the Columbia

Ledge contract, and his activity upon that board was responsible for his selection as chairman of the permanent Finance Commission.

The Columbia Ledge contract, according to the testimony of Thomas F. Curley, was given to him and Alderman James M. Curley as a result of supporting Mayor Fitzgerald in his first campaign.

The profits to the two politicians from this contract were \$14,000. Thomas Curley explained:

ment, and in all without any real competition. Most were what have come to be known as 'gift contracts.' 'No words could better describe their character. They were deliberate gifts of the city's money for personal or political reasons, or both.'

**DISHONESTY AND GREED.**

This report discloses a lamentable picture of dishonesty and greed. It is especially disheartening in showing an absolute disregard of the city's interests by a mayor, members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, and a former State senator (Thomas F. Curley). No community is safe whose officials, elected by popular vote, prove thus false to their trusts. James M. Curley was one of the aldermen referred to. "In nearly every case," the report continues, "the contract or purchase was made without public advertise-

cost.

Sullivan was a member, said:

"The foregoing facts show what extravagant contracts these were for the city, and how little regard was paid by the Mayor and the superintendent of streets to the city's interests. The official reasons assigned, where any at all was given, were neither plausible nor genuine. 'There was no occasion for operating the street crushers at all, but on the contrary every reason for not doing so, and if there had been, as represented, an urgent need of stone, it could have been procured readily from private concerns at far less cost.'"

HOW IT WAS COLLECTED.

"Every week I collected any money the profits from this contract. I gave James M. Curley half of it."

"How did you divide?" he was asked by counsel.

"I reckoned in James' year's salary, tented it to the total of \$14,000, and divided by two."

The second contract for the Columbia Ledge brought in profits of \$6,000, of which the Curleys got 60 per cent, and Mahan, the contractor, 40 per cent.

In commenting upon these facts the Finance Commission, of which



# HERALD - FEB-5-1914

## CURLEY SEEKS PARKER SCALP FOR WIGWAM

City Collector Next in Line for  
Relegation to Private Life—  
Ex-Gov. Foss Promises Help  
in Promoting Industrial Ac-  
tivity—Walsh to Confer Regu-  
larly with Mayor.

## FEB 5 1914

### FIRE COMMISSIONER COLE SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED

City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker is the next department head in line for removal, unless he tenders his resignation to Mayor Curley within the next 24 hours, according to members of Mayor Curley's political cabinet, who were in conference with their chief yesterday.

It was reported last night that Fire Commissioner Cole had resigned. Mayor Curley declared that he had heard nothing of it. The report revived allusion to former Election Commissioner David B. Shaw as a possible successor.

Commissioner Cole was appointed more than two years ago as the successor to Commissioner Charles D. Daly, whom Mayor Fitzgerald removed summarily. He is a major in the 1st Corps Cadets and the second ranking officer in the corps.

For Col. Parker's position, which pays a salary of \$5000, there are several candidates, and among those being boomed is Charles R. Brown of Dorchester, who was head of the department under Mayor Hibbard and who for years before was the cashier of the department.

Although rumors were in circulation that Manus J. Fish, superintendent of public buildings, had tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, Mayor Curley said he had heard nothing from Fish and would not discuss the matter.

There was only one appointment—that of a stenographer, at \$1500, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Miss Elizabeth Clayton from the mayor's office to the office of the street commissioners. For Miss Clayton's place the mayor has selected Cornelius A. Reardon of 56 East Concord street. Mr. Reardon has been a recorder at the general court-martial at the navy yard.

### Foss Promises to Help.

Upon the mayor's invitation, ex-Gov. Foss called at the mayor's office to discuss plans for encouraging new industries in Boston and while there the former Governor agreed to remove from Somerville to East Boston the Meade-Morrison manufacturing plant, in which the former Governor is heavily interested. Mr. Foss also said that there is pending with the General Electric Company a proposition to add two units to its incandescent plant at East Boston.

In addition, the mayor announced that he was in communication with a large shoe manufacturing plant at Lynn, which will remove to East Boston as soon as a building is ready.

During Mr. Foss's visit he assured the mayor that he would furnish him with a list of western plants engaged in the export trade whose business is such that a plant on the Atlantic coast is a necessity.

The mayor talked with Gov. Walsh relative to legislation regarding an increase of the state tax and received assurances from the Governor that he would introduce the Legislature in the fall legislation which might be burdensome to Boston or to the state. The state auditor, according to the mayor, looks forward to an additional 40 cents state tax for Boston if the present program of appropriations and expenditures is carried out.

### Discuss Police Changes.

In an extended conference with Police Commissioner O'Meara the mayor considered the advisability of building a new police station on the site of the present City Hall avenue station and cutting down the expenses of the department without impairing its efficiency. He also discussed with the commissioner a plan to reorganize the four downtown stations into three, thereby eliminating one station and reducing the number of superior officers.

The mayor received Morrison I. Swift and a delegation of the unemployed and gave them the use of the Parkman Memorial bandstand for a meeting on the Common, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The mayor received a delegation of the Socialists who protested against the lack of work, urged the throwing open of the armories for lodging purposes, and asked that the men be given an opportunity to work on the construction of the state highways.

## FEB - 1914

### HELPING THE MAYOR

UNDER the caption "His Opportunity" the Boston Journal suggests that Mayor Curley appoint Frank A. Goodwin a member of the board of assessors. It is pleasant to think that the Progressives have a man at hand who, if put into the Boston assessing board, "will refuse to be dominated by powerful and entirely selfish interests and will insist that the tax rolls be compiled for the fair and impartial benefit of the city as a whole." Mr. Goodwin has been employed as manager of the Progressive city committee. Secretary Digby of the Citizens' Municipal League credits the Bull Moose with contributing to the election of Mayor Curley. The mayor should not be ungrateful. The Bull Moose organ's endorsement should be a sufficient hint for him. It will help save him the trouble of making a further search for a competent assessor.

## FEB - 1914

### HEAD OF L STREET BATHS HANDS IN RESIGNATION

Within a few hours of the resignation of Michael J. Kelly as superintendent of the L street baths, yesterday afternoon, 20 applicants were in the field and were pressing their claims on the new administration. Kelly, who is an appointee of the first Fitzgerald administration, gave no reasons for his action, and left it for his friends to do their own figuring on the significance of a Fitzgerald man resigning an hour after a new mayor was inaugurated. The bath commissioners accepted the resignation.

## FEB-5-1914

### THE O'HEARN SELECTION

President McKinley once nominated for civil service commissioner an ex-congressman from East St. Louis, named William A. Rodenberg, who had, investigation proved, voted against the item in the appropriation bill which kept that body alive—thereby going to the extreme length of opposition to it.

Mayor Curley has just nominated as building commissioner Mr. Patrick O'Hearn because dissatisfied with the laxity of fire conditions under Mr. Everett. No doubt some ground for complaint existed. But what of O'Hearn? As a member of the metropolitan fire hazard commission of three years ago he filed a report dissenting from the progressive recommendations of his fellow-members in the interest of safety. And this dissent seemed in particularly bad taste, since he was a builder himself of the very type of structure about which the majority of his commission desired to throw some additional safeguards.

But the mayor himself is happily reversing much of his past, and we are delighted in consequence. Perhaps this appointee of his, ready to do the same thing, will blossom out as an earnest advocate of those reform building laws of which this city is in urgent need.

## FEB-4-1914

### SIDETRACKS FITZ'S BILLS

New Mayor Has Measures of His Own for Legislature.

Mayor Curley is not going to be held responsible for the John F. Fitzgerald bills filed in the Legislature for the current session.

Instead, he has been invited to file bills of his own, and yesterday Channing Cox of Boston, of the rules committee, sent to the new mayor a notification that he need not worry about any bills that he might desire to file being admitted. Mayor Curley, in advance of receiving this notification, put a stop order on some of the Fitzgerald bills. Before the committee on cities, where the Fitzgerald bill on the improvement of Copley square was due for a hearing, Corporation Counsel Corbett announced that the new mayor wanted the matter referred to the next General Court.

Real and audible thanks were expressed by Chairman John A. Sullivan of the Boston finance commission for this disposal of the matter. It is expected this same disposal will be made of a number of measures filed by the former mayor.



# TRANSCRIPT - FEB 5 1914 TURNS DOWN 2 SCHEMES

## Curley Against Fire Alarm Auxiliary

## And Fitzgerald's City Lodging House

## Also Rejects Low Bid of Timilty's Firm

## Will Reduce City Hall Telephone Bills

Two of John F. Fitzgerald's pet schemes were ruthlessly thrown into the municipal discard today by Mayor Curley's announcement that the auxiliary fire alarm station and the municipal lodging house project would be abandoned. The new mayor is convinced that the present fire alarm station on Bristol street, located in one of the most menacing fire districts of the city proper, can be properly safeguarded and the city saved the expense of \$175,000 for the proposed new station beneath Charles street, and that the present Wayfarers' Lodge can be remodelled to meet all demands of ordinary times.

The auxiliary fire-alarm station was recommended by the Chamber of Commerce and the Finance Commission and has received the earnest support of Fire Commissioner Cole. It was planned to install it in connection with the high-pressure pumping station. The City Council passed the loan order transmitted by the former mayor only after months of consideration and following prolonged conferences with his honor. The Albany street lumber yard fire of four years ago, when the Bristol-street headquarters was seriously menaced and which resulted in the destruction of the repair shop, led to the agitation for a duplicate system removed from menacing conditions. Mayor Curley conferred with Fire Commissioner Cole today and later announced that in his opinion the Bristol-street fire risks have been materially reduced in the last few years and that for \$50,000 measures can be taken to safeguard headquarters.

It was during the final days of the preceding administration that Mr. Fitzgerald secured an appropriation of \$3000 from the City Council to have plans prepared for a municipal lodging house. This scheme was the result of the Arcadia fire and the agitation that followed the inspection of other lodging houses of the same class. The mayor desired a building modelled after the Mills hotels in New York. Now comes Mayor Curley, stating his belief, without reference to his predecessor, that the scheme is all wrong. Instead of supplying these lodgings free or at very small cost, Mr. Curley believes that the unfortunate thus considered want to work and are entitled to work for what they receive and should not be objects of charity. The Wayfarers' Lodge on Chardon street is in far from proper condition and much money will be necessary to enlarge and remodel it according to modern ideas of sanitation and convenience.

Another matter that received Mayor Curley's consideration today was the general contract for the repair of asphalt and bituminous paving for the year. Bids in response to the recent advertisements were submitted by Commissioner Rourke and the mayor rejected them, at the same time instructing the Commissioner to readvertise and also consider the advisability of establishing a municipal plant to render this service. There were four bids, that of the Central Construction Company being 10

per cent lower than the second best bid, and as the company only just put a plant of this kind into operation and is controlled by Senator Timilty of Ward 18, the bitter political enemy of the mayor, Curley could not conceive of any good reason why the company could submit a bid so much lower than other well established companies. This is one of the best contracts of the hundreds annually awarded in the mayor's office and is the second batch of bids to be thrown out by the new mayor.

Another City Hall reform hinted at by Curley today is that of reducing the number of telephones. He spoke of cutting out the majority of those now in use at the hall. The system was revised under John F. Fitzgerald a year ago at the annual saving of hundreds of dollars. Curley still considers the bills much too high and believes that the business can be carried on just as well with a wholesale modification.

Morrison I. Swift, the labor agitator, was again a caller today on the question of a public fund in behalf of the unemployed. He said that he had found Secretary McKibben of the Chamber of Commerce interested in the plan, provided that the fund is handled by the mayor's office. The mayor told Mr. Swift that he would be willing to contribute from his own pocket, but would not consent to an appropriation by the city. He would confer with department heads to ascertain where it may be possible to employ some of the 20,000 men who, Mr. Swift says, are out of work.

Rumors flew about today that Fire Commissioner Cole's place was about to be filled and that the commissioner had submitted his resignation at last night's conference with the mayor. Mr. Cole would not discuss the story and the mayor said that there was nothing new about the position, intimating that Mr. Cole would remain for the present. As a matter of fact, the fire commissioner went into the conference last night with his resignation prepared.

## CURLEY CAN'T CLAIM CREDIT

## Two New Manufacturing Plants for East Boston, Announced as New Enterprises, Were Long Ago Planned

Credit for the addition of two manufacturing plants to Boston's industries, announced at the mayor's office yesterday as the result of a visit by former Governor Foss, cannot be justly claimed by the present administration. It was said that the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company had agreed to remove from Cambridge to East Boston and that there was pending a proposition to add two units to the General Electric Company's incandescent plant there.

The Mead-Morrison Company and the General Electric Company decided months ago to locate in East Boston. In the eightieth annual report of the East Boston Company for the year ended March 31, 1913, this statement is made:

"On and adjoining Prescott, Orleans and Cottage streets your company has leased to the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company a tract of land of approximately 450,000 square feet, upon which the latter is erecting buildings which will, when fully completed, be the largest and most modern plant in the world producing coal-handling machinery and kindred appliances. Over 1000 experienced mechanics will be employed. This company for three years past has been offered sites in all sections, one offer being thirty acres free and \$50,000 in cash, while even a Boston suburb offered thirteen acres free with switch connection with one railroad. Your company and also the Mead-Morrison Company are to be congratulated upon the locating of this industry on your lands."

"At the northeast corner of Porter and Orleans streets we sold to the General Electric Company a site of over 170,000 square feet. Upon this they are rushing the erection of three buildings. The main one is to be 80 to 92 feet wide, four stories and a basement, and at present 260 feet long. This plant will employ 1200 employees, and, when fully completed, will provide for employing three times as many. The property was selected after thorough investigation by the General Electric Company's experts, who also considered sites in every part of Greater Boston and also in the West, where the glass for the lamps is made."

Only one appointment was announced by the mayor yesterday, that of Cornelius A. Reardon, of 56 East Concord street, as stenographer in the mayor's office, at a salary of \$1500. He will take the place of Miss Elizabeth Clayton, who resigned and was appointed stenographer in the office of the Street Commissioner.

## CORBETT PLEADS ECONOMY

## Corporation Counsel Opposes Bills for Municipal Buildings and Relief Hospital

A plea for economy in Boston was made before the Committee on Cities today by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, who opposed the bills providing for the erection of municipal buildings in Hyde Park and Ward 20, for a relief hospital in Dorchester and for vacations with pay for clerks and laborers in the employ of the city.

"The tax payers of Boston are being loaded down and crushed by the ever increasing burden of taxation," said Judge Corbett. "We are told that the State tax will probably be \$10,000,000 this year. Do you realize that Boston will be obliged to pay \$650,000 of this? Boston is also required to pay the entire expense of the County of Suffolk. While we all are deeply in sympathy with humanitarian legislation, it must stop somewhere because we have not the money to carry it out."

Finance Commissioner Carr remonstrated against Representative Cummings's bill for a municipal building in Dorchester, particularly because it took the matter out of the hands of the City Council and placed it in the hands of the Street Commissioners, which procedure, he contended, would tend to destroy the home rule of cities, if generally carried out. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Carr, "no legislation is necessary to authorize the city of Boston to erect municipal buildings."

Representative Cummings expressed willingness to amend his bill to make it permissive.

## CARR MAY BE CHAIRMAN

## Sullivan Reported to Favor Republican for Head of Finance Commission

It was reported at the State House this afternoon that John A. Sullivan, who resigned as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission to accept the position of corporation counsel, has recommended to Governor Walsh that Charles L. Carr be appointed his successor. Carr is a Republican and an unpaid member of the commission. He formerly was a member of the House.



# CURLEY ON JOHN A. SULLIVAN HIS NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL CURLEY DESCRIBES SULLIVAN.

FEB 4 1914

**"Pool Sharp"--"Interested in Loathsome Barrooms"--"Accused of Crime."**

Mayor Curley has appointed John A. Sullivan corporation counsel at a salary of \$9000 a year. Everybody is asking WHY?

What Mayor Curley's real opinion is of John A. Sullivan is expressed in a speech that Curley delivered on Monday, December 27, 1909, when Curley made an attack on the Finance Commission. He described his new corporation counsel as follows:

John A. Sullivan, in his youth a pool sharp, charged with one of the highest crimes on the calendar later in life, today interested in at least five barrooms in Boston of a loathsome character, who when occupying that high position (chairman of the Finance Commission) had his own interests to defend before that commission, his uncle, Simon Donovan, being one of the most heavily interested men in the family graft and being protected.

The meeting of the aldermen at which this speech was made was held shortly after the Finance Commission's famous investigation of municipal graft.

Alderman Curley desired access to testimony offered before the Finance Commission, and, to that end, introduced the following order:

"That the Finance Commission furnish this board with all papers, both public and private, in their possession."

Alderman Curley spoke at some length upon this order. His speech, as reported in the City Record under "Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen," is as follows:

Ald. CURLEY—Mr. Chairman, in connection with this order I desire to state that I don't feel that Mr. John A. Sullivan or the gentlemen associated with him are the proper custodians of information that was obtained through the use of the city's money, and that papers in their possession both of a public and a private nature are properly documents that should be on file in this hall.

Mr. Sullivan may be a very fine man himself, but if he is it is of recent date; and his associate on the Finance Commission, Mr. Matthews, may be a very fine man, but I have yet to discover it. I feel that they have no right to hold those papers.

*continued next page*

# JOURNAL FEB. 5, 1914

## CURLEY STARTS BOOM TO DRAW NEW INDUSTRIES

Is Promised Support by Foss and Several Business Men.

WALSH TO CONFER TWICE A WEEK

Mayor Asks O'Meara to Try to Reduce Police Expenses.

Mayor Curley started off yesterday with a rush to carry through his plans to boom Boston's industries and to attract new manufacturers to this city.

The first person to promise co-operation and to actually promise a new plant was former Governor Eugene N. Foss, who dropped in to call on the new mayor yesterday afternoon.

Foss agreed to co-operate in every way and, to prove his sincerity, told the new mayor that he would move his Mead-Morrisson manufacturing plant from Cambridge to East Boston. He also accepted from Curley the job of compiling a list of Western men engaged in export trade who have need of a plant on the Eastern coast. These men will be solicited by the mayor to look over the advantages of Boston as a seaport shipping town before deciding where to locate.

General Electric to Build

The mayor also announced a proposition pending with the General Electric Company whereby that company will erect two additional units to its incandescent plant at East Boston, and another proposition from a shoe concern now in Lynn to transfer to East Boston as soon as a new building is finished.

Closely following this a newspaper owner, Curley announced, visited him and offered \$1000 to defray the traveling and other expenses incidental to the bringing about of better trade relations with the West, and the attracting of new industries to the city. Curley refused the offer, however, declaring that until he had succeeded in bringing about something tangible, he would not accept any financial support.

Curley held a long conference with Governor Walsh as a result of which the latter promised to confer with the mayor at least twice a week on pending legislation which might impose a burden on Boston. This is a most unusual thing for a governor to do. Mayor Fitzgerald was forced to fight his way through a administration, and it was continued through the Hibbard administration and Fitzgerald's second term.

Wants State Tax Kept Down

Curley urged on Walsh that every effort be made to keep the State tax from reaching the \$10,000,000 level which was propounded by the State auditor. He explained that it would mean an additional 40 cents from the tax levy, which was altogether too burdensome for Boston. The governor promised to do all in his power to help him.

This interview, coupled with an interview with Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara earlier in the day, in which he asked that official to do everything he could to reduce expenses in the police department, is causing even the scoffers to believe that Curley intends an economy administration. He asked O'Meara if it would not be possible to do away with one of the downtown police stations, and with the money that would be obtained from the sale of this station renovate two others to accommodate the additional men that would be transferred there.

O'Meara, however, did not agree with this plan because it would place too many men under one captain. He did suggest a way in which economy could be practised in the erection of the station to take the place of the one at the corner of City Hall avenue and Pie alley. He suggested that while the new building was being erected the men could be housed in the old Probate building across the street, which would mean a great saving. The upshot of the interview was that the police commissioner promised to do all in his power to reduce expenses.

## CURLEY TELLS WHY HE BANS WOMEN

Says Mayor's Office Is No Place for Members of the Fair Sex.

In explanation of his objection to women employees in the mayor's office, Mayor Curley has made a statement to the effect that he has too many male callers to make the employment of women advisable.

"The pay," said he, "is quite sufficient here to maintain a man and, if he should be single, give him encouragement to marry. Then again, a public office, such as this is, where the daily callers number at least 400, 98 per cent. of whom are men, is not the right place for women."

"For instance, in the ordinary conduct of the office, I am frequently called upon daily to notify a department head of a complaint the nature of which should not be dictated to a woman stenographer."

"Some one finds fault with hospital treatment, we will say, and the family physician comes to see me to rectify conditions. The nature of the patient's affliction may be such that I cannot dictate a statement of the complaint to the head of the department, requesting a report on the same. So it is all along the line."

"In general I do not believe that women should be employed in an office where they are brought so directly in contact with the general public as they are, for instance, in the mayor's office. I do not object to them in other branches of the service."

No women were employed in the mayor's office until Fitzgerald's time. He introduced the custom in his first administration, and it was continued through the Hibbard administration and Fitzgerald's second term.

FEB. 13, 1914

WHAT LIES BEHIND?

THE attacks upon Mayor Curley's selection for building commissioner have gone beyond the bounds of common decency. They represent that pharisaical spirit which has brought the Citizens' Municipal League into disrepute with a majority of Boston's citizens and which has made a "reform" indorsement for municipal office a handicap in a clear majority of the Boston wards.

Patrick O'Hearn is a Dorchester builder, and like Dorchester builders and other builders he has built three-deckers. They are not attractive and they injure any section of a community in which they are erected. We do not understand, however, that Mr. O'Hearn, as a builder, has ever violated any law or ordinance, but we do understand that he has pledged himself to enforce all laws and ordinances as building commissioner, which is something no commissioner has done for many years.

Inasmuch as Mayor Curley has already shown a friendliness for municipal reform far beyond the loudest demands of the Transcript and those who are backing it in its fight against O'Hearn, and inasmuch as the mayor has appointed as corporation counsel one who some years ago was received into the Transcript's highly respectable circle of professional reformers, isn't it barely possible that if the Civil Service Commission should confirm the appointment of O'Hearn, the mayor and the corporation counsel would add their influence to his in obtaining an enforcement of the building laws?

When the building department was openly controlled by professional grafters, as it was for years, the Transcript never lifted its voice to high heaven in protest. Why this sudden devotion to the uplift of the building department?

FEB. 1914

CURLEY SPENT \$17,000

Mayor Says List of Campaign Expenses Will Be Filed Today.

Mayor James M. Curley's campaign cost \$17,000, according to a statement made by him in a chat with some newspaper men at the City Club.

"My expense list," he said, "is to be filed today. It totals \$17,000, and this, I believe, is the smallest amount ever spent by a mayoralty candidate of recent years. Certainly it is the smallest amount ever spent by a successful candidate."

Before his election Mr. Curley declared his intention to keep his campaign expenses down to \$15,000, and urged that other candidates adopt the same course.



JOURNAL FEB. 5, 1914  
**SAYS 50,000 HAVE POOR ENVIRONMENT IN BOSTON**

"In Boston there are at least 50,000 persons engulfed in an environment adverse to physical, mental or moral betterment," said Henry Sterling, secretary of the Homestead Commission, at the city planning conference of the United Improvement Association held at the City Club last night.

"These unwholesome quarters show a death rate, particularly of infants, that is appalling," he continued. "The residents have not enough room, light, and air, to render healthful lives possible. Industrial efficiency is impaired or lost. At the same time in these cities are thousands—nearly hundreds of thousands—of acres of unoccupied land. Boston's assessors report 7000 acres of such land within the city limits—room—ample room—for all that are huddling in the congested quarters.

"To me this whole question of city planning is one of the saving of life and the promotion of the health of laboring people. I am not unmindful of the conveniences to be secured by a well thought out, comprehensive city plan, nor of the added facility in the transaction of business, nor of the numerous savings to be effected thereby, but my whole thought dwells upon the ill health, filth and disease in the congested quarters of the cities; upon the thousand children in Boston and 6000 in the State whose lives are needlessly sacrificed every year.

"I dwell, too, on the 50,000 workers unemployed and on the high cost of food. These are the things that impel me to urge intelligent planning of the growth and development of cities and towns. I regard such planning as the first effective step toward the creation of a sufficient supply of decent, wholesome, healthful homes in which to save and rear the future citizens of the Commonwealth.

"My own method of going about city planning would be first to indicate upon a map of the city the location of all the deaths that have occurred within the past four or five years in such way as

to show approximate ages of the dead. Much talk is made of the necessity of sociological survey of cities, but except for revolting details, the most expensive sociological survey could give no more useful information than would such maps as are here suggested.

"Next, study the vacant lands, what they are good for, how they can most easily be reached, plan them, construct streets, and make them physically and financially attainable by the poor; design for them low-cost one- and two-family houses, each with a bit of land. Put the occupants under the obligation, and teach them how to use the land in the most profitable manner possible. With such homes available to the poor, congestion would become less acute and could be effectively dealt with."

FEB. 18, 1914  
**CURLEY GETS ALLIGATOR**

**Somerville Man Gives Mayor Pet He Can't Afford to Keep.**

An alligator eight inches long, but 29 years old, was presented to Mayor Curley yesterday by Robert E. Mills of 8 Sanborn avenue, Somerville. The mayor accepted the alligator, but reserved the right not to accept the age, although it was vouched for by Robert.

The alligator was Mills's pet. He could make it sit up, beg, play dead and all the other things, but he gave it up because he loved it too dearly. It seems that the alligator, although only eight inches long, has an appetite 29 years old and Mills, being forced to earn a living, was unable to stay at home to feed him.

For that reason he gave him up. The mayor sent it to the Aquarium in South Boston.

FEB. 13, 1914  
**Journal Mail Bag**

**Defends City Treasurers**

To the Editor of The Boston Journal:

Your editorial in regard to the sale of bonds "over the counter" seems to imply that the city of Boston has been guilty of the same sort of procedure as has State Treasurer Mansfield.

This is not the case. The treasurers of the city of Boston have, I believe, a clean record for fair dealing in the sale of municipal bonds and have never resorted to such manifestly unfair and improper methods as has Treasurer Mansfield.

In 1905 I, as city treasurer, advertised for bids for \$2,410,000 3½ per cent. bonds. No bids were received. Instead of asking again for bids, I advertised the bonds at par to all who should apply for them. The response to this latter advertisement was most gratifying and all of the bonds were sold within three or four days at par. This was a perfectly fair, legal and business-like transaction and entirely different from that of Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. Slattery, the present city treasurer, asked for bids a few years ago, and received one bid only for a small portion of the issue. This one bid he accepted, and then offered the balance for popular subscription.

In 1879 the city offered an issue of \$1,000,000 for popular subscription, without first asking for bids. This subscription was left open for six months and the bonds were all sold.

Mr. Mansfield's method of asking for bids and, after receiving a large number of bona fide bids, rejecting them all and offering the same bonds at the price fixed by the lowest bidder, is, in my opinion, to be condemned most strongly, and I am very sorry to have any public intimation that the financial officers of the city of Boston have ever used similar methods.

Boston. GEORGE U. CROCKER

FEB. 17, 1914  
**MAYOR BOOMS PLAN TO DREDGE MYSTIC**

**Inspects Wharf Sites and Will Urge Support of Merchants Today.**

The scheme to raise \$75,000 for the dredging of the Mystic river is now being enthusiastically boomed by Mayor Curley, following a visit yesterday to that place, where H. H. Wiggin, president of the Boston and Pacific Steamship Company, showed him the possibilities for the development of this district.

At the meeting of the business men of the city, which the mayor has called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall, Mayor Curley will urge vigorous financial support for the project.

The mayor declares that he now sees in the proposition not only great benefit to the concerns at present bordering on the river, but also to the city of Boston. The increase in tax values, he says, brought about by the dredging of the river and utilization of the shores for new docks will be enough in a year to multiply the cost of dredging many times.

President Wiggin showed the mayor the warehouses which have arisen within the last five years, increasing the tax payment of the company to the city from \$48 to nearly \$20,000. He showed that with a better approach to the sea more warehouses, larger than the present ones, and lumber yards will be needed in order to handle the increased cargoes. This, he said, will double the assessed value of the property and increase the tax payment of the company to \$40,000.

President Wiggin then informed the mayor that his steamers, bringing freight from the Pacific coast to Boston via the Panama canal and then by rail to Chicago, can actually bring it in less time than if it was sent directly by rail to Chicago. At the same time he also declared that his company could actually compete in prices with the railroad.

The mayor was shown all through the steamship Essen, the largest steamer that has ever entered the Mystic, and was entertained by Capt. Prohn. This ship brought the largest cargo ever brought to Boston.

FEB. 14, 1914  
**SUPPLY SHIP CONTRACT**

**Southerners Seeking to Wrest Work From Charlestown Yard.**

The "Southern minority" in Congress, according to Mayor Curley, is making every effort to secure the contract for the building of the new \$1,500,000 supply ship at Newport News. The first intimation of the extraordinary efforts that are being put forth to keep the contract away from the Charlestown yard was communicated to the mayor through Congressman William F. Murray.

In order to counteract these efforts, if possible, the mayor called upon Governor Walsh and Lieutenant Governor Barry to intercede with Secretary of the Navy Daniels to grant the contract to the Charlestown yard.

FEB. 5, 1914

and a real grave for the hanged. When I saw, at the last moment, that they meant business, I had to raise my voice aloft until the police department of Monponsett, running all the way from the tavern, rescued me from the end of a rope and warned the militia boys to quit their fooling as long as they were in the confines of that town.

I shall never forget how much I owe to that police department. I owe a good deal to a good many people, but I know of no greater debt than I owe to him. I never came closer to being hanged than I was then, but as various people remarked, when I told the story to them, that is not my fault.

I have not had time yet to call at City Hall and congratulate the mayor. Sometimes I think that, if I don't call soon, the hall will be under martial law, and no man will be admitted without a pass from the war department. I can't say that I was greatly surprised when John A. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel, for I was asleep when he was appointed, but I saw the headlines some hours afterward and then swooned.

Far be it for me to criticize the appointment. Far be it from me to say aught or even more than aught that shall tend still further to annoy and inflame 168 lawyers of this town who have been refusing to do much if any law business for the past ten years because of a firm belief on their part that the city would call on them some time to take charge of its law department and they desired to be in readiness.

Far be it from me to remark at this time that "all is vanity," or to pour tabasco into the gaping wounds achieved by the Pro Bono Publico Club and others, true to the common people, in their recent glorious fight for our present mayor. It may be that, as alleged by the president of the Tomahawk Club, a goat has been substituted for an Indian outside of the headquarters of the Pro Bono Publicos, but I believe that the worst is yet to come.

### Mayor to Redeem Pledges

Not only possible, but fairly probable that the mayor of Boston is about to redeem his campaign pledges and in a few extra redemptions

for good luck. It seems, also, that if a man tenders his resignation as the head of a department, merely as a matter of pure formality, the mayor is willing to meet him more than half way, dispensing with formality and accepting the resignation, to take effect twenty-four hours before it is submitted.

Things may not work out at City Hall as some of our best professional reformers may have expected that they would, but what I want to know is this:

What is to become of the cause of professional reform, if all of the professional reformers are to be taken into camp by this professional non-reformers, thus leaving nobody to act as a chaperon for the cause?

First it was Edmund Billings, who was converted overnight from violent nonpartizanship to exultant and lucrative Democracy. Now it is John A. Sullivan, head of the Finance Commission, whose life had been consecrated to uncovering and preventing wicked deeds by a group of politicians of whom one is or was James M. Curley. And now Mayor Curley, with a master stroke of genius, annexes Mr. Sullivan, throws the flag of reform from the pole on City Hall and asks Mr. Hearst in his glib tone if there is anything more that he would like, and how would he like it.

After Mr. Curley was elected mayor of Boston and before he was inaugurated the electorate of this city was divided, according to my best information and belief, into three classes, as follows:

Severely honest people, including some professional reformers, who insisted that he couldn't and would not keep his campaign pledges.

Intensely practical and political people who believed that Mr. Curley could keep his campaign pledges, but didn't believe that he would or should.

A small fraction of the population who hoped that, whatever Mr. Curley might do, he would stir up the animals.

### Animals Are Stirred Up

He has stirred up the animals already, and according to his present plan of procedure he is going to keep his pledges. Thereby he has already achieved a great change of public sentiment. It met a man yesterday who, two days before election, said he thought it would be his duty, if Curley were elected, to move out of Boston and forget that he has ancestors in Copp's Hill Cemetery.

He called to see me yesterday and remarked:

"Well, Amos, what did I tell you? Didn't I tell you that he had it in him? He'll be all right. Mark my word. I didn't contribute a cent this year to defeat him, for I believe an active, honorable and conscientious young man like him ought to be encouraged."

That sounds all right, but the man who says it has only his own vote. What is the gang going to do if the mayor keeps right up to his present specifications? They are not kicking, as yet; of course not. They pretend to believe that the mayor is making a grandstand play or two, and some of them believe that in due season he will strike the pace that he was expected to strike when they turned to and helped elect him. And yet they are worried; positively worried.

I met a well-known contractor yesterday on Washington street. He caught me by the arm, dragged me up School street and around the corner, looked four ways to see who was in sight, and then asked:

"What do you hear? What do you think he is going to do?"

The poor man had aged five years since the appointment of Sullivan was announced. He almost fears that if he gets a contract he will have to fill it according to specifications.

This is indeed an age of uncertainty. Whenever former Mayor Matthews walks up or down School street now he is followed by the gum shoe gang till he reaches and passes the City Hall entrance. They fear that he may turn into the hall and accept a job as commissioner of public works.

FEB. 1914

### HIS INDEPENDENCE

BOSTON has reached a new era in municipal politics. Mayor Curley has appointed one of his political foemen to the important office of corporation counsel, and by doing it has won the praise of those who, even after his election by a decisive majority, found it difficult to speak of him in terms of respect.

Everybody, except, possibly, the old-fashioned sportsmen, is pleased with Mr. Sullivan, but of pleasure which

it has evoked require interpretation. Our esteemed evening contemporary, the Transcript, in its warm appreciation of Mr. Sullivan, remarked:

"A devout Catholic, he has at all times been independent of the hierarchy hereabouts and wholly free from religious bias in the performance of his civic duties."

While it is not essential to bring the question of religion into the discussion of appointments in City Hall, the Transcript, presumably, had a good reason for so doing, although that reason may not be quite clear to others. As a high authority on religion and politics, will the Transcript kindly enlighten us on one point:

How can a devout Catholic be independent, as a Catholic, of the hierarchy hereabouts?

As we understand it, a devout Catholic is responsible, in religion, to church authority. Would the Transcript have us believe that "the hierarchy hereabouts" has interfered in politics? That is altogether incredible.

FEB. 17, 1914

## EXTEND TIME LIMIT OF BUILDINGS LAW

### City Councilmen Make the Ordinance Effective Two Months Later

The City Council yesterday amended the ordinance extending the building limits so it would take effect on May 1 of this year instead of March 1. This was done on motion of Councilman William H. Woods, who contended that the cold weather and the financial stringency of the times had caused many builders to be delayed in putting up buildings which they had started before the ordinance had passed or within a short while after its passage.

Under the law if the frame of a building is completed, the city cannot enjoin the builder from finishing it, although it may not be of the material required by law within the building limits. The extension of time on the ordinance allows the contractors who have the foundations of their buildings laid to complete the frame and thus get within the law. Councilman Kenny and Watson voted against the passage of the amendment.

The restrictions that call for a setback of 25 feet from the front line along the Riverway, from the corner of Bellevue street and Brookline avenue for a distance of about a half a mile, were amended by the council to 20 feet, in order to permit of the erection of apartment houses. Under the present restrictions the owners of the land claim that it is impossible to erect an apartment. The park commissioners had previously given their approval to the proposition.



# SAYS COAKLEY DIED OF 'BROKEN HEART'

**Confinement at Pierce Farm Two Years Ago Held  
Responsible by Sister for Death of Pictur-  
esque Politician at 50.**

"Tim" Coakley, who for many years was one of Boston's most picturesque lawyers and politicians, is dead. He died of a broken heart, according to his sister, Miss Annie Coakley, of 15 West Third street, South Boston, with whom he lived for many years.

"His death was caused by his confinement at Pierce farm two years ago," he said.

Coakley was taken into custody in the Pemberton Square court house at that time and confined at Pierce farm for observation, but was later released, the alienists having failed to find any evidence of insanity. His sister says Coakley brooded over the confinement.

## In Hospital for Weeks

The direct cause of death was erysipelas. He died at City Hospital last evening just two minutes before his brother "Dan," a Boston lawyer, reached his bedside. "Tim" had been at the hospital since Jan. 15 and for many days was on the dangerous list. Plans for the funeral are being made today. The body was removed to the home of his mother, Mrs. Timothy Coakley, at 52 Parsons street, Brighton.

"Dan" Coakley was greatly affected by his brother's death.

"I tried to reach his bedside, but I was too late and the poor boy went without having a chance to say goodby. I have been sick myself, but when I heard that Tim was getting worse I started for the hospital at once."

His last moments were watched over by his brother-in-law, Joseph A. Dennison and Mrs. Dennison, his sister, and Daniel H. Sughrue, law partner of "Dan" Coakley.

For the past two or three years Mr. Coakley had not been in good health. He was 50 years old. He is survived by his mother, five sisters and one brother.

## A Dramatic Speaker

"Tim" Coakley was one of the most picturesque men in Boston's public life during the past decade. At the height of his career, a few years ago, he was considered one of the most able lawyers in the Hub, as well as one of the most dramatic speakers. He was distinctly an individualist and his acts constantly brought him before the public. Although one of the most forceful fighters at the bar and in politics, still he was as sensitive as a child.

When at his best "Tim" had one of the most brilliant minds of any man practicing law in Boston courts. Even lawyers flocked to the sessions where he would be trying a case in order to listen to his argument, which was always sure to be above the ordinary. His mind acted quickly and his repartee was very effective.

## Tilts with Judge Bond

"Tim's" life history is filled with the unusual. As far back as 1903 Coakley was excluded from the court room in the trial of a jury case. Judge Bond

issued the order. "Tim" walked outside and stood in the corridor. A few minutes later the judge rescinded the order and the lawyer returned to continue his work. On that occasion he was ejected because he persisted in trying to address the court after Judge Bond had told him three times to sit down. Later the same day "Tim" had another run-in with Judge Bond over the impounding of a book from which a witness was testifying.

On March 22, 1912, he was ordered from the court room at the Pemberton square court house by Judge Chase, during the trial of the Marie A. Bolduc malpractice case. Later Judge Chase removed him as counsel and the trial proceeded without him. The jury was ordered from the room during the proceeding.

Three days after this incident he was taken by officers in the corridor of the court, just outside the session in which the Bolduc case was proceeding, and removed to Pierce farm for observation.

## Once Hired Flagman.

An incident which shows the type of man "Tim" was is related by residents of Wareham. In June, 1908, the New Haven railroad dropped Lyman Coville of Onset, flagman at a crossing near the Onset Junction station, from its payroll. He had worked for the road 14 years, but the company had decided to economize. At the time Coville was discharged Coakley was stopping at East Wareham writing a novel. Soon after the discharge Coakley saw an automobile party have a narrow escape from death at the crossing. He went to Coville and immediately hired him at his former salary and the crossing continued to be guarded. "Tim" had some little nephews and nieces living in the vicinity.

## Author of Novel.

The novel Coakley wrote that summer was entitled "Keef," the title being the name of a drug—a Moorish preparation of Indian hemp, essentially the same as hashish. It was the story of an artist's search for the ideal during which time he uses the drug from which the title is drawn. The story is filled with mysticism. It is called "A Life Story in Nine Phases."

Timothy Wilfred Coakley—for that was "Tim's" full name—graduated from the Cambridge public schools and attended the College of Notre Dame, Maryland. He graduated from Boston College in 1884 with a bachelor of arts degree. He was class poet, and won the prize for the best English essay. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar after studying in the office of the Hon. George H. Bruce and Charles T. Gallagher. He then worked on the copy desk of a Boston paper for one year, and followed with one year's "free lancing" in New York on the Sun and other dailies.

In 1889 he took up the practice of law in Boston and soon became a leading attorney. His brother "Dan" studied in his office and after passing the bar examination entered partnership with "Tim."

It was not until 1893 that "Tim" got into the political field. He then sup-

ported the late John B. Moran for the Legislature.

A year later he ran for the state Senate and was defeated after a hot campaign, by John F. Cronin. During the next four years he was frequently heard on the stump. In 1898 he went to the Philippines, where he was the first lawyer to "hang out his shingle" in Manila after Admiral Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet. He was one of the three Americans then in Manila who could speak the Spanish language fluently. His purpose in going to the Philippines was to get a good rest after 12 years of arduous work. After a year's stay in the Philippines he returned to Boston and later went to Los Angeles, where in 1900 he delivered the Lincoln day address.

Returning to Boston, "Tim" resumed the practice of law here and re-entered politics as a speaker. His speeches in favor of John B. Moran when the latter was running for district attorney of Suffolk county will long be remembered by those who heard them. They overflowed with wit and sarcasm. That "Tim" was a wit was admitted by all who heard him talk.

Although he had not been on good terms with Mr. Moran for many months, his old friendship asserted itself and in 1906 he again took the stump for Moran for Governor. The debates of Moran and Coakley in the old Cabot street town-house were among the most thrilling incidents of the campaigns in the old days.

## Independent in Politics.

Coakley was an independent in politics, as was seen in his support of Edwin U. Curtis for mayor of Boston. The following election Coakley turned against Curtis, believing he had not accomplished what he promised. He supported Josiah Quincy instead and Curtis went down to defeat. "Tim" took the stump in 1896 for William J. Bryan and spoke almost nightly.

Coakley suffered many nervous breakdowns. He went abroad in 1903, traveling in Ireland, England and the continent in search of health. In 1906 he was selected by Mayor Fitzgerald to deliver the Fourth of July oration in the Boston Theatre. Those who heard it said it was one of the finest addresses delivered in recent years in this city.

Last September he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk county against the present incumbent, but was defeated and then failed to get enough signature to run as an independent.

"Tim" referred to himself as a "Gael." He frequently lectured before Irish societies and one of his most popular lectures was entitled "The Gael."

## Regretted by Many.

That "Tim" was loved by many is shown by the comments on his passing by prominent Bostonians.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald: "I am very sorry to learn of Mr. Coakley's death. He was a remarkable man in more ways than one. He possessed a wonderful intellect. I appointed him Fourth of July orator in 1906. I held in my hand a copy of his oration from the city printer. He spoke for 1½ hours and he never once missed a word from the printed oration. It was the most remarkable feat of memorizing I have ever heard of. He was most charming company. His personality delighted everybody and made him the centre of all gatherings which he attended. I am very sorry for the members of his family at news of his death."

Sheriff Quinn said: "I knew Timothy Coakley for over 20 years and when he was active politically I often went far out of my way to listen to his speeches. I considered him one of the best speakers I ever heard. His eloquence and his command of the English language were remarkable."

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

**JAMES T. MORIARTY**, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union and business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, had the distinction of applying his trade at the laying of the corner-stone for the new City Hall Annex on Saturday, when he soldered the metal box prior to placing it in the corner-stone.

During the past year Mayor Fitzgerald, who now happens to be ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, transferred from the unexpended balance in the city's printing plant some \$93,000 to other departments. To the fund for dependent widows, the mayor transferred \$40,000, to the Charitable West improvements, \$23,000 was given, some \$25,000 more went to the public works department, and \$5000 went to the South Boston municipal building.

Representative John F. Sheehan, one of the young leaders in ward 9, who was with Mayor Curley in his campaign, has been assured of City Hall support for his bill providing annuities for civil war veterans in the employ of cities, towns or counties after reaching the age of 65.

Ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart was the only former mayor present at the laying of the corner-stone exercises at the City Hall Annex on Saturday, and despite his advanced age he was easily one of the most active participants in the exercises.

Winthrop Alexander, who was appointed provisionally as supervisor of construction in the building department last August, has been made a permanent supervisor of construction at \$3000 a year. Marshall D. E. Greene, elevator inspector in the department, got an increase in salary from \$1200 to \$1600 a year.

Ex-Senator Thomas M. Joyce has quit as a tenement house inspector in the city's health department, believing it would be impossible for him to work in harmony with the new administration.

John R. Murphy and Robert J. Clark are the names of the two new men added to the tenement house inspection staff in the city's health department. They will be paid at the rate of \$1000 a year until Mayor Curley begins to swing the tomahawk.

Max Stone of ward 8, who has been night watchman at the old probate building in the rear of City Hall for years, has been transferred to the health department as a caretaker of buildings.

Before retiring from the mayor's office, John F. Fitzgerald filed at the State House for action by this year's Legislature some 56 bills.

There is a story in circulation at City Hall that there is to be a shake-up in the office force of the schoolhouse commission.

to have outside the breast works. Will you accept the position?"

Chairman Sullivan agreed to take the position, and the mayor at once sent his name to the civil service commission.

About an hour later Chairman Sullivan called together the members of the finance commission and gave the members of that body a start by informing them that he had decided to resign as chairman to accept the city berth. The finance commission accepted the resignation and elected Charles L. Carr, a member of the commission, as acting chairman, pending the appointment of John A. Sullivan's successor.

### Bottomly Suggested

Friends of Robert J. Bottomly, executive secretary of the Good Government Association, shortly began to boom him for the permanent finance board. J. P. Magenis is also a candidate.

After Mr. Corbett retires from the law department, Chairman John M. Minton of the election board, who is now acting building commissioner, will be acting corporation counsel. Mr. Corbett's resignation was volunteered early in the day, as was Mr. Logue's.

The first of the department heads voluntarily to tender his resignation to Mayor Curley was Mr. Logue, who lives in Dorchester. He called at the mayor's office and, after waiting in the anteroom for a short time, was ushered into the private office.

"This is my resignation, Mr. Mayor," Chairman Logue said as he drew from his pocket the paper. "My resignation is to take effect March 1, and by that time I will have the annual report of the schoolhouse department completed."

## JOHN A. SULLIVAN GETS CORBETT'S POSITION

**Mayor Curley Names Fitzgerald's "Nemesis" for Corporation Counsel—Corbett Resigns, as Does Schoolhouse Commissioner Logue—Rourke to Remain at Head of Public Works Department—City Hall Gets Surprises.**

Mayor Curley's appointment of Chairman John A. Sullivan of the finance commission as corporation counsel for the city at \$9000 a year and the resignations of Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett, Chairman Charles Logue of the schoolhouse commission and Publisher John A. Murphy of the City Record were the surprises at City Hall yesterday, Mayor Curley's second day in office.

The appointment of a new fire commissioner to succeed Charles H. Cole is said to be one of the next developments by close political advisers of the new chief executive. Although ex-Election Commissioner David B. Shaw says that he is not in line for the place, there were rumors persistently circulated yesterday that he would be the new appointee.

Contrary to expectations in many quarters, Commissioner Louis K. Rourke of the public works department will remain as a department head under Mayor Curley's administration unless there is some unexpected clash between the mayor and the commissioner.

### Politicians Staggered

The appointment of Sullivan as head of the law department fairly staggered City Hall officials and politicians outside the hall. It took only a few minutes for the head of the finance commission to determine definitely he would take the place. Mr. Sullivan called at the mayor's office by invitation during the noon hour and immediately was met by the mayor, who referred to that part of the finance commission's annual report showing where a saving of \$1,000,000 a year could be accomplished through business-like methods, and said: "Mr. Sullivan, I want you to become the city's corporation counsel. You point out in your report that \$1,000,000 a year may be saved in the public works department alone through more up-to-date methods. If you can show us a way of saving one-half that amount you are too valuable



Both in State affairs, and in City affairs, the inaugural addresses of the new executives have preached economy. Governor Walsh believes that the State may well ask the Legislature to be careful not to increase the State tax unduly. Warnings to the same effect have been made public by the Auditor, and by members on the ways and means committee of the Legislature. It is conceded that, with the most rigid economy, the State tax is certain to reach an amount which, only a few years ago, would have stirred up a violent storm of protest all over Massachusetts. Yet it is far from certain that the Legislature is going to show any attitude that could fairly be described as "the most rigid economy." On all sides, at the State House, are heard predictions that the State tax will be astounding this year.

Mayor Curley, in his inaugural of this week, had some very pertinent, sound and sensible things to say about the need for economy in Boston's municipal administration, this year. He pointed out that the per capita taxation in Boston is very large, as compared with the taxation in other American cities. He might have added with perfect justice, too, that in this large municipal taxation the proportion of the State tax is comparatively small. That Boston's tax is large is due mainly to the large outlay for city purposes, rather than to the burden of the State tax, for the increase in the State tax is, very largely, due to expenses which have been shifted from the cities upon the State. The growth of the State tax, in the past ten years, should have been accompanied by a very notable decrease in municipal taxation.

Governor Walsh is perfectly right in saying that the need for economy in State affairs is pressing and vital. Mayor Curley says nothing but the exact truth when he intimates that Boston has been spending far too much money, with far too little to show for it. Yet we are very much afraid that neither of these two eminent executives yet realizes how much pressure he will be forced to withstand, if he is not soon to appear in consent to schemes which are wholly indefensible under the inaugural address, which he so recently delivered. Neither has yet been placed in a position of responsibility for regulating the appropriations; and when they find themselves in such a position, they are likely to come to a better realization of the utter unpopularity of any public official who really tries to practice what they have been preaching.

In the abstract, economy in public affairs is a popular political watchword. In the concrete, in actual application to the problems of the executive, both Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley are

likely to be convinced that no attitude could be more unpopular, with a large portion of the public. If these statesmen will turn back to the addresses of distinguished men who have preceded them in their high positions, they will read inaugural pledges which indeed are almost word for word identical with those so recently delivered in Boston. But the records of the administrations which begun so bravely with the determination to keep down appropriations unfortunately show that the appropriations grew bigger than ever before, and that the tax rate or the loan account kept on growing, in spite of the brave and undoubtedly honest pledges of economy in public affairs.

The explanation of this striking contrast between preaching and practice in the past, will be better appreciated by Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley, then, after some experiences of their own in attempting to hold true to the policies which they have so ably and properly emphasized in their inaugural addresses. They will find that there is, in this City and in this State, no strong, imperative, urgent public sentiment or prevailing public sentiment. But the man who tries to keep in touch with public sentiment has no sinecure. It is not always plain, whither public sentiment really shows a trend. Sometimes the noise of the minority sounds like the command of a great majority. The silence of the majority may intensify the outcry of the minority. And it is too often true that an interested minority, in support of some extravagant and unnecessary public outlay, assumes the power and volume of the majority, in the estimation of the chief executive, whether in City or in State affairs.

If economy in public affairs were really popular, the resistance of the chief executive to some bad and extravagant bill would instantly be hailed with strong popular commendation. But is not the reverse the truth? Is it not always the case that when Mayor or a Governor opposes some special legislation of an unnecessary and perhaps of an extravagant type, he has to wage his fight almost without any sign of enthusiastic popular backing. We welcome, heartily, the definite and emphatic demands of Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley for economy in public outlay, this year. And we sincerely trust that they will both show stamina and grit sufficient to enable them to hold to that demand, when they seem to find themselves wholly alone in it while eager politicians are dinning into their ears their insistent demands for fat pieces from the pork barrel.

## FEB-16-1914 State House Gossip

Gov. Walsh has apparently found it more than difficult to stick to his rule against banquets, except at quasi state functions. The number of accepted invitations has increased to such an extent that sometimes he finds himself scheduled to appear at three different occasions in a single evening. Recently a dinner was delayed an hour waiting for him and finally the guests yielded to their appetites and were subsequently more than pleased that they yielded, for he failed to appear at all.

Adj.-Gen. Pearson continues to hold on to his office. The hearing on the bill to repeal the five-year term act of 1912 will come on Wednesday before the Military Affairs Committee. Besides repealing the act of 1912, the bill would legislate Adj.-Gen. Pearson out of office, for it provides: "The term \* \* \* shall hereafter be one year; provided, however, that if no vacancy exists, the term of the incumbent shall expire upon the passage of this act."

The hearing will be largely attended by military officers. The breach between the Governor and Adjutant-General has not narrowed any.

No annexations to Boston of suburban communities are likely for the next four years, if Mayor Curley remains in office that time. Following his kick at the Revere proposition, he indicates his disapproval of annexing Squantum. The present tendency in the Legislature seems to be to follow Boston Democrats, concerning annexations, and they take their cue from the Mayor. The "Bigger Boston" motto has been put on the shelf.

Gov. Walsh has received a visit from a delegation of No. Adams citizens, consisting of Judge Carlton T. Phelps of the District Court of North Berkshire, Associate Justice James E. Magenis of that court, City Solicitor Barrington and the chief of police of North Adams, who were interested in the reappointment of John Martin as clerk of the court, his term having expired Feb. 1.

Arthur K. Brooks, Secretary of the Civil Service Assn., has issued the annual statement in opposition to the bill before the Legislature, which would give Spanish war veterans a slight preference in civil service examinations.

Mr. Brooks charges that the bill would actually give the former soldiers a monopoly of appointments to State and municipal positions in the classified service.

The demand for the report of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis has been so great as to exceed the supply, from the first. The second edition is now practically exhausted. The demand is not only from all over this state but from other states as well. It would appear that the investigation ordered by the House of 1911 was warranted.

Channing Cox, as House leader, is showing tact as well as ability. He is careful not to take the floor too frequently, and his speeches are always models of conciseness and lucidity.

One of the surprises of the past week was the offering, by Ellis of Newton, of an amendment to an appropriation bill reported and explained by Chairman White of the Ways and Means Committee, also of Newton. The two Newton men have been colleagues for so long that the House was surprised to see the Railroad Chairman switch over into the yard of the Ways and Means Chairman, and try to shunt the engine off the track.



# ADVERTISER - FEB 5 - 1914

## FOSS AIDS CURLEY'S BOOM FOR BOSTON

### PROMISES TO BRING CAMBRIDGE PLANT TO CITY

#### New Stenographer Mayor's Only Change in City Force for Day—Complains of Cost of Police.

The efforts of Mayor Curley to induce capitalists to take advantage of the opportunities that Boston offers as a manufacturing city began to bear fruit last night, when Mayor Curley received notice of three important manufacturing concerns coming to Boston in the very near future, as the result of his promise of aid to them in the establishment of their enterprises.

The most important of these was in the information furnished to the Mayor by ex-Gov. Foss to the effect that the Governor has decided to move his boiler and heavy machinery manufacturing plant, known as the Mead-Morrison Co., and now located in Cambridge, to a site in East Boston.

Also at the request of the new Mayor, ex-Gov. Foss has agreed to work among the western manufacturing concerns.

The Mayor also received notice that the General Electric Co. would add two more units to its monster incandescent plant in East Boston.

The third bit of progress was in the receipt of word by Curley that a big shoe concern now located in Lynn is to take advantage of his offer of co-operation in every way possible by the city and locate its plant in East Boston.

The new Mayor gave notice that he had declined the offer of a contribution of \$1000 made by the owner of a Boston newspaper, the conditions of which were that the money should be spent in paying the traveling expenses and other expenses of Boston boomers among industrial enterprises. He said his reason was that he is not willing to spend money for such purposes until he sees something tangible done by Boston business men to aid him in his campaign to increase the business of the city.

#### Mayor Transfers Stenographer.

Mayor Curley continued to fulfill his promise last night of securing a resignation and making an appointment per day, but it was not the removal of a department head.

The new Mayor received the resignation of Miss Elizabeth Clayton, who was confidential stenographer in the Mayor's office under the Fitzgerald administration, but immediately appointed her to a place in the street laying-out department caused by the resignation of a stenographer there.

In Miss Clayton's place as confidential stenographer in the Mayor's office, Mayor Curley appointed Cornelius A. Reardon of 53 East Compton st., South End, who has recently been employed as recorder to the general court-martial at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The story was on everybody's tongue in City Hall last night that Supt. of Public Buildings Fish is to be the next department head to be removed from office, but when asked point blank about it by the newspaper men, the Mayor said:—

"I have not yet got the man in mind that I want for the place. It is not an easy task to get just the right man."

The new Mayor devoted his morning to the more constructive work of the administration. He talked with Police Commissioner O'Meara for upwards of one hour, during which time he made it plain to the Police Department too high. He claims to have received the assurance of the Police Commissioner of support for any pro-

ject that will reduce expenses without impairing the service.

One plan for reducing expenses that was considered by the two, and is to be kept under consideration for some time, is the abolition of the Court sq. station entirely and the distribution of its officers between stations 1, 2 and 4. The object of this, he said, would be to get for the city the large amount of money that is represented in the building and site of the Court sq. station.

An objection raised by O'Meara was that this would mean the housing of much more than the 100 officers, which he believes is enough for one house, that are now located at each station.

#### Will Get Navy Contract.

The Mayor talked with Asst. Sec. Roosevelt of the navy over the telephone about the matter of the contract for the supply ship for the Charlestown navy yard, and announced immediately afterwards that he is practically certain that this big contract will now come to the Charlestown yard.

The Mayor received a delegation of unemployed, headed by Morrison I. Swift, and a delegation of Socialists of the matter of furnishing work, beds, meals, etc., for the vast army of unemployed in Boston. He told the delegations that they can have the permit for a big meeting of the unemployed on the Common on Saturday at 2.30 p.m., and that he would take up with the Governor the question of throwing open the state armories to furnish sleeping quarters temporarily for the unemployed, of the utilization of the labor of the present unemployed in building of the state highways, but said flatly that he would have to pass up the matter of furnishing the meals for the unemployed, for the simple reason that the city treasury will not stand it.

### FEB - 6 - 1914

## GOV. WALSH FIXES HOURS FOR CALLERS

#### He Proposes to Meet Public Freely, After Setting Apart Definite Times for Essential Business of State Government

Gov. Walsh issued a statement Thursday noon, as the result of the troops of callers, setting apart certain hours:

"My experience in office to date has convinced me that in order that the state's business may be expedited and as a matter of convenience to the public at large, arrangements should be made better to define the time that the Governor will give to conferences with those interested in public questions and the public in general as distinguished from representatives of state departments or others in the public service. With this end in view, during the session of the Legislature, the entire morning until 12 will be given over to those seeing the Governor by appointment and to consultation with heads of state departments and others in the public service. The public at large will be received between 12 and 1 and from 2.30 to 4.30, except Wednesday, when the Executive Council and its committee meet and which requires that the whole day be reserved for public business.

"The great number of callers at the Executive officers and the desire of the Governor to maintain, as far as possible, an open-door policy has occasioned in some instances inconvenience to both the public and officers and heads of departments and that it has happened more than once that persons interested in the business of the state have been held up pending conferences upon appointments to office, and in other cases the general public has been held to wait for a considerable period of time while the Governor was holding necessary consultations with representatives of departments of the public service. The division of time arranged for will do much to obviate these difficulties. The members of the Legislature will be received at all times as heretofore."

## FEB-19-1914

# City Hall Notes

Notice was served on the force of inspectors of the building department last night by Mayor Curley that hereafter he will tolerate no pestering of concerns putting up new buildings in this city by disturbing building inspectors. This notice was prompted by the receipt of complaint from an automobile concern building on West Newton st. that the constant conflicting of the building inspector in the district with the contractors at work on their building has retarded the work of construction and has greatly discouraged them in their efforts to do business.

In consequence of the complaint, the Mayor had the building inspector before him and told him that he is supposed to aid and advise the contractors of buildings in all ways possible in the matter of the erection of the building as well as seeing to it that the laws are enforced. Disregard of this instruction in the future will result in the making of vacancies in the force of inspectors, the Mayor cautioned.

Through the efforts of Mayor Curley Capt. J. G. Ballinger has been detailed to the revenue cutter service to take charge of the Federal life-saving work in this part of the country. The Mayor said his efforts to get Ballinger here were prompted by the trouble in the life-saving service during the past year with the result that poor service was rendered in a time when there were many accidents. Capt. Ballinger is expected to give the service, locally a shake-up.

### FEB-6-1914

## State House Gossip

Rep. P. Joseph McManus of wd. 19 is one of the ablest young Democrats in the House. He speaks but rarely, but with a force, logic, and eloquence, that commands a hearing, and excites applause. He is a graduate of Georgetown College and worked his way to get an education and also to become admitted to the bar. He is prominent in fraternal organization and a strong party man, but he does not go so far as to allow party ties to shack him when fair play requires him to take non-partisan attitude.

Rep. George P. Webster of Boxford, the Progressive leader, has advanced steadily and remarkably in the esteem of the House, which at first was inclined to give but a little attention to any Bull Moose. Now a level-headed member of the Ways and Means Committee, the Speaker has no regrets that he placed him on so responsible a committee.

The frequent divisions in the Progressive party, or among the 17 members of it who hold seats in the House, are attracting considerable attention. The first split, on the Speakership contest, was followed by a division on the question of seating Naphean, Republican, or Brennan, Democrat. Still more significant is the division on the question of whether there should be a convention called to revise the Constitution. This was one of the planks in their platform last year, and C. S. Bird advocated it on the stump, yet George P. Webster and others declare their distrust of conventions and argue that the present method of amending the Constitution is adequate.

Rep. E. F. Haines of Medford may be the next Mayor of Medford. A committee made up of some Democrats as well as Republicans called on him yesterday and urged him to become a candidate, running on a non-partisan ticket. He was reminded of the fact that he was elected to the Legislature on the Progressive as well as Republican ticket, and could have had the Democratic nomination if he would have taken it.



ADVERTISER - FEB - 6 - 1914

## MAYOR WOULD STOP DANCES AT 2 A.M.

NO PERMITS FOR LATER

HOUR WILL BE ISSUED

Curley Fails to Make Any Removal  
for Day, but Plans to Oust All  
Department Heads but Rourke.

Mayor Curley yesterday ordered the licensing division of his office to issue no more permits for dances anywhere that run after 2 a.m.

In explanation he said to reporters: "It has been the custom in the past to grant special permits on occasions to permit dances in licensed places after 2 a.m. For the next year at least none of these permits will be issued."

Mayor Curley yesterday failed to announce officially any removal or appointment, the first day of the administration when some change did not occur.

In a talk with one of his leading supporters, however, the new Mayor made it plain that his present intention is to remove every department head in turn, except possibly Louis K. Rourke, head of the Public Works Department.

"There will be a slash all along the line, you may be sure of that, but it will take time to reach them all because I am not going at any of these things with a rush," the Mayor stated.

The caller admitted that his visit was to recommend the removal of City Treas. Slattery and Commr. Rourke. He came out convinced that Slattery will be among the number to go, but said that the Mayor is gradually making up his mind to retain Rourke in office.

Fire Commr. Cole will continue to be the head of the Boston Fire Department for some time to come. He notified Mayor Curley that his resignation was ready, but Curley informed him that he did not plan to make such a change so soon, and Cole put his resignation back in his pocket.

The Mayor called a halt to several pieces of important work started by the Fitzgerald administration. Chief among these was the decision to abandon Mayor Fitzgerald's scheme to construct an auxiliary fire alarm signal station underground, between the Public Garden and the Common, and the abandonment of the scheme to construct a municipal lodging house, which was also Mayor Fitzgerald's idea.

Still another interesting feature of the new Mayor's day's work was the notice to Commr. Rourke to reject the bids received for the so-called patch-paving contract, the repairing of all asphalt and bitulithic work in the city, which is regarded as one of the most profitable contracts let out.

In so doing Mayor Curley got revenge on Senator Timilty for the latter's opposition to him in the Mayoralty campaign, because Timilty's contracting company, the Central Construction Co., was the lowest bidder for the job.

The Mayor also ordered bids thrown out on the contracts for the collection of ashes in Dorchester and for the repair of artificial sidewalks.

On the Dorchester ash contract, the Mayor said the three lowest bidders, at prices of \$4100, \$4300 and \$4700 per month, withdrew their propositions, leaving \$5100 as the lowest bid. This looked suspicious to him, Mayor Curley said, and as it means thousands per year to the city, he decided to get an entire new set of bids.

On the contract for repairing artificial sidewalks, Mayor Curley said that there was but \$6 difference between the two lowest bidders, and about \$1600 between the second lowest and the third. This also looked suspicious to him, he said, as the lowest bid was in the vicinity of \$1800.

The Mayor has instructed Collector Par-

ker that hereafter tax sales will take place in the Mass. Real Estate Exchange.

## O'HEARN APPOINTMENT

WILL BE PROTESTED

A protest against the appointment of Patrick O'Hearn as Building Commissioner to succeed Arthur G. Everett, is expected to be brought before the Civil Service Commission when that body is ready to pass upon the appointment.

Mr. O'Hearn is a speculative builder of long experience. He has built several hundred buildings, many of them three-stories in Dorchester.

He was the only member of the Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission to object to the final report made.

It is understood that the opposition will come from those interested in reducing fire hazards.

## WILL NOT ANNEX REVERE TO BOSTON

MAYOR CURLEY SHARPLY

OPPOSES PROPOSITION

Committee Then Votes Leave to  
Withdraw—Poor Chance for the  
New Park and Boulevard Plans.

Mayor Curley has smashed the plans of the Revere annexationists. He informed the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, yesterday, that he is unalterably opposed to the annexation of the town to Boston, and does not believe that it would make a "busier or better Boston," although it might make it bigger.

Promptly, the Committee acquiesced, and voted leave to the petitioners to withdraw the bill under consideration.

The Committee will ask to have the other bill before it referred to the Committee on Cities. This provides for a city charter for Revere.

The Committee also voted adversely on all parkway and boulevard bills, carrying appropriations on which hearings have been heard. The attitude of the Committee is that there shall be no boulevard or parkway appropriations this year, unless the Metropolitan Park Commission shall show that money is required to finish an uncompleted work.

FEB - 6 - 1914  
CHARLES H. COLE

It is good news that no change is to be made in the Fire Department at this time. For more than two years, the fire protection of Boston has been in the very capable hands of Commissioner Charles H. Cole. Mr. Cole was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to succeed Lieutenant Daly and there was never a moment, during his whole term of office, when the people of Boston had the shadow of a regret of his appointment. Mr. Cole has been interested in fire prevention, as well as in fire fighting. His frequent attacks upon the defects in the building laws of the city have often seemed to fall upon deaf ears, but it is not likely that they have been without an effect upon the people at large. In more ways than one, Mr. Cole set the example of what a Fire Commissioner should be. Boston is fortunate in having such a public servant, and it is to be hoped that this good fortune will continue.

FEB - 1914 -

## LOMASNEY PLEADS FOR BUTLER STATUE

Says He Was First to Stand up for  
Rights of the Workingman and the  
Foreign Born.

Maj.-Gen. Butler's equestrian statue, which is now a casus belli in each succeeding Legislature, was again the subject matter on the programme of the Committee on State House and Libraries, and the dramatic personae, but little changed from year to year, were on hand; Herbert C. Joyner of Great Barrington, Martin M. Lomasney, Rep. William F. Doyle of Boston in favor; Col. F. S. Hesselstine, H. L. Higginson, Charles L. Peirson, N. P. Halliwell, Moorfield Storey, to oppose any such appropriation.

Herbert C. Joyner reviewed Butler's career as a soldier and statesman at great length; that Butler was the first general, the Paul Revere of the civil war—the man who solved the problem what to do with the negro. He is the only major-general whom Massachusetts has not recognized by some memorial.

Rep. Lomasney submitted the records of Butler in several war histories and public documents of Massachusetts, and read the resolution of thanks of the General Court to Butler adopted in 1867.

Mr. Lomasney said that Butler was the first man in Massachusetts to stand up for the rights of the workingman in the militia.

He was the first man who stood up for the rights of the foreign born, and that was why, Mr. Lomasney said, he was there to speak for Benjamin Butler dead. It was Gen. Butler who refused to carry out the order of a "Know-nothing" governor to disband the Irish companies in the militia.

"The Roosevelt of His Day."

"Butler was the Roosevelt of his day," said Rep. Lomasney, "though an able man. I have no use for a man who is not a good hater," continued Mr. Lomasney. "I find it hard myself when a man gives me a boot to turn round and say boot me on the other side," so he would not criticize those who came to oppose this statue, but if they could give a statue to Banks and to Devens, why should they not give one to Butler.

The opposition was led by Col. F. S. Hesselstine, who was followed by James Ford Rhodes, the historian; Gen. Halliwell and Moorfield Storey.

FEB - 5 - 1914  
MAYOR CURLEY

MAKES A START

From the Springfield Republican.

Credit is being given to Mayor Curley of Boston for making John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, Corporation Counsel. Mr. Sullivan has thorough knowledge of the city's problems and the full confidence of the reform element. It is asserted that Mr. Sullivan will be given full liberty to make good the claim made in the report of the Finance Commission that at least \$1,000,000 a year could be saved the city by the application of business methods and the elimination of superfluous and inefficient employees. If Mayor Curley and his Corporation Counsel can accomplish anything like that result they will have won honor and fame. It looks like a good start.

FEB - 1914 -  
ELKS SUE CITY.

Boston Lodge of Elks has entered suit against the City of Boston for an abatement of a tax of \$3440 for 1912, paid under protest, on the real estate and personal property of the Elks' Home on Somerset st. The plaintiff alleges the property is exempt from taxation as that of a charitable corporation.



TRANSCRIPT - FEB-6-1914

## WASHBURN DEFEATED

House Rejects His Transportation Resolutions

Which Ask Government to Suspend Inquiry

Secretary of State Donahue Issues Report

Mayor Curley Before Committee

Today

FEB 6 1914

Representative Washburn of Worcester went down in defeat in the House this afternoon when the lower branch of the Legislature refused to admit under a suspension of the rules his resolutions to request the Federal Government to stay its action on the transportation problems in New England until after the legislatures of the New England States had had time to consider the matter.

Representatives Lomasney, Tague and Haines maintained that the action was unwarranted and was interfering with the provisions of the Federal Government. The Ward 8 leader said that Massachusetts has two senators and its congressmen in Washington to look after matters of this kind. The members of the Committee on Rules said that, while they were not in accord with the spirit of the resolutions, they thought that the resolutions should be admitted, so that the Worcester representative might have the privilege of appearing before the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Washburn maintained that the resolutions were harmless. The voice vote that was taken was against admitting them.

Secretary of State Donahue submitted his annual report, which contained for the first time the amount of money paid legislative counsel and agents. It also contained several recommendations regarding the size of the Blue Book and the system of State printing.

Mayor Curley of Boston appeared before a legislative committee for the first time since his inauguration. He asked that the petition to have the Directors of the Port of Boston dredge the Mystic River be laid over by the committee for three weeks, as he thought in that time he would be able to raise the necessary funds by public subscription.

## WALSH WALKS TO WORK

Governor Taking Outdoor Exercise in Attempt to Reduce Weight

Governor Walsh has taken on weight quite rapidly in the past two months and has decided that he must have more outdoor exercise. Walking is the governor's favorite pastime, and beginning this week he inaugurated the policy of walking from his apartment at the Hotel Lenox to the State House.

State duties were so pressing when the governor first took the office that he thought it best to ride back and forth. The indoor confinement and the lack of physical exercise, however, soon told on him and today he finds that he tips the scales at more than the two hundred pound mark. To reduce weight and to feel physically fit he decided on walking as his recreation. Each morning and late in the afternoon he can be seen strolling along Commonwealth avenue and through the Public Garden and the Common. His

executive clerk, Thomas H. Connolly, is his constant companion on these walks. The governor is exceptionally fond of the Public Garden and feels that when spring comes and the flowers begin to bloom the walk through the garden twice a day will be restful and will do much to relieve the constant strain of office work.

To date the governor meets few people who recognize him while on his walks through Boston's streets. There are of course those who know him and they always receive a pleasant nod, a smile, hand-shake, or a few moments' chat. But the native of Leominster does not seek notoriety and enjoys the quiet and generally uninterrupted walks with his secretary.

Governor Walsh feels that his new office schedule, announced yesterday, will prove beneficial. At present his time is fully occupied from early morning until late at night. He has something to do every moment he is at the State House, and lots of times, when he has no other engagements, he has to attend to his correspondence at night.

FEB-7-1914

Mayor Curley appears to have given the Revere annexation movement its quietus by an energetic protest against it to the legislative committee having the subject under consideration. It does not require very elaborate argument to show that neither Revere nor Boston would be benefited by annexation. If Revere were made Ward 27 its beach would be lined with liquor saloons, and the value of a great outdoor breathing space would be terribly impaired. To Boston Revere would bring some 20,000 addition to population and a very appreciable increase of our city debt. Boston has nothing to gain by annexation, and Revere has considerable to lose. Revere people will now have an opportunity to decide for themselves whether they will acquire cityhood or persist in the attempt to manage a community of 20,000 inhabitants by town meeting. Probably they will accept a city charter, but that will be no panacea for their troubles if they continue to choose as municipal officers politicians who have put Revere on the map as a blot.

FEB-11-1914

Mayor Curley Tells Naval Men, However, That City Can Do No More for Them

The necessity of providing permanent quarters for the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, which is housed in the basement of the armory on East Newton street, was pointed out to Mayor Curley today by Captain D. M. Goodridge and staff, consisting of Lieutenant Commander F. G. Robinson, Lieutenant T. R. Armstrong, Lieutenant F. G. Wright, Lieutenant William Ratigan, Lieutenant T. H. Herman, Lieutenant W. H. McEwen, Lieutenant A. M. Summers, Dr. G. F. Butler, Ensigns E. J. Hogan and F. W. Lanagan.

The mayor said he was sorry, but that conditions at present would not warrant his seeking an appropriation for such a purpose. He told the delegation that he was obliged to cut down increases in salaries made during the last six months and to retrench along other lines so that he may keep employed 1500 laborers, who, at this season of the year, have practically no work to do. He thought that as the brigade is a State organization it should go to the governor and to that end he promised to confer with Governor Walsh.

FEB-11-1914

## NAVY BUSINESS WANTED

Mayor Curley Starts Another Investigation

Desires Better Chance for Local Merchants

To Bid on the Supplies Handled in New York

Sees \$1,000,000 Annually If Appeal Wins

Wins

In order that Boston merchants may have a larger share in furnishing supplies to the ships of the navy, Mayor Curley has appealed to Senator Weeks to use all influence in his power with Secretary of the Navy Daniels for a change in the long-time practice of that department. If Secretary Daniels will give the Boston and New England merchants a chance to bid on supplies at all comparable with that afforded New York merchants, the mayor believes that it will mean at least \$1,000,000 yearly to this section of the country.

Senator Weeks is enthusiastic over the appeal that the mayor made by telephone and replied that he will call a meeting of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and lead it into Secretary Daniel's office.

This is much of an old story, but the appeal has not been made to Secretary Daniels during his term in office. In years past nearly every congressman has tried to get concessions from the Navy Department that would result in Boston securing business long denied, as it is claimed, by provisions in the Government specifications for naval supply bids that required the delivery of supplies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where there is a large Government storehouse. As Boston merchants have been obliged to figure on transportation charges they were seldom successful in doing business with the Government. When successful, profits were extremely small.

In the case of shoes and certain woolen goods there have been specifications calling for delivery at the local yard, but this has been so small a part of the general naval supply business that Boston merchants have not been satisfied. The Chamber of Commerce has transmitted from time to time individual appeals to Washington, but so far as known there has never been a concerted effort to have the old practice of the Navy Department revised. The late John H. Lee, president of the Boston Luncheon Club, an organization comprised of fifty leading hotel supply houses, was the most active business man of Boston for years in an attempt to make conditions more favorable for Boston. He saw the Government supply ships come to the local yard year after year and carrying away one-third or one-half cargoes, proceeding to New York for supplies that could have been secured in Boston had the Government practice been more elastic. Mr. Lee always contended that the Government would be the gainer in the long run if an equal opportunity were given Boston merchants.

This is not the first time that Mayor Curley has interested himself in the matter. Several times during his congressional career he has responded to appeals from Boston, but without success.



TRANSCRIPT - FEB 6 1914

## DOUBTS THEIR LEGALITY

### Cunningham Questions the Mayoral Nominations

### In Addressing the Election Laws Committee

### In Advocating a State Election Court

### Lively Debate Over State Bulletin Plan

FEB 6 1914

Doubt was cast on the legality of the nomination of either candidate for mayor at the recent city election, today, by Henry V. Cunningham, chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, when he appeared before the legislative committee on Election Laws to advocate the passage of House Bill No. 609, which would transfer the duties of the State and local ballot law commissions to an election court. Mr. Cunningham, however, made it plain that he was in no way passing his personal judgment or that of his commission.

He said that from the newspaper accounts he gathered that the papers did not have enough legal signatures and would have been thrown out only for an agreement between the parties concerned. There were objections which if pushed might have caused the ballot to appear without candidates' names. He said that the situation in this campaign was one which should be considered by the committee in coming to a decision.

"You mean that neither of the candidates for mayor were legally nominated?" asked Representative Sherburn Brooks.

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Cunningham. "I thought it was a matter of common knowledge."

He was of the opinion that a court of three men could handle all questions brought before it and would be much better fitted to do so than local ballot law commissions. Asked if he thought it advisable to have the court consist of five men, Mr. Cunningham replied in the negative.

Mr. Cunningham said that he had served on the commission twenty-one years and that he felt that the bill, which he favored, would about double the work. He thought that possibly a stenographer might be needed on some cases, although the commission had never had to employ one.

The Commission on Economy and Efficiency, represented by Francis X. Tyrrell, was recorded in favor of this "clearing house" for matters pertaining to elections.

Hon. Joseph Walker of Brookline appeared as a Progressive and advocated that party's bill for the issuance by the State of a bulletin giving information regarding party platforms and arguments for strict party measures, as well as information regarding candidates for State offices elected from all parts of the Commonwealth and producing in full proposed amendments to the constitution. He said that under the present system voters do not know on what they are voting in most instances. This situation he termed absurd. The plan was practicable, he said, and if the committee wanted to go even farther the Progressives approved.

Senator C. M. Cox of Melrose said that political life is broadening into social life. This bill he declared would tend to keep people "educated up to date." He said that he was a living example of the candidate winning because of the use of too much money, a thing for which he expressed re-

gret. At the same time he said that one of his opponents had done the same.

Representative Brooks wanted to know if there was any provision of the bill to prevent advertising in newspapers.

"No, I left that out," said the senator. "The committee can handle that as it sees fit."

"Well," continued Mr. Brooks, "you know more about the value of advertising than any man in the State, don't you?"

"I used a good deal," was Senator Cox's reply. "I had a man who bought a page or so in the local paper right along. The man who is elected to office now is largely the successful advertiser in the newspapers."

"But you don't answer my question." "I can't."

"Shouldn't newspaper advertising be prohibited under this bill, if you want to give the poor man a good chance?"

"I don't think so."

"What good would the bulletin do if you could still use the newspapers? Where would the poor man benefit?"

"I don't know about that, but I can see no way of drafting a bill that would cover what we want in any other way."

"It seems to me," commented Representative Brooks after his exchange, "that the bulletin would simply add another expense for the State. Mr. Cox said that he spent about \$2200, he thought, on the election and that if he ran again he would 'materially cut that amount.' After much further questioning he said that he would have a limit below \$2200 set, if he could."

Professor A. N. Holcomb said that the aim of No. 810 was to have the State take over the advertising expense, now a hardship to poor candidates. He was for throwing around the voters the same protection against misrepresentation and influence that is used to help jurors. His plan was for a thirty-two-page bulletin with four issues, to cost \$35,000 or \$40,000, seven or eight cents for each voter.

Representative Webster, Progressive, said that the bill provided a necessary corollary to the direct nomination law. This law, he declared, had proved not all that was hoped because it gave the wealthy candidate a decided advantage. He said that he was against stopping the publication of political news, which Senator Chase had suggested would be carrying out the idea of protection the same as is accorded jurors on a case on trial.

Representative Benjamin Haines of Medford advocated his bill, No. 198, which he said was "no half-way measure," and covered the same ground with much more added. "If you're going to help anyone, help the small fellow," he said. "Start with the representatives."

"This bill," said Mr. Haines, "would provide for a bulletin which would cost about \$70,000. The expense would be better 'than to have representatives paying \$1500 to be elected to a \$1000 job an dthen going away with more money than they had when they came.' And better than 'to have a governor in the hole \$30,000 or \$40,000 and coming here to deal with corporations which have plenty of money and are willing to spend it to secure appointees to the commissions.'"

"Do you think that is done here" was asked.

"No," said Haines, "but I would remove all ground for any suspicion whatever. So far as I know all men are honest."

Henry Sterling, representing the American Federation of Labor, favored the idea of the bills for a bulletin. He would limit expenses to food and travel.

"Wouldn't you even allow for a banjo?" inquired Senator Chase.

"No," said Mr. Sterling.

"Not even a banjo or a guitar?" persisted the senator.

"No," said Mr. Sterling, "but the candidate might be permitted to sing 'Sweet Adeline.'"

"Yes," said Senator Chase, "but wouldn't that give him an advantage over the poor man who had no voice?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Sterling, "but a natural and legitimate advantage." P. W. Thore and Frederick Fuller, Progs., favored the general idea. Mr. Fuller "didn't want his party or the others to pick rich men for candidates as they had been in the habit of doing."

Professor McKaye, who said that bill No. 198 would give a far better bulletin, but would cost \$75,000 for four issues, favored the general bulletin on one bill or the

## VOTE BARTERING OPPOSED

### John H. Carter Would Stamp Out Evil from Legislature

John H. Carter, referring to his bill forbidding the bartering of votes by members of the Legislature, said that while an evil exists it must be fought until it is minimized or eradicated and he quoted Judge Lowell in saying that the exchange of votes was the most pernicious influence in the Legislature in a plea to the Committee on Judiciary this morning. Representative Webster, while he did not want to oppose the bill, felt that it would be difficult to detect the practice and that the bill might possibly lead to blackmail. He spoke of a case which occurred to him last year when he got his bill through the Legislature, at the same time that he was a member of the Committee on Agriculture. He thought that the bill was unworkable and might hurt some of the members of the General Court.

Representative Cronin's bills providing a marriage license to become void within six months after its issue, and to prohibit anyone from performing the ceremony if he believes that any of the statements are false, together with Representative Sawyer's bill for the publication of a list of persons qualified to perform marriages were also heard. There was no opposition to any of them, and they were endorsed by the town and city clerks of many communities nearby. City Registrar McGlenen of Boston spoke upon all of them and said that they would all be of great benefit to his department.

## PHEASANTS HARMFUL TO CROPS

### Many Societies Want Legislation Permitting Farmers to Kill Birds Found Destroying Grain

Several bills favoring an open season on pheasants and providing farmers with the right to protect their property from destructive pheasants were heard by the Committee on Fisheries and Game. While the proponents of the bills did not agree as to certain provisions, they recommended a general bill which would deplete the pheasant. The proponents did not agree with the special report of the fish and game commissioners, which held the pheasant to be more beneficial than detrimental to the State.

Salem D. Charles, representing the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association; M. D. Moon, the Market Gardeners' Association; Wilfrid Wheeler, the State Board of Agriculture; Representatives George P. Webster, Henry J. Long and Irving F. Batchelder, Essex and Middlesex County constituents, and the representatives of many fish and game and garden associations, requested legislation that would permit the farmer to kill pheasants destroying the crops.



HERALD - FEB-6-1914

# CURLEY KILLS REVERE PLAN OF ANNEXATION

Charter Proposition Next to Be  
Acted on—War on Over  
Recess Committees.

Mayor Curley killed the Revere annexation scheme yesterday afternoon before the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House.

Some days ago the committee gave a hearing on the proposition and considerable sentiment was aroused in its favor, and it was being regarded as wholly possible the committee might report a bill.

Corporation Counsel Corbett appeared late in the afternoon and by instruction of the mayor announced that Boston wanted no part of it. The Hyde Park annexation, he declared, was far from the unmixt blessing which many people supposed and that one of the kind was enough for the present.

The committee at once voted leave to withdraw and then forwarded to the committee on cities the second portion of the bill which aims to give Revere a city charter of its own.

## Fail to Bait Cushing.

Martin M. Lomasney, with certain of his Democratic cohorts, spent a full hour trying to bait Speaker Grafton Cushing on to the floor of the House, to involve him in debate. While the leader from ward 8 threshed around in his section the Republican House leaders rallied to the speaker to suppress any intention which he might show of taking the floor on his own initiative and to drive him back if he showed any weakness.

The basis of the battle, the more interesting because the guns were masked, was a resolve reported out of the ways and means committee to compensate the House committees on child labor and tuberculosis to the extent of \$1000 each for their labors of the summer.

These were the famous half orphan legislative committees, created during the last session, against the express wish of Gov. Ross and Speaker Cushing. The Legislature itself failed to make any provision for them and all summer long the members have not only been paying their own carfare and hotel bills, but giving their time free of charge.

## Direct Cause of Battle.

Both did such commendable work that the Legislature of this year was read to pay compensation when two members of the committees, Hall of Pittsfield and Mitchell of Springfield, Democrats, at the speakership contest failed to follow the Lomasney lead to Webster. The war has been on since.

A double struggle was made accordingly yesterday, first to sting Cushing to the point where he would get down on the floor and defend his action of last year in trying to kill the committees, and again to shut off compensa-

tion so the two Democrats would be punished.

Lomasney took the floor to declare against this outrage of men who, after having apparently started to serve the state free, wanted compensation.

"One moment, Mr. Lomasney," said Haynes of Medford, "isn't it true that only recently you yourself served on a recess committee and drew \$1000?"

"I did not ask the appointment," said Lomasney, "it was pushed on me."

"Isn't it true that the committee in question only held six meetings?" asked Haynes.

"I took the checks that were sent me and cashed them," said Lomasney, "but that does not excuse this situation. It was understood that these men were to serve free of cost, and now they ask for \$20,000."

## Webster Opposes Lomasney.

Webster of Boxford also spoke and upset calculations by speaking against the Lomasney side. He said the men had done good work and should be paid.

Ellis of Newton also appeared on the scene to suggest that an allowance of \$5 a day be made for the members and clerks for each day they worked.

That brought out new opposition.

It developed then that while both committees had filed reports, they were not yet in print, and accordingly a postponement of the whole matter was had till next Wednesday.

Webster of Northfield, a Progressive, who with others has been discussing the flood of useless bills and petitions in the Legislature, brought forward his own remedy yesterday in the shape of a new rule which went to the committee on rules.

It provides practically that outside of petitions from cities, towns and other public authorities, that no petition for legislation, unless it has 50 names attached, verified by affidavits, shall be admitted without a reference to the joint committee on rules, the approval of which must be sustained by a four-fifths vote of the House and Senate for admission.

The House killed various election day and compulsory voting propositions. The Twohigh bill to allow police officers to accept bail in certain cases, amended to cover the entire state, was given a reading, and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's bill for a state appropriation for the Boston state normal school was rejected, though a favorable report was made on his bill for state aid for an industrial school for Boston.

## Senate Pushes Port Bill.

The port of Boston bill, carrying an appropriation of \$25,000 for this year, was finally ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Horgan renewed his demand for an accounting as to how the money had been spent in 1913, and Senator Ward gave him the figures.

He replied first by saying that he did not see why the state should spend money to help out Fore River, when one of the directors was interested in a large concern there, and then he declared the money anyway should have come out of the \$9,000,000 originally allowed. The Senate voted favorably without a roll call.

Legal affairs reported adversely on a petition to allow appeals to the superior court from adverse decisions of the Boston licensing board.

Ways and means reported \$17,000 for the expenses of the establishment of life insurance departments by savings banks.

## To Change Murder Sentence.

Chairman Randall of the prison commission made his first plea yesterday to the Legislature that it allow a sentence of from 20 years to life to be given for murder in the second degree. The judges have no option now, except to sentence for life. Clerk John P. Man-

ning of the superior criminal court and others opposed the petition.

A long hearing was given by the State House committee on the petition for a statue of Gen. B. F. Butler. Martin M. Lomasney, among others, appeared in favor, and Maj. Henry L. Higginson spoke in opposition.

The United Improvement Association plea for the re-establishment of the old four and six party telephone lines was heard by the public service commission. B. C. Lane and others testified it would furnish a type of service much needed in the suburban communities. The telephone investigation of some years ago was derided and F. W. Thayer of Dorchester declared that subscribers now were being robbed of millions of calls.

The legislative committee on municipal finance filed in the House an adverse report on the petition of F. R. Bangs for the widening and extension of Copley street, from Park square to Summer. This bill provided for a referendum to the people in the event of it being shown that it would not cost more than \$8,000,000.

FEB-6-1914

## SOME COMMON SENSE FROM MAYOR CURLEY

Mayor Fitzgerald had two pet projects which the new executive has ruthlessly thrown into the discard. These were a municipal lodging house, following the Arcadia fire, and an auxiliary fire alarm station under Charles street in connection with the high pressure pumping station to be built there. Mr. Curley finds that a vastly smaller sum, used in strengthening existing equipment, will accomplish equivalent results.

The Wayfarers' Lodge, where men work for their keep, can be remodelled at small expense. Beyond providing this the city has no business to go. It ought not to be in the hotel business, by furnishing accommodations either for the rich or for the poor. Because a distressing fatality occurs under private management is no sufficient argument for turning the business over to municipal control, which would in the long run be worse. An Iroquois Theatre disaster does not justify the municipalization of that business.

Mayor Curley also finds that the fire alarm station on Bristol street can at small cost be made perfectly secure against a general conflagration. In this he is doubtless correct. There are times when it is much better to have "all one's eggs in one basket, and watch the basket," than to follow the more familiar precept. This seems to be one of those occasions.

It looks as if John A. Sullivan were already taking a hand in municipal affairs. How to get along with what one has, after small and inexpensive changes, is always the part of wisdom, in public as well as in private affairs.



HERALD - FEB-7-1914

# WOULD QUIZ EX-MAYOR ON NEW HAVEN ADS

## Public Service Board Seeks Data About His Paper ADVERTISING HEAD IS ALSO CALLED

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, owner and publisher of the Republic, and his advertising manager, Joseph B. Martin, have been asked to appear before the public service commission in connection with the inquiry into the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad "other expenses," to be questioned regarding the advertising which the New Haven has run in that publication.

When the public service commission resumes its investigation on Monday it is expected that the former mayor will go on the witness stand for examination by ex-Dist. Atty. Arthur D. Hill. Besides Mr. Fitzgerald, the only other man of prominence in public life to be quizzed before the probe closes is Frank B. Chase, county commissioner of Bristol county, who received money from the New Haven, so vouchers in the possession of the commission show.

### Representative Chandler Testifies.

Admission by Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater, vice-president of the Amsterdam Advertising Agency, that he was unable to secure any advertising from the New Haven road until he was elected to the Legislature, though he had tried for a long time previously to obtain it, was the leading feature of the closing hours of the investigation yesterday.

In the winter of 1913, shortly after he took his seat in the Legislature, the New Haven gave him business to the amount of \$17,262, of which the profits amounted to \$2224, so Representative Chandler admitted. That fact did not influence him in favor of important railroad matters before the General Court, he claimed.

### Chandler Makes Admission.

"Did you ever have any talk with anyone representing the New Haven road before these orders came to you," asked Mr. Hill.

"I should say not," Chandler replied. He then denied he had ever seen Edward G. Riggs or General Passenger Agent A. B. Smith of the New Haven at the time, but when pressed, admitted he had seen Smith on the matter of a baggage advertisement in January, 1913.

"Why did you go to Smith?" was the next question.

"I went to get the contract for the ads," was the answer.

Atty. Hill moved a step nearer and enquired, "Not to try to get it, Mr. Chandler?"

"Not by any means, Mr. Hill," Chandler asserted. He declared nothing had passed between Smith and himself except papers to be used in the insertion of the advertisement. The selection of the magazine and the space to be used was not his duty.

### Why He Voted for Bills.

"Did it seem at all extraordinary to you that the New Haven began giving advertising to your company when you became a member of the Legislature?" Atty. Hill asked.

"It did not."

"But didn't you know the road was vitally interested in the western trolley bill and the Washburn bill?"

"I did not know that at the time."

Atty. Hill went on. "Did it not occur to you that under the circumstances it would seem improper for you to vote on the measures?"

Chandler replied with a decided negative.

"Why did you vote for the bills?" Atty. Hill asked pointedly.

"Because members from the western part of the state told me that constituents of their districts heartily favored them."

The attorney continued to force the question of the propriety of Chandler's action.

"I did not think anything was wrong in what I did," he asserted. "If necessary, I'll resign my seat in the Legislature, but I don't think it will be necessary. My conscience and the wish my constituents are the only thing that ever influence my vote."

### Chandler Re-Elected.

At this point, in reply to a question of Commissioner Anderson, he said: "What profit we make on one deal we lose on another. If we had time I could make that plain."

"Did you ever know of Sylvester Baxter interceding on your behalf?" asked Atty. Hill.

"I should hope he didn't," was the quick reply.

"Does it still seem to you improper for you to have dealings with the New Haven or any public service corporation while in the Legislature?"

"In the line of my business, no, sir," Chandler said emphatically.

Atty. Hill then asked him to bring all correspondence which he had bearing on his connection with the New Haven offices to the next hearing.

Atty. William H. Coolidge, counsel for the road, then brought out the fact that Chandler had been re-elected to the House at the last election by a constituency which had been fully acquainted with the charges made by "the Boston Journal and Progressive Candidate Bird."

A letter from former President Melien states that he will be unable to appear before the commission, as his trial for manslaughter in connection with one of the New Haven's wrecks is scheduled to come up this month. Former Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes also sent word from Beverly Hills, Cal., that he could not attend, owing to pressing duties that would keep him in the West for six or eight weeks. He said that at a later date he would appear if the commission so requested.

FEB-6-1914

# MAYOR DEFINES HIS CHOICE FOR FIN. COM. HEAD

## Wants Man Without Bias and with Constructive Turn of Mind.

Mayor Curley has supplied Gov. Walsh with the specifications of the sort of a man he wants to be the next chairman of the Boston finance commission.

"I want a man who has no political affiliation of any sort with me or my interests. I am not anxious for a man who may have a personal prejudice against me, though that is not so important, but I am particularly anxious he should not have any bias in my favor."

"I want a man who will stand in impartial judgment over my administration."

"What I do want particularly is a man of broad training, with ample knowledge and acquaintance with municipal affairs and a constructive trend of mind; a man who can not only suggest what may be done for the advancement of the city, but who can map out and submit the courses; a man who can properly criticize large issues and who won't feel obliged to devote himself entirely to merely personal incidents."

"I will name a man," said Gov. Walsh, "who is courageous and independent, who has a capacity to make a study of municipal problems and questions and whose conduct of the office will not, in public estimation, be in the interest of any political party or element in the community. I do not anticipate any trouble in getting the right kind of a man for this important work. The name will be sent to the executive council next Wednesday."

Neither the Governor nor the mayor is lacking in candidates who personally and through their friends are convinced they can meet both lines of specification.

James P. Magenis and Charles L. Carr, present members of the commission, are being boomed for promotion.

Joseph J. Corbett, who will shortly lay down his duties of corporation counsel, has also been suggested. Mr. Corbett has a large influence with the Legislature. Few men in recent years have made a better showing than he has, or have had the confidence of the Legislature to a greater extent. That makes him a very acceptable candidate if he would consider it.

The Robert J. Bottomley boom is quite the liveliest affair on the bill, and in the description which Gov. Walsh laid down many feel his qualifications were being outlined.

There is also an active suggestion of John R. Murphy as chairman because of his experience in municipal undertakings, and it is felt there is a greater possibility of his being named than is generally appreciated.

## CITY HALL GOSSIP.

**DR. CYRIL G. RICHARDS**, who is connected with the State Hospital for the Insane at West Roxbury, is the choice of the medical staff of the Boston infirmary department for James S. Tomkies's place as resident physician at the Long Island Hospital. Dr. Tomkies retires.

Rumors of a shake-up at the Deer island house of correction and the retirement of Master James H. Cronin were widely circulated at City Hall yesterday. It is understood that a member of the "Pro Bono Publico" Club of ward 17, who is a guard at the institution, is to be given the position as master.

"Whom do you intend naming as your private secretary?" Mayor Curley was asked the other day by one of a gathering of newspaper reporters, and the chief executive promptly retorted: "I need stenographers more than I do private secretaries."

It is understood that Mayor Curley has in mind another prominent supporter of Councilman Thomas J. Kenny's candidacy for the mayoralty whom he will name as a department official, but he is keeping the name under cover for a day or two.

The crowds at the mayor's office daily were never larger at any time during the Mayor Fitzgerald administration than now, but a majority of those there these days say they simply called to greet the new executive and wish him success.

Councilman James A. Watson's tribute to the late Timothy W. Coakley, uttered yesterday at City Hall, was: "I shall always remember yesterday as a day when my heart was filled with genuine

pleasure and genuine and heartfelt sorrow. The pleasure was because of the visit I paid to the City Hospital, to be recognized by my old friend "Tim" Coakley, and to learn that his condition had improved greatly. My sorrow was to learn a few hours later that my intimate friend for 20 years had passed away."

Mayor Curley thinks nothing of kicking inside out some of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's pet projects which he hoped to see accomplished, including the fire alarm station beneath the Public Garden and the proposed municipal lodging house.

The ward 25 Democratic leaders congregate daily at the entrance to the quarters formerly occupied by the assessing department, where plans for municipal improvements in the Brighton-Allston district are considered.

Mayor Curley is keeping in close touch with the immigration bill at Washington and proposes to jump over to that city in time to get a hearing when it reaches President Wilson.

Councilman Woods of Brighton is devoting more time to City Hall than any other member of the council. He believes that every member of the city council should be willing to devote a few hours daily at City Hall to city business, and he proposes to lead the good example.

Charles J. Kinney of ward 17, who is a prosperous real estate and insurance man in the Roxbury district, is one resident of Mayor Curley's home ward who is not a candidate for any municipal position. His own business is of such magnitude that he could not devote the time to a city position.

FEB - 9 - 1914

## THE NEW MAYOR'S FIRST WEEK

If every week of Mayor Curley's administration proves as good as the first, he will give a great many people the biggest surprise of a generation. In seven days he has shown more real courage and more genuine desire to improve the finances of the city than his predecessor displayed in as many years. To call Mr. Sullivan within the breastworks was a master stroke. To reduce municipal expenses without impairing the efficiency of administration requires an intimate knowledge of the conditions which actually prevail in every city department. Mr. Sullivan is the one man above all others who possesses that knowledge. His appointment means that the man who has worked most ably and most fearlessly for municipal economy during the last four years is to be placed where his counsel will be most effective. Two pet projects of the Fitzgerald administration, both of which Mr. Sullivan opposed as chairman of the finance commission, have already gone into the waste basket. That is a pretty significant omen.

The title of "candidate courageous" provoked mirth in a good many quarters a little while ago. But if the events of the last week are an indication of what is to follow, some opinions widely held in this community are likely to be revised. It takes courage to tell hundreds of city employees that their wages are to be cut down. It takes courage to tell the Legislature that Boston wants no measures that cost money to carry out, no matter what political considerations may operate in their favor. It will take courage to insist that the city charter be let alone; but there is every indication that Mayor Curley will make that demand. Whatever else may be lacking, the signs do not point to an administration deficient in fearlessness. Let us give the new mayor a chance. He has headed the city in the direction of a reduced tax rate, and, so far as The Herald is concerned, he will have every ounce of our support in any subsequent efforts he may make to keep it there.

FEB - 6 - 1914

EARNEST E. SMITH  
NOT A CANDIDATE

Former Councilman Ready to Assist Mayor, but Cannot Accept Office.

Ex-Councilman Earnest E. Smith of ward 11, who made a strenuous fight for a mayoralty nomination during the recent municipal campaign, is out of the race as a candidate for any municipal position, and proposes to personally inform Mayor Curley of that fact within a day or two.

For some days Mr. Smith's name has been mentioned in connection with the offices of the city treasurer and city collector, and some of the closest political advisers of the new mayor say that the former councilman, because of several reasons, may have the city treasurership if he asks for it. For the purpose of setting himself right with the new mayor and with his own friends, the former member of the city council today formally announced that he is not a candidate for either position.

Mr. Smith sees no reason for a change in the office of city treasurer, believing that Charles H. Slattery is now creditably administering the duties of that office. In regard to the city collectorship Mr. Smith thinks differently. He believes that office offers a fertile field for public service through the reorganization of the personnel and methods of the department, but in view of the fact that he has already "sacrificed" three years in the city council he says he cannot afford to have his name considered for the place.

"Mayor Curley appreciates that I desire to assist his administration to the utmost, but I cannot be entirely blind to the future," says Mr. Smith.

FEB - 7 - 1914

T. W. COAKLEY WILL BE  
BURIED IN HOLYHOOD

Governor and Mayor Among the Honorary Pall-Bearers.

With Gov. Walsh, Mayor Curley and other prominent men as honorary pallbearers, Timothy Wilfred Coakley will be laid at rest in Holyhood Cemetery today. The funeral cortege will start from the home of his mother at 52 Parsons street, Brighton and solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Columbkille's Church at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Joseph V. Tracy, the pastor, will be celebrant; the Rev. George Reardon, deacon, and the Rev. Fr. Fallon, sub-deacon.

Besides Gov. Walsh and Mayor Curley, the honorary bearers will be ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, T. J. Falvey, Judge Joseph D. Fallon, James J. Phelan, Mayor Barry of Cambridge, John H. Lee of Brighton, Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the superior court and former Congressman John A. Keliher.

The active bearers will be Dr. Francis J. Barnes of Cambridge, James H. Doyle of Boston, Dr. William R. Ellis of Brookline, John E. Hannigan of Cambridge, Dr. Eugene A. McCarthy, Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, James P. Shea and Francis J. Sullivan. Frank L. Wells will be chief usher and the others will be William and Frank O'Hearn, James A. Walsh, Dennis F. Sheehan and James E. Malone.



# PROMISE BIG TRADE BOOM

## To Charlestown If Mystic Channel Is Dredged.

## Mayor Curley, However, Asks The Legislature to Wait.

## Says He Will Ask Public to Subscribe The Amount Needed, \$75,000.

they have six steamships in readiness to put on the line at once.

Mayor Curley was next heard, and said that he did not oppose the plan, but believed that if the project has the merit which is claimed for it he himself would have no difficulty in raising the necessary sum among interested citizens. He went on to say that a great burden had been placed on Boston by reason of the State tax.

"While I have no criticism to make of the State Legislature or of my predecessor," said the Mayor, "I think that we have been extremely liberal to men."

### Thinks He Could Raise It.

He favored, he said, any proposition that would justify the expenditure of a large sum, but thought that the amount could be raised in 15 days. He said that if he failed to do this by private subscription he would gladly come before the Legislature, and ask the State to appropriate the money. It was his earnest request that the committee continue with the hearing, and then suspend action for three weeks.

W. H. Randall of the Boston-Pacific Line said that the ships would bring great quantities of lumber, which would materially decrease the cost of building houses, and would also permit the citizen to buy dried and canned fruit from the Pacific Coast at a considerable reduction. The enterprise, he said, is a Massachusetts one; the steamers are being constructed at Fore River, and in every way New England, and Boston in particular, is to benefit.

H. B. Tindall, another of those interested and a man of long experience, according to Representative Tague, spoke further as to the advantages.

J. P. O'Riordan of Charlestown, who has done much to improve the waterfront industries, pointed out that Mr Wignin and his associates had expended millions and had not asked any help from the State.

Mayor Chambers of Everett, City Solicitor H. L. Boutwell of Malden, and City Solicitor Elder of Medford were there to say that their respective cities urged the passage of the measure, notwithstanding the fact that their State tax was now larger than they wished. They believed that it would open up the development of the Mystic basin, which was greatly to be desired.

Representative Tague, in closing, said that the request was a very small one in view of the immense benefit that is sure to come to Boston. There is one of the best drawbridges in the country already constructed, he said, and this fact should have considerable bearing, in his opinion. He stated that Mr Wignin and his associates had provided work for hundreds of men and that the new plans when carried out would mean work for at least 2500.

### WHY HE ASKS THE PUBLIC.

#### Mayor Curley Wants Money for Mystic Dredging Subscribed Because of City's Financial Condition.

Mayor Curley today announced that he is about to write to the presidents of the banks that are the repositories of the city's money and invite them to use every endeavor with borrowers engaging in business to locate in Boston. The Mayor will also notify the city treasurer to remove the city funds from such banks as refuse to cooperate with him in building up the industries of Boston.

The Mayor also stated that he intends to invite a newspaper of Boston to open its columns to receive subscriptions from public-spirited citizens, to the end that a fund of \$75,000 may be raised as speedily as possible for the dredging of an arm of the Mystic River.

This statement followed the appearance of the Mayor before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, where he requested that the bill providing for the appropriation of this money be suspended without prejudice for three weeks.

immense trade development as well as Everett, Malden and Medford.

places on the Mystic River was made before the Committee of Metropolitan Affairs by the advocates of a bill accompanying the petition of Harry H. Wignin providing for the widening and deepening of the channel in the Mystic River. While the plan was advocated by the owners of large properties of the Charlestown water front of the Mystic basin, by the promoters of a steamship line that intends to have large wharves there and by the official representatives of Everett, Malden and Medford, Mayor Curley appeared to ask the committee to postpone action for three weeks.

There was no opposition beyond the Mayor's request, and he made it clear that he was not opposed, but that he was looking after anything and everything that is before the State Legislature and which involves any increase of Boston's State tax. It was Mayor Curley's first appearance at a public hearing of a Legislative committee, and he was allowed to speak and hustle away again.

Representative Peter F. Tague of Charlestown conducted the hearing in behalf of the proponents. He stated that Pres Wignin and his associates have already invested over \$2,400,000 in developing the water front of the Mystic basin in anticipation of making it the terminal for the Boston & Pacific line of steamships, which will give a

continental line from coast to coast. This expenditure of \$75,000, if carried through, will mean a gradual investment of \$10,000,000 and the making of the Mystic tidal basin a great terminal of the world.

Judge Corbett pointed out how greatly Boston had been taxed because of metropolitan expenditures, but added that the people interested in the measure before the committee had done much by private investment to improve property and enhance valuation, and concluded by saying that in his opinion the bill in question is a matter of pressing importance.

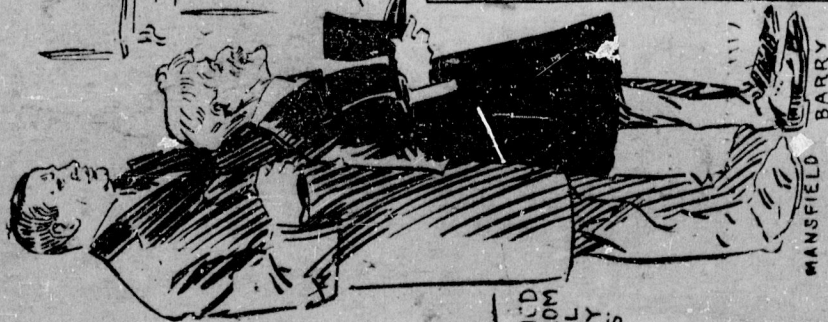
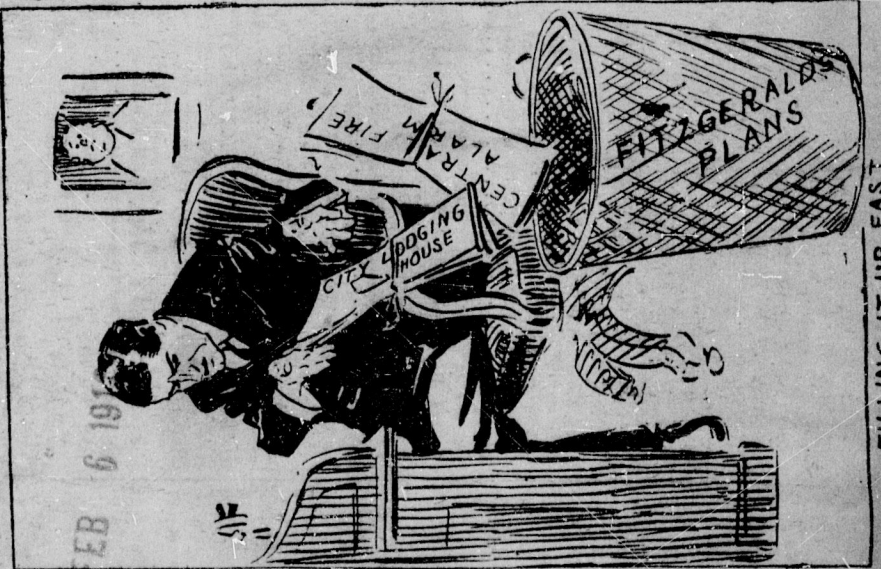
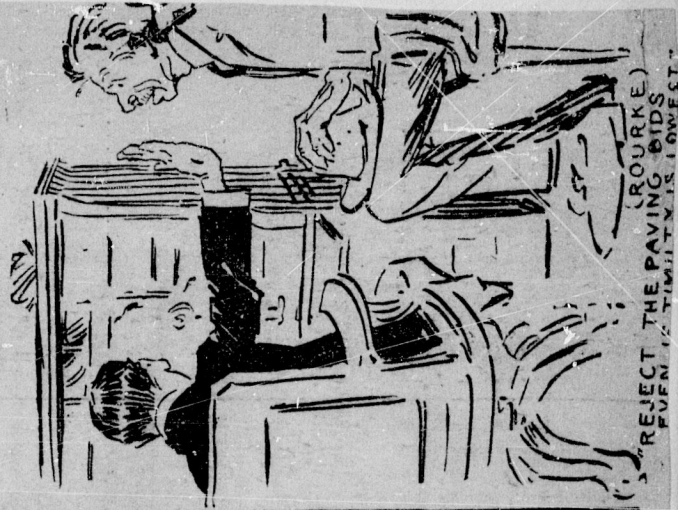
### Plans for Big Docks Shown.

Mr Wignin showed plans for docks, storehouses and piers which were to be erected for the use of the Boston & Pacific terminal and emphasized how greatly Boston would be benefited by a line running from the Pacific direct to Boston through the Panama Canal.

"At the present time we are up against it in the Mystic River," said Mr Wignin. "We need a deep water channel. The dredging which our company will have to do from the pierhead line out to this channel will amount to from \$48,000 to \$60,000. We are here to get your cooperation in dredging the main channel of the river. The work has got to commence at once or as early as April 1, because the Panama Canal will open early." He went on to say that already

# On The New Municipal Movies!

HERALD - FEB - 6 - 1914



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM BEACON HILL HELD UP BY THE PRESS HOUR



THE DANCE CURFEW

REJECT THE PAVING BIDS

REJECT THE PAVING BIDS



C40BE-FEB-6-1914

# PRIVATE PARTIES NOT AFFECTED

## Curley's Rule Does Not Hit Them.

## Dances, Where Admission Is Paid, Must Stop at 2 A M

## Mrs Shaw's Party in No Way an Infringement.

One act of Mayor Curley's performance yesterday, entitled "A Busy Thursday," interested hugely not only the men who make amusement a business, but also a large number of the Back Bay folks whose amusements are hard labor.

The Mayor issued a pronouncement to Chief Censor Casey, in charge of the licensing department, saying that hereafter all dances must cease at 2 a. m. Proprietors of halls where dances are held who violate this edict will, of course, lose their licenses.

Some of the people most interested in the matter are those whose social activities include attendance at debutante balls, or dancing parties given by private individuals, for the pleasure of their guests, and not for gain.

This morning these people were all excitement. Did the order mean that hereafter a person could not engage the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza or the Hotel Somerset, and give a party, unless he shut off that party at 2 a. m.?

The dancing parties of the fashionable folk usually do not begin until 9 or 10 o'clock, and are rarely in full swing before 10:30. At many of them supper is served along about 4 a. m., and there are plenty of well-remembered occasions when the dancers went home in broad daylight.

The younger people—those who actually do most of the dancing—seem to enjoy dancing in the later hours of the night. The older folk, however—the chaperons and the patient husbands who must wait to wait upon the chaperons of the young women—have long tried to devise a way of keeping up with what is required of them and at the same time provide for a little sleep.

The thing has even come to the attention of the presidents of Harvard College. Pres Elliot was known, during his time, to have given a good deal of thought to the possibilities of reform. Pres Lowell has spoken more than once of the seriousness of having many of the students, who are members of the circle which gives these dances, frequently during every Winter, up all night at some debutante ball, and as a consequence unfit for any serious mental work all the following day.

If it happened to only a few students, and only once or twice in a season, it might not be so serious. But the dances come along at short intervals all through the Winter season, and the whole Boston contingent in college is likely to be affected.

So there were a great many people in Boston this morning who asked with considerable feeling—does the Mayor's order mean that all dances must end at 2 a. m.? Is this the relief for those who sit and wait at balls? Is it the curb on Harvard students' enthusiasm for pleasure?

Apparently it is not. The licensing department interpreted the order to apply only to dances to which an admission fee is charged, of which subscriptions are taken. Overell, representing the Commission on private dancing parties, to which invitations are issued and from which there is no revenue, the department

feels that it has no jurisdiction.

A man may, still, by hiring its ball-room, make the Copley-Plaza in effect his home for a night. He may invite guests to his home, and may invite them to dance, as long as they choose to do so. The city authorities do not intend to interfere with private dancing parties. If the same man hires the ball-room, however, and invites his acquaintances to subscribe the expenses for a ball, that ball must end at 2 a. m.

The principal application of the rule, of course, will be to public halls where dancing parties are now held regularly, open to anybody upon the payment of an admission fee, and to the dances of various social organizations which are in the habit of giving "annual balls." There are comparatively few halls available for such purposes, and they are in constant use.

Mayor Curley has in effect provided that people who attend such parties—most of whom of course have to work during the day—must limit their pleasures to a reasonable hour. But so far, the dances of people who are popularly supposed to have no other business than pleasure, can go as far as they like.

Mrs Quincey A. Shaw's dance last night at the Copley-Plaza, for instance, is in no way an infringement on the Mayor's rule.

C-40BE-FEB-6-1914

# NO LEGAL NOMINEE

## For Mayor Says Cunningham.

## Thought It "Matter of Common Knowledge"

The Legislative Committee on Election laws gave a hearing at the State house this morning on a bill to make the present State Ballot Law Commission on Elections Court, to which shall be referred all the matters now considered by the various Ballot Law Commissions in the State.

Henry V. Cunningham, the chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, supported the bill. Incidentally he said that neither of the candidates for Mayor in the recent Boston city election was legally nominated, that the Boston Election Commissioners knew that the nomination papers of neither candidate had a sufficient number of legal signatures, but that the papers were not thrown out because of a mutual agreement between the two candidates for Mayor. Mr Cunningham said he thought this fact was a matter of common knowledge.

Another member of the State Commission, Francis H. Tirrell, representing the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, and Richard E. Johnson, on whose petition the bill

was based, favored the proposed legislation.

Ex-Speaker Joseph Walker, Senator Cox of Melrose, Representative George P. Webster of Boxford, Prof. A. N. Holcomb of Harvard College and other members of the Progressive party appeared before the committee in favor of a bill which would compel the Commonwealth to send to every registered voter in the State an election bulletin containing Constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people, concise arguments pro and con, the platforms of the principal political parties and a short statement from the candidates for State offices.

Mr Walker said the voters should be informed about the matters on which they were asked to vote; he cited the question on the appointment of women as notaries public as an example of the absurdity of asking men to vote of something they know nothing about; he said that a large percentage of the voters thought they were voting on the question of extending the vote to women. He urged the proposed legislation as reasonable, practical and necessary.

William A. Gaston opposed a bill providing that members of the National Committees of the political parties shall be chosen at the Presidential primaries.

FEB-6-1914

## "CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP"

The plan to devote one week of each year to a general tidying-up was formally launched at a meeting at the City Club yesterday, attended by representatives of various business and "uplift" organizations. The period from May 3 to 9 has been set aside. Every citizen is urged to do his part toward making his section of the community a "spotless town." And his efforts, like charity, should begin at home.

The movement, which originated in the West, has already received the hearty endorsement of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement and Pilgrim Publicity associations. Mayors of many New England cities have promised their co-operation. Local organizations—especially the women's clubs—are stirring.

The idea commends itself. Cleanliness is next to godliness in the municipality as with the individual. The abolition of unsightly dumps, the removal of accumulated rubbish in back yards, the "fresh as paint" look which should suitably accompany nature's vernal outpourings are wholly desirable. Efforts in this direction enhance civic pride. They have distinct educational value for the young—and for the "grown-ups" as well. The week suggested is most appropriate. It follows hard upon the commonly accepted "moving-day" and synchronizes with the proverbial "spring-cleaning." A small degree of communal spirit, enthusiasm and a liberal amount of "effort" are all that is needed.

HERALD - FEB - 4 - 1914

# POLITICIANS "L/ FOR MAYOR CURLEY

**Surround New City Executive as He Appears at City Hall with Requests for Jobs—Much Correspondence Awaits Him.**

They were waiting for him on the steps of the main entrance to City Hall and "Good morning, Mr. Mayor," greeted James M. Curley in eager chorus as he entered to begin his first full day as the city's executive.

There were about a dozen waiting with requests—one had heard of such and such a vacancy; another feared that a relative might lose his place; another wanted the mayor to grace the annual ball of an organization by his presence.

The new mayor had a handshake for each and a cheery word. Then he entered the building, disdained the elevator, and skipped up one flight to his office, where he was first met by a military salute from Patrolman McHugh, one of the two special police officers attached to the mayor's office. Patrolman McHugh is a veteran; Mayor Curley is either the 10th or 11th mayor whom he has guarded; he is not quite sure.

## Finds Much Correspondence.

A "Good morning" was the new mayor's greeting to his office staff as he took his seat at his desk a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

"Whew!" was his next exclamation.

This was caused by the amount of mail awaiting his attention. Hundreds and hundreds of letters and congratulatory messages were piled up there, while almost as much again is at his house. He directed Assistant Secretary Standish Wilcox to get busy with the mail and then turned to greet Lieut. Gov.—acting Gov. Edward J. Barry, who was a warm supporter of Curley in the campaign.

Mr. Barry was acting Governor today for the first time, as Gov. Walsh has gone to New York to speak there.

"I thought it fitting," Mr. Barry explained, "that the acting Governor of Massachusetts should drop into City Hall before going to the State House and pay his respects to the man who is going to prove the best mayor Boston ever had. It's curious. I've got a lot of mail since I was elected Lieutenant-Governor, but since the mayor's election my mail has doubled. I suppose that is due to the fact that we were together in the city campaign."

## Pose for Photograph.

Secretary Edmund L. Dolan then presented the request of a newspaper photographer for a posed picture of the mayor at his desk. The request was granted, and while preparations were

being made Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett entered.

"It is a busy year for you at the State House," a reporter suggested to Corporation Counsel Corbett.

"It will indeed prove so," he responded, "if I stay in my present position. There has been an increase of about 10 per cent. in the bills filed affecting the city treasury."

## Acting Gov. Barry Visits Curley at Hall

Lieut.-Gov. Edward J. Barry and Mayor Curley, political "pals" in recent fights, held forth in the mayor's office in City Hall for 20 minutes today extending mutual congratulations. Lieut.-Gov. Barry is acting Governor of the state today for the first time and Mayor Curley is spending his first full day as city executive.

Mayor Curley arrived in his office a few minutes after 9 o'clock. He had hardly plunged into the mass of correspondence awaiting his attention when Lieut.-Gov. Barry, crowned by a tall silk hat, came in.

"Well, how is the Lieutenant-Governor today?" exclaimed Mayor Curley, arising from his chair and extending his hand.

## Barry Corrects Mayor.

"I beg pardon, Mr. Mayor," returned Barry, "but you should say, 'How is the acting Governor of Massachusetts today?'"

Explanations followed. It developed that Gov. Walsh is in New York and the Lieutenant-Governor is enjoying his first experience as the chief executive of the state.

"This is the first time that I have been acting Governor of Massachusetts," Lieut.-Gov. Barry later explained to reporters, "and I thought it fitting for the acting Governor to drop into City Hall to pay his respects to the man who is going to make the best mayor that Boston ever had."

"It is an interesting fact," he continued, "that although I have been receiving a big amount of mail daily since my election as Lieutenant-Governor, my mail has almost doubled since Curley was elected. I suppose that is due to the fact that we were allied so closely in the recent mayoralty fight."

## Corbett Sees Curley.

Lieut.-Gov. Barry left for the State House at the end of his visit. While they were together Judge Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel of the city and political adviser of Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, came into the mayor's office and held a 10-minute conference with Mayor Curley relative to bills affecting the city of Boston which are now before legislative committees.

## SULLIVAN'S JOB

A S corporation counsel of the city of Boston John A. Sullivan is not going to have an easy time. The duties of that office alone are sufficient to warrant the \$9000 a year salary. But it does not appear that the chairman of the finance commission is to give his attention exclusively to the city's legal affairs. Those who think that Mr. Sullivan has picked up a plum should read Mayor Curley's statement in announcing the appointment:

"I believe, in view of the present condition of the city finances, that if Mr. Sullivan can do one-half as much as he says is possible, save a million a year of the city's money without the removal of a laborer or a mechanic, he is too valuable a man to be outside the breast-works."

There is no good in impugning the motives of the mayor at the start of the administration. It is being said that he picked Mr. Sullivan for one of the prize appointments to administer a slap at Mayor Fitzgerald and play up to the Good Government crowd at the same time. The appointment may be otherwise explained. Mr. Sullivan, after serving on the finance commission since its organization and for 4½ years as its chairman, is qualified as an expert in city management. The mayor evidently means to put it up to the Fin. Com. head to point the way to saving at least half a million dollars a year. That in itself is something of a task. It is to be hoped that the relations of the two men will be more cordial than when they last served together.

As to the qualifications of the appointee the state civil service commission cannot have a moment's doubt. Corporation Counsel Corbett has given the city valuable service since he took charge of the city's law department. He has been particularly successful in his legislative work, a branch with which his successor has not been unfamiliar. No charge of incompetence could have been made against him if he had not been willing to give up his office.

Politically there is a good deal of powder in the Sullivan appointment. The new mayor, it appears, is not going to do his shooting with a porcupine.



HERALD - FEB-6-1914

## Every City Employee, Except Firemen and Policemen, Affected by Order Issued Today

### FITZGERALD'S INCREASES REVOKED BY SUCCESSOR

Orders were issued from Mayor Curley's office today to every department head in the city to hold up the pay rolls in their respective departments until the mayor determines definitely the salaries he intends allowing each and every department employee.

As a result, many of the department employees may be forced to wait a day or two after the regular pay day for their money.

It is Mayor Curley's intention to reduce every salary increase except those given the fire and police men, and place the salaries back at the same figure they were before ex-Mayor Fitzgerald granted the increases.

More than 2500 employees have been given increases during the past year.

FEB-4-1914

## SHEDS LIGHT ON WYMAN PAYMENT

Bancroft, Replying to Senator,  
Says \$1000 Was for  
Compilation Work.

Chairman Bancroft of the directors of the port issued a reply to the speech of Senator Horgan in the Senate yesterday when, protesting against appropriating \$25,000 for the board, he charged that \$1000 was paid to Prof. Bruce Wyman, formerly of Harvard, for simply looking at a contract.

Mr. Bancroft said:  
"When the Grand Trunk railroad expected to come to Boston in 1912 Prof. Bruce Wyman was employed by the directors of the port of Boston to make a compilation of the statutes concerning railroad matters covering a period of 30 years, with particular reference to the right of other railroads besides the New Haven to secure access to the South Boston waterfront. Prof. Wyman was employed 32 days and submitted a 60-page typewritten report accompanied by a bill for \$1000. The bill was approved and paid."

Mr. Bancroft explained that last year's appropriation of \$25,000 for the board was expended approximately as follows:

Work on the Winthrop channel, \$5000; on the channel from the Winthrop channel to the Elk's club in Winthrop, \$4000; Cottage Park channel, \$3000; Jeffries Point channel, \$1000; Hough's Neck channel, \$11,000; engineering expenses, \$1000.

The report of the directors of the port, Mr. Bancroft stated, specified expenditures of only \$17,500 because that amount was all that had been spent up to the time the report was completed.

FEB-4-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN C. MAHONEY of Worcester is being congratulated by his fellow members for his admission to the Massachusetts bar. The Worcester legislator has studied law during the past six years and has just passed the Massachusetts state bar examination with a high mark. He will open law offices in Worcester upon the prorogation of the 1914 session of the Legislature.

Representative William J. Naphen of Natick heaved a mighty sigh of relief this afternoon when he sank into his long-contested seat in the House chamber. He was made the object of an impromptu reception at the hands of the Republican members of the body who greeted the Natick legislator with a round of applause.

Representative Channing Cox of Boston caused a general smile to pass over the faces of the members yesterday afternoon during the fight over the seating of Representative Naphen. A Republican member from upstate had become confused over the question and when the roll call was taken had voted "yes" when he was scheduled to be recorded on the other side. Channing, who had been keeping close tabs on the vote, hustled over to the new member's seat. A few minutes later the member arose and desired to change his vote. When Representative Cox was seen seated at his side grinning cheerfully there were many smiles—but all on the faces of Republicans.

Many have been wondering what was the basis of the charges that have been filed against Medical Examiner Magrath and which have resulted in a delay in his reappointment by Gov. Walsh. It

has been said that the charges were "serious," but that is as much as has been definitely made public. Yesterday, however, there was some pretty strong talk at the hearing before the committee on public health on the bill to increase the number of medical examiners in Suffolk county. As a result, it is now thought that a tangible clew has been discovered as to the opposition to Magrath's reappointment. The principal speakers at the hearing against the medical examiner and the other examiners of Suffolk were undertakers.

Gov. Walsh's first official proclamation came yesterday and referred to Lincoln day. After a perusal of it, a member of the House remarked that "Abe couldn't have done much better himself."

It looks as though Bob Washburn was going to find an able opponent in the person of Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton, one of the new Bull Moose members. Yesterday a lively tilt between the two gentlemen enlivened the session, and Representative Carr did not fare half so badly as many others who have tested Representative Washburn's oratorical steel.

The question of a constitutional convention was considered today by the committee on constitutional amendments. This is the first section of the Governor's inaugural that has yet been accorded legislative consideration.

The committee on social welfare—now in the second year of its existence—opened its hearings today for the first time since the Legislature convened. The committee started in with a rush, having 16 bills before it for consideration today.

FEB-5-1914

## FAVORS SUBSIDIZING BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Herald:

With reference to that part of your editorial today which states that Mayor Curley's plan for promoting industrial growth by subsidizing manufacturers to locate here is fatuous and undignified, I beg to say that the idea is not a new one and has been tried with success by many New England communities.

Approaching the city of Bridgeport, one is confronted by a huge sign which announces that the board of trade will offer special inducements in the nature of attractive locations at small cost, together with an abatement of a portion of the taxes, if I remember rightly, to a term of years, to all manufacturers who will establish plants therein.

Evidently the plan is successful, judging by the wonderful progress Bridgeport has made in an industrial way. We have large tracts of vacant land within our city limits, adjacent to railroads, which might well be utilized in this manner, thereby giving fresh impetus to Boston commercially, besides the great boon of offering employment to thousands of our citizens.

JAMES T. O'BRIEN.

150 Bay State road, Feb. 3.

HERALD - FEB-7-1914

# CURLEY ORDERS PAY INCREASES TAKEN AWAY

Hundreds of City Employees Will  
Suffer from Immediate  
Curtailment.

All city employees, excepting policemen and firemen, getting \$1400 or more a year who got increases in their salaries during the past six months will have their pay cut by Mayor Curley, according to an official announcement last night at the mayor's office. The "cuts" will go into effect at once, and will mark the beginning of the Curley wave of economy at City Hall.

Hundreds of employees will be affected and there will be reductions all along the line in every branch of the municipal service. Because of the mayor's determination to economize at once, the pay rolls in practically every city department will be held up until City Auditor Mitchell completes his list of employees affected, and practically all city employees will be forced to wait a day or two after their regular pay day to get their first week's salary under the new administration.

The reduction of salaries was only one of the things to which the mayor devoted his attention yesterday. He got in touch with William Harper, Jr., of 32 State street, organizer of the Boston-Pacific Transportation Company and two other successful steamship lines, who is now interested in establishing another line to the Pacific coast, by way of the Panama canal, and got him to allow the Fore River Ship Building Company to figure upon two tramp steamers which Mr. Harper's new company proposes building. The company already has bids from the Newport News Company and from the Cramps of Philadelphia. To Mr. Harper the mayor gave a letter of introduction to Col. William A. Gaston for a conference with the Fore River concern, and then got in touch with Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the port directors to have him use his influence toward having the new steamers built at Fore River.

The mayor also had a conference with officials of a manufacturing company of Waltham and received assurances that the concern would locate in Boston if there were any inducements. The mayor said he would call a meeting of business men next week to consider the proposition.

During the day the mayor wrote the presidents of the Boston banks, which are depositaries for the city's money, urging them to co-operate in getting industries to locate in Boston and more especially those concerns which are borrowing money. In making that announcement, Mayor Curley said that if the bank presidents fail to co-operate he may instruct the city treasurer to change the places of depositing the city's money.

The mayor announced, among other things, that he had received from President P. F. Sullivan of the Boston State Railway Company and John T. Connor, grocer, contributions of \$100 each for his fund for encouraging industries to locate in Boston.

FEB-6-1914

# CURLEY ORDERS DANCES MUST CEASE BY 2 A. M.

Will Revoke License of Any Place Which Violates Rule  
—Abandons Plan for \$225,000 Fire Alarm Station  
on Public Garden—Rejects Bids for City Work  
Where Collusion of Bidders Is Suspected.

Mayor Curley figuratively took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves yesterday in the accomplishment of a hard day's work. He undid two of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's pet projects, rejected bids that had been made for the collection of ashes in the Dorchester district, gave orders for re-advertising sidewalk bids and threw consternation into the ranks of Boston dancers by decreeing that hereafter all ball games and dances must close not later than 2 A. M.

The proposition for a fire alarm station on the Public Garden, to cost \$225,000, was abandoned after a conference with Commissioner Cole. The mayor announced that for \$50,000 the present quarters can be properly safeguarded, so that there will be no need of going to the greater expense of a new headquarters.

The municipal lodging house plan, for which an architect had prepared plans, was dropped in another order of the mayor, who declared the need is for work and not for charity, and that existing needs can be met by enlarging the present quarters on Chardon street.

## Makes Politicians Wait.

Numerous and sundry politicians had experiences that were unique—to them—when the mayor forced them to cool their heels in his anteroom while he held the regulation noon-day conference with newspaper men.

No less personages than Lieut.-Gov. Barry and State Treasurer Mansfield had to content their souls in peace. They were part of a large attendance that was held up more than half an hour.

One of the most drastic of the mayor's orders during the day was that pertaining to dances—balls of any sort, whether held in halls or in exclusive hotels. John M. Casey, superintendent of the amusement license division of the mayor's office, was instructed to make no exceptions in the granting of licenses and to make 2 o'clock in the morning the absolute limit.

Furthermore, the mayor announced that he will revoke any license, whether it be that of the Copley-Plaza or that of a South end dance hall, that violates the rule.

The bids for the collection of ashes in Dorchester were rejected because of the mayor's belief that there might be collusion among the bidders. The three lowest had withdrawn their bids, and the remaining bidder, asking \$10,000 a year more than the three, was left alone.

## Sidewalk Bids Off.

The mayor also instructed Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to reject the bids that had been received for repairing sidewalks, and to re-advertise because of an apparent understanding among the bidders. The rejection of these bids is a direct slap at James P. Timilty, the new president of the Democratic city committee, whose concern the Central Construction Com-

## DANCE LONG AFTER TWO THIS MORNING

Regardless of the decree of Mayor Curley that all dances should stop at 2 A. M. the ball given by Quincy A. Shaw at the Copley-Plaza last night was in full force long after that hour this morning.

There was no cessation of festivities when the clock struck two, and for some time thereafter the strains of waltzes and two-steps, and even of one-steps, could be heard across Copley square.

pany, had submitted the lowest bid.

City Collector Parker was instructed to make the necessary arrangements for having all sales of real estate for unpaid taxes held at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange in the future, with the exception of the sale that is to take place March 11.

The mayor's purpose in this order is to end the profitable industry conducted by the so-called tax sales sharks for the purpose of giving the owners of the property and the city a fair opportunity in sales or reclaiming property.

The mayor agreed to take what steps are possible toward giving employment to men out of work, but refused to pledge the expenditure of the city's money for their amelioration.

This promise was made after a conference with Morrison L. Brown, called "leader of the unemployed," who had a conference with the mayor. He agreed to interest himself in any project looking toward employing men now out of work.

Mayor Curley's policy toward office-seekers was outlined in a statement in which he declares that he will receive applications only by mail, and that he will transact no business of any nature at his home. He proposed also to cut down the number of telephones in the homes of city employees that now are paid for by the city.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the state Senate, presented to Mayor Curley a copy of City Collector Parker's "History of the Edward W. Kingsley Post, G. A. R., of which both the chaplain and the collector are members.



C40BE - FEB-6-1914

# "SENTIMENT COLLECTOR"

New Haven Road Paid  
Ex-Senator Curley.

His Evidence Termed "False"  
By Ex-Dist Atty Hill.

Commission Unable to Get  
Former Officials.

"It is only fair to you to say now that I shall argue that your testimony here was wilfully and deliberately false!" was the parting shot from Ex-Dist Atty Arthur D. Hill to Ex-Senator Thomas F. Curley at the conclusion of the latter's testimony before the Public Service Commission this afternoon.

After his display of forgetfulness at the hearing a week ago, Mr Curley was recalled today in the hope that some memoranda at home might refresh his recollection. It turned out that he was unable to find such memoranda, but an inspection of the vouchers in the case did some good.

Mr Curley told the commission that he was employed through A. P. Russell, the railroad attorney, to ascertain local sentiment on New Haven matters. He remembered going to Washington once and talking with Vice Pres Timothy E. Byrnes. He had something to do with collecting names of members of business organizations.

But Mr Curley's testimony for the most part was far from specific. He at times could not only not remember just what he did for the money he received from the New Haven, but he could not remember what he said at the hearing a week ago, and even the reading of the former testimony by Mr Hill appeared to puzzle him.

"As I now understand it," said Commissioner Anderson, "you were a sentiment collector. By any means were you a sentiment maker?"

"Absolutely no," answered Mr Curley.

## Disappointments in Letters.

When the New Haven "other expenses" hearing was resumed by the Public Service Commission this morning at 1 Beacon st, Ex-Dist Atty Arthur D. Hill read three important letters—from Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven, Ex-Pres Charles S. Mellen and Ex-Vice Pres Timothy E. Byrnes.

The first, from Mr Elliott, was made public yesterday and was the refusal to waive the lawyer's privilege. Mr Hill urged the commission to press Chairman Elliott to bring this matter before the New Haven directors. "There is little doubt that this privilege is an obstacle to our effort to ascertain the facts," said Mr Hill, "particularly in view of the obvious reluctance of the witnesses to tell the full truth."

The second letter, from Ex-Vice Pres Timothy E. Byrnes, now at Beverly Hills, Calif, contained the information that Mr Byrnes cannot come East for several months at least without causing "serious inconvenience" to himself and others, due to engagements "long since made."

The third letter was Mr Mellen's refusal to come to Boston and testify. The ex-president wrote that under instructions from his counsel he could not leave Connecticut during this month because of the fact that he is to be tried on a charge of manslaughter which he expects will come up soon. Mr Mellen volunteered to answer any and all written questions which the commission cared to put to him, and if necessary, he said, he would give his answers under oath. But Mr Mellen positively refused to appear personally pending the manslaughter trial.

## Official Who Approved Vouchers.

Maurice K. Dugan of New Haven, secretary to the president of the railroad, testified that the approval of the vouchers was one of his duties, and he was authorized by the directors to sign for the president. There is no definite regulation covering the approval of vouchers, he said, the first approval coming from the head of the department, and the second by the president's office.

Mr Dugan said that he approved the vouchers as a matter of clerical routine and did not investigate the payments in question. First, the man primarily responsible for the expenditure signed a voucher; second, the auditing department approved, and third, the president's office approved, witness agreed, was the usual routine.

Mr Hill had produced the Charles S. Mellen's personal initials, although the vouchers accompanying the bills bore Dugan's initial. Witness could not explain why Mr Mellen personally OK'd the Wardwell bills. He could not tell why these bills did not go through the New Haven's legal department.

"Would you have approved these bills or vouchers without referring them to Mr Mellen?" asked Mr Hill.

"In a sum of that size I would probably have referred them to Mr Mellen," answered Mr Dugan.

## Where Mellen Put His O. K.

"Was it a common thing for vouchers for legal services to come to the office of the president without passing through the office of the general counsel of the road?"

"I couldn't answer that." Mr Hill showed next that the H. Bert Knowles' bills also bore Mr Mellen's personal initials, while the vouchers for the same were initiated by Mr Dugan.

Counsel William H. Coolidge explained that the fact that Vice Pres Byrnes moved to New York in the Spring of 1913 is one reason for the variety of signatures in the Knowles' vouchers.

Mr Hill showed that most of the Boston News Bureau vouchers received Mr Mellen's personal approval, but witness could give no explanation.

Chairman Macleod wanted to know if the presence of Mellen's initials on a bill did not indicate that the ex-president was personally responsible for incurring the expense, but witness said not necessarily.

"About how many vouchers do you sign in the course of a year?" asked Mr Coolidge in cross-examination.

"Why, that's impossible to say. I sign my name about 9000 times a month on matters of all kinds. Perhaps I initial 4000 or 5000 vouchers a month."

Joe M. Chappelle of the National Magazine testified that he did work for the New Haven, receiving \$700. He printed State editions of his magazine and through an arrangement made with Mr Smith of the railroad was to receive \$200 for an advertisement for such editions.

## Tom Curley "Coherent."

Thomas F. Curley, whose poor memory marked his testimony at the last hearing, was called. He said that in the interim he had looked up memoranda that might refresh his recollection, but found nothing. He said a look at the vouchers might help, and they were handed to him.

Witness went on to say that he had a talk with Arthur P. Russell about working for the railroad, which involved the hiring of a room and working on lists of board of trade. He said he was paid more for his expenses than for service given.

Commissioner Anderson questioned Mr Curley, and brought out the fact that

witness "visited" three "buildings" in search of an office. There was very little testimony forthcoming. "And you have been as explicit and coherent as you can?" asked Mr Anderson.

"Well, you will have to explain what coherent means," said Mr Curley.

"Coherent comes from two Latin words meaning 'stick together,'" volunteered the commissioner.

"That's me," retorted Mr Curley, and everybody laughed.

Witness next recalled a trip to Washington in February or March. He had three talks with Mr Byrnes, but came back with "nothing definite."

"Have you talked with any one since the last hearing?" asked Mr Hill.

"I called Mr Russell on the phone and asked him if he had any data on he said no. We talked for a few minutes, that's all."

HERALD - FEB-7-1914

## THIS WEEK'S REPUBLIC

The latest issue of Mr. John F. Fitzgerald's Republic is an exceedingly interesting number. Its comments on current happenings, if not actually written by him, surely reflect his opinions, and as such they are worth noting. Here are some of them:

The chief trouble between Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Fitzgerald has been largely due to the things that Mr. Fitzgerald has done at Mr. Curley's instance. This the ex-mayor now acknowledges. He risked his innocent hand in the fire of Sullivan's righteous wrath, just to pull out chestnuts for the now ungrateful Curley. The ex-mayor further asserts that he never said one-hundredth part of the bad things about Mr. Sullivan that Mr. Curley has said. Having heard the ex-mayor's one per cent., we are prepared, from this study of percentage, to believe that the new mayor has not been an unmixed eulogist at all times of his newly chosen adviser. The Republic ventures the further prediction that the two men will not live happily together, or for long. Its readers are urged to apply a little of "watchful waiting" process on this strange situation.

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FEB-4-1914

## TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW INCREASE

City Collector Parker is compiling his report for the past year, which will show among other things that the collections in his department exceeded those of the year before by \$2,494.95. According to the collector's report, which will be one of the first submitted by Mayor Curley, the collections for the past financial year, ending Jan. 31, amounted to \$37,519,847.59, against \$35,022,698.54 for the year before.

Mr. Parker announced that all real estate upon which taxes are due for 1913 will be sold at public auction in the basement of City Hall Wednesday morning, March 11.

# TOO BUSY NOW TO TESTIFY AT 'UNDERGROUND'

Letters from Chairman Elliott, former President Mellen and former Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New Haven were read when the Public Service Commission today resumed its investigation of the New Haven "Underground Fund."

Chairman Elliott's letter declined to release the road's attorneys from their legal right to be silent about the road's affairs. Former President Mellen wrote that he could not come to testify before the commission because he must stay in Connecticut till his approaching trial for manslaughter in connection with one of the "Death Division" wrecks. Mr. Byrnes wrote from California that business engagements prevent his coming East in the next two months, but that after that time, if the commission still desires it, he will try to come and testify.

Upon the request of Attorney Arthur Dehon Hill, the commission promised to consider the question of further urging the three men to change their decisions. Mr. Hill said, in speaking of Chairman Elliott's letter:

"The reluctance of the road's attorneys to tell the whole truth, has proved a great obstacle to this investigation."

# O'HEARN'S FATE NOW WITH CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

The Civil Service Commission today took up for consideration Mayor Curley's appointment of Patrick O'Hearn, a wealthy building contractor of Dorchester, to be building commissioner of Boston, to succeed Arthur G. Everett removed.

John M. Minor, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, is serving as acting-building commissioner pending the outcome of Mr. O'Hearn's appointment at the hands of the Civil Service Commission, which must approve the appointment of Mr. O'Hearn before he can take office.

Patrick O'Hearn lives at No. 126 Melville avenue. His business is located at No. 218 Adams street. He is one of the best-known contractors in the city and is a trustee of the Hibernia Savings Bank.

Arthur G. Everett, the deposed building commissioner, discussing his removal today, said:

"Whatever may have been the Mayor's reason, I am ignorant of it. Furthermore, I shall not take any means—even though I had recourse—to determine his act. I have known the Mayor for several years and on every occasion we met our relations were always friendly. I do not think he was actuated by any animus, neither do I think he was attempting to play politics."

Everett pronounced his successor, Patrick O'Hearn, an excellent man for the position. All that Mr. O'Hearn had to say today was that he believed all new construction in the business section should be of the first class or fireproof sort.

# CORBETT'S PLACE FOR SULLIVAN

John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, was today appointed corporation counsel for the city of Boston by Mayor Curley, and he accepted the place at once. Mr. Sullivan, whose term on the Finance Commission would have expired in May, immediately sent his resignation. He succeeds Judge Joseph J. Corbett.

Judge Corbett is a close personal friend of former Mayor Fitzgerald.

Chairman Sullivan has not been a friend of Mayor Curley, so far as is known. But what is very well known—and what has been emphasized almost every day of the last administration—is that Mr. Sullivan is former Mayor Fitzgerald's dearest political enemy.

## AT HIS DESK EARLY.

The Fitzgerald administration was continually at odds with the Finance Commission, as represented by Chairman Sullivan.

The appointment of Mr. Sullivan as corporation counsel will nearly double Mr. Sullivan's present salary of \$5,000.

This was the new Mayor's first full day at City Hall. He surprised all the Hall force by appearing about an hour before he was expected.

The last administration wags went to arrive between 10 and 11 o'clock. The new one was stepping briskly up the walk soon after 9 o'clock. He distributed "good mornings" to the Hall "cops" and others who were in sight and went up to the Mayor's office.

The first caller was Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor Barry, who stayed ten minutes. He always one of the Mayor's stump speakers.

Much more surprise was caused by a visit from Henry M. Whitney, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1907, the time of the never-to-be-forgotten "pink ticket" convention at Springfield. It is years since Mr. Whitney has been in City Hall. He came out from the Mayor's private office in two minutes. "Just been paying my respects," he said.

## COUNSEL CORBETT CALLS.

Corporation Counsel Corbett came in next with a batch of legislative bills which will affect Boston, if they are passed. The corporation counsel wished the new Mayor to see what was being framed up on Beacon Hill, so he might appear for or against any bills in committee.

The burning topic through the City Hall floors today was "Who's next?" meaning who is going to "get fired." Through the morning a feeling was gradually built up that there would not be any more removals for a day or two unless something unexpected arose.

It developed, too, that Mayor Curley may not have any private secretary for some time. "Eddie Moore," who served in that capacity for former Mayor Fitzgerald, is holding over for a few days to help Mayor Curley in the routine work of the office.

But, after "Eddie" goes it is understood that the secretarial work will be handled for the time being by the two assistant secretaries, Edmund Dolan and Standish Wilcox.

Willies Cronin, the office boy, who has said he would stick on the job until he was removed, was on deck today and was hopefully waiting on the new Mayor with all the intelligence and celerity which kept him in office under the last administration.

# WALSH FAVORS MAGRATH FOR OLD POSITION

Governor Walsh left the State House at an early hour today to attend the funeral of Mrs. Anne Connelly, mother of his assistant secretary, in Dorchester, and, it was said, was not to return to the Capitol.

It was reported today that no important nominations would be placed before the Executive Council by Governor Walsh at tomorrow's weekly meeting. The most notable vacancy in sight is that in the western district attorneyship, created by the elevation of Christopher T. Callahan to the Superior bench. There will be no real vacancy, however, until the nomination of Judge Callahan has been confirmed by the council.

Governor Walsh, according to those closest to him, is still of the belief that Dr. George Burgess Magrath should be named to succeed himself as Medical Examiner for Suffolk County. For reasons of his own, however, the Governor is not moving swiftly in the matter. It was first set up by a very few that Dr. Magrath is not fitted for the place.



AMERICAN - FEB-6-1914

# BACK BAY STIRRED UP BY MAYOR

Mayor Curley has created a real whirlwind of consternation by his edict against dances and balls that last after 2 a. m. In the Back Bay, today there was no other topic of conversation, over the early morning chocolate with which the young matrons who danced till an uncertain hour this morning at the Copley-Plaza began the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, engineered the dance last night. Mr. Shaw was chairman of the subscription committee. Mrs. Shaw was one of the sprightliest of the dancers. Such celebrities as the Guy Normans, Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Agassiz and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Crowninshield did their part.

When Mayor Curley arrived at the office today he was shown a morning paper which stated in black type that the guests at the Copley-Plaza danced till long after 2 this morning. John M. Casey, superintendent of the amusement license division, also saw the bit of news about the Shaw dance. And then everyone held their breath to see what Mayor Curley would do.

In the Back Bay they are saying:

1. We didn't dance till after 2.

2. What can the Mayor do about it, anyway?

The Copley-Plaza authorities likewise positively stated:

"The dance was over by 2. The dancers quit of their own volition—because they were tired, perhaps. They were not asked to quit, for we had heard nothing of Mayor Curley's order."

Around Mayor Curley's office there is a general sentiment, however, that "ignorance of the law is no excuse"; and the Mayor is quietly considering the situation.

Some people refuse to take seriously Mayor Curley's announcement that he would not receive any applications in person for city positions, transfers, increases in salary or reinstatements. All such applications must be made by letter, he said, in order to systematize his work and hours at City Hall.

The Mayor arrived at City Hall at 9:15 and left in fifteen minutes for the State House, to argue for or against bills affecting Boston.

Soon after he left the rush of callers began. At the end of two hours there were fifty people waiting in the outer office and corridor.

FEB-6-1914

# CELLAR HOMES MUST GO, SAYS CITY PLANNER

Prof. Emily Balch of Wellesley  
Demands Decent Places for  
Human Beings.

## URGES BETTER CONDITIONS

Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, appointed on the City Planning Board by former Mayor Fitzgerald, would abolish all cellars in Boston used as places for human beings to live in.

"One of the best efforts to be made in Boston along the lines of city planning is to prevent human beings from being compelled to live in cellars," said Miss Balch. "One can never overestimate the harm that must come to the inmates in such quarters. While this has nothing to do directly with city planning, it will get people out of certain conditions and make them better. To make a city reflect the best, we must not neglect details.

"Then working in basements without light and air is another matter to be considered. If people are forced to work in basements, let us give them good windows and an open space outside. In all probability, many of the diseases that wear out the vitality of human beings, develop in badly ventilated and dark cellars.

"I am opposed thoroughly to any human being living in a cellar. The story that a woman with her two children were found living for six weeks in a shed over in South Boston should be thoroughly investigated and such cases should not be allowed to be repeated in this city or any other.

"People who are compelled to live in dingy quarters which are not waterproof or dampproof, must inevitably succumb to some disease that will destroy their vitality.

"This whole question of city planning is not to make the city beautiful, but, more important, to make it healthy.

"Whatever we do let us do it to preserve the health of the mother and children who spend most of their lives within the four walls of a dwelling, often unfit for human habitation.

"No permanent reform in city planning will come unless we arouse the interest of those who own the buildings and get such legislation to be enacted that landlords will be glad to have their apartment fit to live in."

FEB-6-1914

# SMITH AFTER BUSINESS, NOT CITY HALL JOBS

Former Councilman Earnest E. Smith, who was a candidate for the mayoralty nomination, said today that he was not a candidate for the positions of either city treasurer or city collector. His name has been mentioned in both connections. Since retiring from the City Council Mr. Smith has resumed active pursuit of his brokerage business. He said: "The office of city treasurer is one of honor and routine and is now creditably administered. I see no reason for a change.

"The office of collector at present offers a fertile field for public service, and the reorganization of the personnel of the department would take several years. As I have already sacrificed three years in the City Council and have just resumed business for myself, I cannot afford to allow my name to be considered. Mayor Curley appreciates that I desire to assist his administration, but I cannot be entirely blind to the future."

FEB-4-1914

# FITZ HAILED BY THE ELKS AS 'GOVERNOR'

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was hailed as a coming Governor or United States Senator at the reception and banquet tendered him last night by members of the Boston lodge of Elks of which he is a prominent member.

Thomas A. Mullen, secretary to ex-Mayor Quincy and a Schoolhouse Commissioner during Mayor Fitzgerald's administration, struck a popular chord when he said:

"When the men had their misgivings about you, Mr. Mayor, the women had none and the coming of suffrage to women brings the assurance doubly sure that you will be elected either Governor or United States Senator."

During an intermission in the speech-making President Daniel J. McDonald of the City Council presented the former Mayor with a flawless diamond weighing four carats and valued at \$3,000.

# RENEWS ATTACK ON JAIL

Councillor James A. "Jerry" Watson today reiterated his charges of cruelty to inmates in the Charles street jail, and in a hot interview threw down the gauntlet to Sheriff John Quinn, who has threatened if Watson comes to the jail to lock him up.

"I'm brave as a lion in this matter," says Councillor Watson. "For I earnestly believe that I am right. I have the proof."

Councillor Watson charged that the United States government has transferred prisoners from Charles street jail to the Middlesex County jail because of dissatisfaction with conditions in Sheriff Quinn's establishment.

His charges yesterday, which precipitated the controversy, were based on a letter written by "Anne Perkins" of Allston. She alleged that a young woman recently died in the padded cell at the jail from neglect; and that another young woman died that same night from lack of care, after being in the padded cell. Mr. Watson today wrote a reply to this letter, accepting the woman's offer of help in his fight.

Sheriff Quinn responded with this statement:

"If Jerry Watson comes to the Charles street jail I will lock him up. Under the law he and the other members of the City Council are allowed to visit the jail twice a year. With the other members he came to the jail, sat at my table and broke bread with me. Now he lies about me and the institution, of which I am proud."

"I believe as a matter of fact Watson wrote that 'Anne Perkins' letter himself. But the jail is wide open for any inspection by any one who has a right to come. I'm not ashamed of anything here."

**"I HAVE PROOF," SAYS JERRY.**

"Sheriff Quinn," says "Jerry" Watson, "will soon see whether what I have alleged is his lie or truth. I have the proof, and I am at present finding out through the legal department just what my rights as county commissioner are."

"There are so many conflicting stories as to what Sheriff Quinn said about me that I am at a loss which one to answer. However, I must say

I am not from being afraid to visit Sheriff Quinn's jail.

"Day before yesterday I sent Sheriff Quinn a letter on county business and have not yet received so much as the courtesy of a reply. I am a public servant—the servant of the people of Boston. He is a public servant—the servant of the people of Suffolk County. He might as well accept the inevitable now."

"Between now and Monday morning I will determine my next step, and whether or not I shall push the inquiry."

"Last week I visited the prison, and I did not talk with a single prisoner—as Sheriff Quinn well knows."

"Here is something [the people do not know. The United States government for a long time has put its prisoners in the Charles street jail to await trial. But during the last eighteen months they have removed many."

## REFERS TO U. S. CHARGES.

"They claim that for the money paid, proper treatment, food and exercise is not given the prisoners. They have transferred many prisoners to the Middlesex County jail, where better food, better care, and two hours' airing a day is given them."

"I'm going down to the jail—that is, if I have a right to go. If not, I will keep away. For be it from me to start anything like a riot. The statutes say that as County Commissioner I must visit the jail at least twice a year. I can go at any time! I please."

"I worked in the jail—as you probably know—as an extra officer in 1909. Many thought I went there as a spy for the late John B. Moran. I didn't, but I kept my eyes open just the same, and conditions today are not better than they were then, but worse."

**"This continued controversy on my part has been made necessary by Sheriff Quinn's malevolent and not well-founded statements."**

Her is his letter to "Anne Perkins":

February 6, 1914.

Anne Perkins,

General Delivery,

Allston, Mass.

Dear Madam—Your note of February 4 received and contents carefully noted. I have, as you are undoubtedly aware, accepted your offer to make such use of the same as I deem proper.

I did not intend to have the papers use your "nom de plume," but it cannot be helped now. I wish that you would send me your correct name and address as soon as possible. I will promise that it will not become public property until I have your consent. I would like to have you call at my home or arrange for a meeting at your convenience.

I intend to carry through this attempt to reform conditions that I consider very bad at the several city and county institutions, and I need such help as you can furnish me for that purpose.

Please let me hear from you as soon as convenient. You can phone me at 4272 Main or to my house, 4432 Rox. R

Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. WATSON,

City Councillor and County Commissioner Suffolk County.

# '51 ISN'T OLD,' SAYS EX-MAYOR ON BIRTHDAY

Tomorrow may be Lincoln's birthday, but today is John F. Fitzgerald's.

The "Little General," the former Mayor of Boston, is fifty-one years old now. He said over the telephone at 9:30:

"Yes, it's my fifty-first birthday. I'm sorry to say—no, I'm not sorry, either—I'm glad to say it—fifty-one is not old, not a bit."

"How do you feel?"  
"First rate, thank you—lots of messages and remembrances—had thought I might be forgotten, being out of office now—but friends are all remembering me—glad to hear from them."

The former Mayor was just ready to start for the Republic office. He had quite a bit of business on hand for the day. But he was impatient for the day to be over, in one way, because he had an evening in store that he would particularly relish—an evening with his family.

They are to dine together, parents and children, and go to the theatre this evening.

"Mighty seldom of late years," said the birthday celebrant, "that I've been able to put in an evening with my family."

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will leave in about a week for the South. They will go to Palm Beach, but will also travel through the Southland.

"I wish to observe business conditions as much as possible there," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "as that will be in line with work I shall be interested in when I return to Boston."



RECORD - 6-1914.

## Another Kick at Fitzgerald

In the Committee on Cities when the Copley sq. improvement bill was called, Corp. Counsel Corbett stated that this bill was put in by Mayor Fitzgerald, but that when he conferred with the new Mayor, the latter told counsel that this bill should be referred to the next General Court. There was some fun when it was asked whether it be at request of the petitioner or not. Judge Corbett thought that it had best be just a simple reference. Chairman John A. Sullivan of the Finance Commission expressed his thanks at this disposition of the bill in devout phrase.

## SMITH NOT A CANDIDATE

Earnest A. Smith, whose name has been connected recently with the position of City Treasurer and City Collector, says that he is not a candidate for either position. He says:

"The office of City Treasurer is one of honor and routine, but is now creditably administered, and I see no reason for a change. The office of Collector at present offers a fertile field for public service. The reorganization of the personnel and methods of the department would occupy several years, and as I have already sacrificed three years in the Council, and have just started business for myself, I cannot afford to allow my name to be considered.

"Mayor Curley appreciates that I desire to assist his administration to the utmost, but I cannot be entirely blind to the future.

## DONOVAN ELECTED CITY CLERK

The election of James Donovan as City clerk by a unanimous vote, and of Daniel J. McDonald as President of the City Council were the finishing touches to the inauguration day ceremonies. They took place immediately upon the Council coming together in City Hall for the first formal meeting of the year.

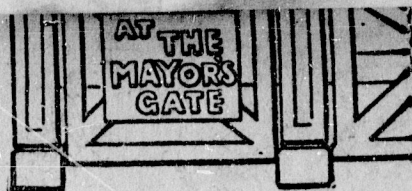
City Clerk Donovan immediately thereafter named Wilfred J. Doyle for assistant city clerk, which is a re-appointment of a veteran official.

After the Council session Mayor Curley entertained his fellow-members of the city government at the customary mayoralty luncheon at the Parker House.

## CURLEY GETS A GREAT RECEPTION

Never before in the history of Boston was such a reception to a new Mayor given as was that given to Mayor Curley at Tremont Temple and at City Hall after the inaugural ceremony.

Thousands lined the sidewalks of Tremont st. and School st. on the course the new Mayor took in going from the scene of the inaugural exercises to his new office in City Hall.



It was rather significant to some in City Hall that Mayor Curley met Thomas J. Kenny, his recent rival for the mayoralty, in a downtown hotel by appointment for a short discussion before the inaugural ceremony in Tremont Temple. Mayor Fitzgerald was given no opportunity to meet the new Mayor before the ceremony in the Temple.

An appointment by Mayor Curley that is said to be expected is that of Joseph Lundy, a well known former newspaper man and attorney, as city editor of the municipal organ, the City Record. Curley relied on Lundy to a great extent in the recent campaign for Republican support.

Despite Sheriff Quinn's statements in the Sunday papers that he will not again allow Councillor Watson into the Charles st. jail, he is likely to have to change his mind. At the dinner to the outgoing Councillors Saturday, Retiring Pres. Kenny praised Watson for the attention that he gave the jail recently, and ventured the opinion that Watson would not be unfit for the chairmanship of the next Committee on Prisons. Councillor McDonald who is to be elected president immediately stated that he would give Watson the chairmanship, and it will be his duty to visit and inspect the jail. As the Councillors as County Commissioners, have charge of the jail, Quinn is not likely to refuse them admittance.

The Mayor's office took on the appearance of a flower shop long before City Hall was officially opened for the new Mayor. Bouquets and set pieces innumerable came in, and a corps of employees could do nothing else but handle the flowers. It was the largest display ever seen in the Mayor's office, and attested the popularity of the new Mayor.



Among the politicians who are in the habit of seeking favors for constituents in the way of transfers from one department to another, there is little faith held in Mayor Curley's inaugural idea of starting city laborers in the Sewer Division as the lowest rung of the ladder and then working them to different divisions of the Public Works Department and finally to the Park and Recreation Department as the highest grade of laborer. These politicians claim that men who once enter the Sewer Division are content to stay there, and that on the contrary the men who go into the Park and Recreation Department as laborers are most anxious to escape.

Councillor McDonald says that in all his experience as a member of the Council he has never had a single application for transfer from the Sewer Division, yet has had hundreds for transfer from the Park and Recreation division. The objection, he says, by laborers to working in the Park and Recreation Department is that they are compelled to go way out to Franklin Park, and are constantly at the hardest kind of a laborer's work.

Sheriff Quinn's repartee to Councillor "Jerry" Watson a few weeks ago that "Watson could not talk with the prisoners at the Charles st. jail because that is no part of their sentence" has steadfastly stuck in the Councillor's mind ever since, and he is still swearing vengeance on the Sheriff.

If an investigation of the jail is had, as Watson is now fighting for, "Jerry" says that he will "show the goods on Quinn." One thing that he will ask the sheriff to explain is by what right the sheriff boards his brothers and sisters and their families at the jail at the expense of Suffolk county.

The recall-of-Mayor-Curley movement has already started. The first announcement of it came from a former city official whom Curley deposed. According to his way of looking at it, it will be easy enough to obtain a majority of the registered vote to favor the recall if the campaign is kept up unceasingly. He points to the fact that former Mayor Fitzgerald got only 32,000 to oppose his recall two years ago to 37,000 who favored the recall, yet the Mayor had done the only work in the matter to prevent a recall vote.

One of the other members of the election board does not like Mayor Curley's idea of making Chairman Minton of the election commission the Pooh Bah of this administration. "It shows up the fact too plainly that there is practically no work for the members of the election commissioners during most of the year," he says. The favor the Mayor shows Minton in giving him these honors is said also to seriously interfere with Minton's legal work.

It is rumored about City Hall that all three members of the Park Commission were slated for removal and that Chairman Sullivan's was only the beginning. "Political activity" is said to be the reason, both Commrs. Coakley and Peabody being charged by the Curleyites with too ardent support of Thomas J. Kenny for mayor, and ex-Chairman Sullivan's being too closely identified with ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

The popularity of the new Mayor is unquestioned. Yesterday's striking reception of him, at Tremont Temple, and through the streets from there to the City Hall at the close of the inauguration exercises, must have convinced even the most skeptical that this man has a strong hold on the people, and that they expect great things of him. Such tremendous personal popularity may be a source of strength or weakness, according to its use. Mayor Curley faces a great opportunity and we believe he will make the best use of it. If he can wind up his administration four years hence in as firm popularity as is his today, the city will have had a season of good conduct of its affairs.

# CURLEY TELLS BOARD OF HIS WORK At New Haven Hearing

Thomas F. Curley of Roxbury, former member of the State Legislature and politician, who exhibited a lack of memory as to what he did for the \$1500 paid him by the New Haven road when he testified last Friday, resumed the stand before the Public Service Commission and amplified his testimony.

After he had been telling for some time of getting public opinion, listing boards of trade, etc., for the road, Commr. Anderson asked Atty. W. H. Coolidge of the New Haven: "Is there going to be any explanation from the road for using up the money in this way?"

"I suppose," replied Curley, "that Mr. Russell (of the legal department of the road, who employed Curley) will have something to say about it."

"Is there anything you can say about it?"

"I can, but I can't say it now. I have to wait until Mr. Hill gets through with these witnesses, when I can call officials of the road who really know about these things."

Curley had been asked to refresh his memory by referring to memoranda or otherwise.

He said he had found little in the way of memoranda, but had severely taxed his memory, and, after calling for his vouchers from the New Haven, thought he could add somewhat to his previous testimony.

As to the \$200 payment to him from the New Haven, he said more of it was for expenses than for services, and, when pressed for the nature of the expenses, he said they may have been partly for hotel bills, lunches, taxi-cab fares, etc., in visiting four or five office buildings in Boston in which to hire an office required for his work for the New Haven.

He said that at his first interview with Atty. Russell of the New Haven, who employed him, Russell had asked him to go about where he pleased and get a line on public opinion as affecting the New Haven.

Ascertainment of the "local complexion" of such public opinion, getting lists of boards of trade in Massachusetts, their action on certain things of this type, he said, was his plan as he had outlined it, though he did not carry it out completely.

## Sentiment-Collector.

"You have been telling us how you were a sentiment-collector," said Commr. Anderson. "Were you in any way a sentiment-maker?"

"No," said Curley, softly.

Curley said he had once made a trip to Washington to see Vice-Pres. Byrnes, at which he (Curley) may have suggested that Byrnes employ him to get the "local complexion" of public opinion. After telling what he did pending Byrnes' approval of the work, Curley said Mr. Robbins of the road later "called it all off."

Further explaining what he did for the money received, Curley said he had secured a line on "public opinion" from people he met in fraternal organizations, representatives of local sentiment, etc., in general conversation.

"Have you talked with anyone since the last hearing?" he was asked.

"I telephoned Russell, and he said he had no data as to my work," he explained.

At the opening of the hearing Atty. Arthur D. Hill, representing the petitioners, read a letter from Chairman Elliott of the New Haven road, stating that the New Haven directors have not acted on the suggestion of the board that it allow its lawyers who appear before the board to waive the privilege of refusing to testify as to matters secret between them and their clients. Elliott suggested that this privilege should not be waived.

Atty. Hill still urged the board to request the road to allow this waiver.

## Byrnes Cannot Come.

A letter from former Vice-Pres. Timothy E. Byrnes of the New Haven, dated Beverly Hills, Cal., stating, in reply to the board's request that he appear, that he has engagements which may keep him there some two months, and which preclude his leaving. He stated his willingness to appear when through in California. Atty. Hill, who urged that the board urge Byrnes to return as soon as possible.

Atty. Hill further read a letter from ex-Pres. Mellen stating that the pendency of the manslaughter case against him precludes his leaving Connecticut to testify in Boston, on the advice of counsel. He offered to answer question from the board under oath in writing.

Atty. Hill requested the board to ask Mellen to appear for a day before it, suggesting that he disliked the idea of written testimony.

M. K. Dugan of New Haven, secretary of the New Haven corporation, testified that he had practically unlimited power to approve vouchers for payments by the road, as a matter of clerical routine, and was questioned as to vouchers which have figured at the investigation.

Dugan said he did not know why Mellen had personally O. K'd the bills accompanying the vouchers of payments to J. Otis Wardwell, who testified at the last session. He could not explain, he said, why the approval of the Wardwell bills did not follow the order.

"I will contribute \$1000 of my salary annually, and shall invite similar contributions from 1000 public-spirited citizens for the promotion of industry in the manner above set forth. And, in my opinion, if a fixed policy of this nature is established and encouraged, it will be possible in the succeeding 10 years to add more than fifty million dollars to the realty value of Boston, and provide opportunities for profitable employment to not less than 20,000 of its inhabitants."

## Supply Department.

The imperative need of a central purchasing department, through which supplies shall be contracted for, must be apparent to every citizen. Supplies now required for the various departments of this municipality are purchased in retail rather than wholesale quantities and at retail rather than wholesale prices.

Failure to take advantage of seasonable purchasing invariably results in payment of excessive price for commodities in general. The adoption of a modern system of auditing, through which bills may be discounted in 10 days or less, thereby enabling the city to enjoy and receive an advantage common to every business concern, namely, cash discounts on 10-day payments, would result in a considerable saving to the taxpayers.

I therefore recommend such legislation as will result in the purchase of all supplies through the Supply Department for every department, and that advantage be taken of seasonable purchasing and cash discounts, to the end that the present archaic and grossly wasteful system may end.

## Monthly Conference on Municipal Planning.



The critics of Mayor Curley have already started work with "the hammer." They claim that his attempt to win credit for bringing the Foss workshops to East Boston and for the addition of two units to the General Electric Plant at East Boston are just a little peculiar in view of the fact that both projects have been under way for months and the "moving-in-stage" is already at hand.

With two days to think over the appointment of John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, politicians are beginning to unite on the opinion that said appointment "puts Sullivan in a hole." The new corporation counsel will have no direct powers to put into operation his ideas for "saving a million without the discharge of a mechanic or a laborer," but he will have all the chance in the world to show the new Mayor how it can be done. The politicians figure that it is now up to Mr. Sullivan to make good his promise.

It is now admitted by city officials that the housing of city departments, that now hire quarters in privately owned buildings, in the new City Hall Annex is not going to lessen the burden of expense in that regard to the city to any great extent. The total amount the city now pays for office rent for outside quarters is about \$50,000. The cost of operating the new Annex in the first year has already been estimated by the Public Buildings Department to be almost \$90,000, and it is not expected that the second and succeeding year will be as small a figure as that.

Whether David B. Shaw becomes Fire Commissioner or not, it is expected in City Hall that he is going to become something official under the new administration. He has been a daily caller at the Mayor's office, by invitation of the Mayor, since the new administration started work. Shaw, though appointed to the Election Board under the first Fitzgerald administration, kept away from City Hall during the four years of the second Fitzgerald administration.

Thomas M. Moore, Commissioner General of the Panama Exposition, was a visitor at the Mayor's office yesterday. He called with Charles O. Power, secretary of the Massachusetts Commission, but said it was simply to pay his respects.

Rep. McLaughlin of ward 12 has filed a petition with the City Council, asking the creation of an ordinance that will authorize the establishment of free dental clinics in central sections of the city. His idea is to furnish free treatment of the teeth to poor people unable to afford the services of private dentists.

Rep. McLaughlin asked in another petition for the adoption of an appropriation of \$5000 to pay for plans and estimates for an addition to the Josiah Bates School on Harrison ave. that will care for the boys and girls who graduate from the primary grades of that school and are now compelled to go long distances across many car tracks to higher schools. He said this is favored by the parents of the district for the purpose of eliminating the dangers that the children now run in going to and from the grammar grades.



# RECORD- FEB-6-1914.

## Curley Gets Real Money to Boom Boston industries

Mayor Curley continued today his efforts to increase the business capacity of Boston without adding to the tax burdens of the city's people.

With one hand he attempted to stop legislation that will take \$75,000 of the tax-payers assessments for the easing of the ways of a privately owned business project, and with the other he accepted offers of contributions from public-spirited citizens for the encouragement of such projects.

The Mayor went before the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House and asked that the proposition to appropriate \$75,000 of state funds to dredge the channel of the Mystic River to admit the ships of the Boston and Pacific Steamship Company, which plans the location of the largest lumber yard on the Atlantic coast on the shores of the Mystic, be held up for three weeks at least without prejudice. He gave as his reason that the condition of Boston's finances are such that even the advancement of the funds for such a meritorious proposition will be a drain on the city that it can not stand just now. He advocated the raising of the money by popular subscription.

### Accepts Offers of Money.

Then the Mayor returned to City Hall and announced the acceptance of offers of \$2,000 each to his \$1,000,000 fund for the promotion of Boston industries from John T. Connor, the grocery man, Bay State R.R. Sullivan, president of the

Following this announcement a Boston newspaper to throw open its columns to a campaign for the raising of this fund. He notified the City Treasurer to notify the presidents of banks that are depositories that they must encourage depositors who want money for industrial development by loans or submit to the transfer of the funds of the city to other depositories that will co-operate with the Mayor's efforts in this direction.

This notice to the banks was intended to be a warning that they must get in line and aid the new Mayor or suffer for it. The obtaining of city funds is much sought by the leading banks of the city, deposits running from \$50,000 to hundreds of thousands per bank.

### Should Have Opportunity.

"I believe that opportunity should be afforded the public spiritedness of Boston

to raise the money to encourage business and that the work should be started immediately," said the Mayor. "In the case of the steamship company, I recognize that it should be encouraged, I object to the form of encouragement sought, but I believe the citizens of Boston who are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity for further business of the doubling of a plant that now employs almost 200 men will afford, will aid. I shall give them this opportunity."

The Mayor also notified the Street Commissioners that he wants work started on the widening and extension of Avery st., for which money has already been appropriated, right away. He ordered notices, therefore, sent to property owners in the line of the improvement to begin immediately the process of vacating and removing the structures. If owners do this work, they will have the benefit of making the best contracts possible themselves for removal and sale of material. If the city does the work this advantage will be lost to the property owners.

### No Removals Today.

Though suggestions were made to the Mayor of his promise of removals of department heads, the Mayor curtly replied that he is looking after the city's affairs now and is not ready yet with any further removals.

Mayor Curley was aided in his presentation of the facts of the condition of Boston's treasury just now and how much it means to Boston to increase the state expenditures in ways similar to the appropriation asked for the Boston & Pacific Steamship Co. by Corporation Counsel Corbett, who stated that what Boston wants is to keep the state tax as low as possible. Both spoke in the highest terms of the boom to Boston industry that the improvement will give, and of the merit of the proposition.

sworn political enemy, occupied the new leading place to the new Mayor on the platform and turned the administration of the city's affairs over to the new mayor.

### The Temple Crowded.

Tremont Temple was packed with those fortunate enough to obtain seating or standing room, and outside with as many more unable to gain entrance. It was the biggest inaugural crowd the city ever had, Tremont Temple giving accommodation for almost four times as many as could get to Mayor Fitzgerald's inaugural four years ago.

The building inside was a riot of color. The platform was luxuriously decorated with potted plants and floral pieces. The audience was made up mostly of women, and the variety of colors in hats and clothing they presented furnished a feast for the eyes.

No band was in attendance, but Organist Hession and the choir of St. Patrick's Church, Roxbury, where the new Mayor worships, with much added talent, furnished the musical programme.

### A Cool Greeting.

The most interesting feature of the inaugural was the meeting of the incoming and the outgoing Mayor in an ante-room of the Temple. Mayor Fitzgerald was on hand with the heads of departments, the chaplain, Monsignor Splaine, ex-Mayors Hart and Quincy, and some friends of the new Mayor, promptly at 10 a.m. The new Mayor remained away from the room, however, until about five minutes before the exercises were due to start. As he entered the door, Mayor Fitzgerald was almost directly in front of him, but Curley turned to his left and began shaking hands with the ex-Mayors, the chaplain and the others. Mayor Fitzgerald was watching for him to get around to him, and when his turn came, in that way had his hand out. Curley grasped it, shook it once, and

grasped it, said "How do you do, Mayor," and passed on to others. A few minutes after, the two met in the center of the room and posed for pictures but held no conversation, nor later until the new mayor was inaugurated.

### Fitzgerald in Back Seat.

In the procession to the platform Mayor Fitzgerald, for the first time in years, was forced to "take a back seat," being in line with ex-Mayors Hart and Quincy behind the Chief Justice and staff, Sheriff Quinn and the new Mayor.

Curley's entrance upon the platform was the signal for a wild burst of applause. In fact, every movement was wildly greeted, the meeting appearing much more like a reception on election night to a successful candidate than the dignified ceremony of the inauguration.

Mrs. Curley and the Mayor's children occupied a reserved section of the first balcony overlooking the platform with a party of 20 specially invited guests.

Monsignor Michael J. Splaine offered the prayer. Walter Ballantyne as presiding officer introduced Chief Justice Rugg who swore in the new Mayor at exactly 10.41. The new Mayor swore in Daniel J. McDonald, William H. Woods and George W. Coleman as members of the city council.

Then came Mayor Curley's inaugural address which was not as radical as had been expected.

## PETERS LEADING IN RACE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

With John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, who has been appointed corporation counsel for the city of Boston by Mayor Curley, there is considerable speculation as to who is the strongest candidate for the place. Congressman Andrew J. Peters, according to reports purporting to come from Washington, has the pole in the race. In



CONGRESSMAN PETERS

In fact, the Congressman can have the place if he will accept it, political leaders aver. John E. Hennigan & Fox; Thomas J. Kennedy, city councillor, and Joseph J. Corbett, who has resigned as corporation counsel, are also prominently mentioned for the place.

It is not unlikely that the President will make an appointment soon, for the term of U. S. Dist. Atty. French expired three weeks ago and he is holding over. The

## Great Reception for Mayor Curley

James M. Curley became the 42d Mayor of Boston, and the second under the new charter, with all the usual pomp and ceremony at 10.41 a.m. Curiously enough, with a single exception, Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office, all of the officers taking the leading parts in the ceremony of inauguration were the leading political opponents of the new Mayor.

Councillor Ballantyne, who managed the campaign for Thomas J. Kenny against Curley, called the meeting to order as the oldest member of the City Council, and introduced the new Mayor. Thomas J. Kenny, Curley's mayoralty opponent headed the committee that escorted the mayor-elect to the platform. City Clerk Donovan, Curley's particular opponent leader for years in South End and Roxbury politics, read the certificate of election; and Mayor Fitzgerald, now Curley's



# WANT GALLIVAN TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Interest in the contest for the place in Congress that Mayor Curley is to give up in the near future, from the 12th Massachusetts district, has greatly increased today by the information that considerable pressure is being brought to bear by prominent citizens of Dorchester and South Boston to get James A. Gallivan, one of the members of the Boston Street Commission, to enter the lists.

Commr. Gallivan has not yet acceded to the demands that have been made upon him, but it is stated by persons in a position to know that he would like to go to Congress and would enter the field if he thought the demand for his services were great enough.

It is pointed out by South Boston citizens of number and prominence, who are urging Mr. Gallivan's entrance into the contest, that the South Boston end of the district is entitled to the place this time. Ward 17, the Roxbury end of the district, had it the last time, in Congressman Curley; Dorchester had it previously, in Congressman O'Connell, while South Boston has not had a congressman since Congressman McNary's time.

Mayor Curley has not been approached by those who are advocating Gallivan's nomination for the place, but they figure, nevertheless, that Curley would not be displeased to see Gallivan land the nomination, for while it would satisfy South Boston's demand upon the Mayor for his support for a South Boston candidate, it would also have the advantage of giving Mayor Curley an important city office to fill. In the event of the election of Gallivan his position on the Board of Street Commissioners would be available for appointment of one of the many who supported Curley in the mayoralty contest and are now clamoring for recognition in the way of city office in return.

Another candidate in the field from South Boston is Senator Hickey, but considerable pressure is being brought to bear



JAMES A. GALLIVAN

upon him to remain in the Senate, as he has served but one term there.

Dorchester candidates for the place include Daniel T. O'Connell, brother of former Congressman O'Connell; Senator Fitzgerald, the new leader of Ward 20, and a strong vote-getter; Walter L. Collins of the City Council, and a number of others of importance in the district.

The Roxbury end of the district has yet to announce a candidate, but it is rumored that former Congressman M. J. McEtrick of that district has some friends urging him to stand.



Dorchester has just added another to the number of improvement associations in the district to search for municipal improvements in the Pope's Hill Improvement Association, of which John J. Hoar has been elected president. The association will hold its meetings in the Mary Hemenway school and has arranged for its first big night next Friday, with James A. Gallivan of the Street Commission as the principal speaker. Commr. Gallivan will talk on "Street improvements in South Dorchester; what has been done and what should be done."

Complaint has been made to the Mayor's office by Boston theatre managers that that co-operation that was heralded by the Mayor between the city and the Boston "L" in the removal of the snow, was not in evidence in the vicinity of the theatres. By special request, the Public Works Department cleared spaces in front of the theatres so that people might get from cars and carriages without wading through a gutter of waist deep snow. When the city men had finished their task, the theatre managers say, the snow ploughs of the "L" came along and filled up higher than ever the spaces that the city men had cleared.

To those who watched closely the arrival of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald in the old aldermanic chamber when Mayor Curley was presiding over his second meeting for the "booming Boston" fund, it was apparent that Mayor Curley was not "falling on the ex-Mayor's neck" with repentance, etc. The ex-Mayor was in the chamber for several minutes and looked appealingly at Mayor Curley several times before he was invited to the platform by the Mayor. And in the course of his remarks, Mayor Curley made ex-Mayor Fitzgerald wince very plainly by his assurance to Louis K. Liggett that "in the purchase of sites for new industries, the committee in charge of the booming Boston fund intends to get the same kind of competition that the city is now getting for its contracts." The emphasis that Mayor Curley placed on the word "now" caused ex-Mayor Fitzgerald to sidle visibly in his chair and to look hard at the Mayor for a minute or two while the color in his face deepened. Very soon after the ex-Mayor hastily took his hat and coat and departed from the chamber without saying good-bye to the Mayor.

It is rumored that Mayor Curley is seriously thinking of going down to Washington to tell Secretary of the Navy Daniels just what he thinks of him for his reported efforts to turn the contract for constructing the \$1,300,000 supply ship to southern contractors. It is said to be the Mayor's intention to take the floor in Congress and, after giving the whole history of the negotiations for the contract, severely arraign the Secretary of the Navy for playing politics in the matter.

One department head in City Hall offers the explanation for the unprecedented high figure of the estimates of the heads of departments for appropriations to run the city this year that they were encouraged by the Fitzgerald administration in making up their estimates, to "put in" for everything. They were not given to understand that they would get everything they put in for, many rather expecting that the same old slashes by the Mayor would bring the figures down to normal again. It has been a favorite means employed by some mayors to create an impression of economy in administration however, to see to it that there would be room for this slashing.

## Looking Into Disposal of Fitzgerald's Contingent Fund

Another investigation of happenings under the Fitzgerald administration, particularly in the dying days of the administration, is reported to be under way by the Boston finance commission in an effort to discover exactly to what purpose the funds of the Mayor's office were put by Mayor Fitzgerald.

This investigation is said to have been prompted by the filing of bills in the City Auditor's office showing that Edward E. Moore, the secretary at the end of the Fitzgerald administration, received a gift of \$500 as overtime, and that William A. McDevitt, a court officer at \$2800 per year, an intimate friend of Mayor Fitzgerald for many years, a leading member in the Red-berry Club of Fitzgerald political backers, and the Dorchester club, received \$275 in

two payments.

According to the papers on file, McDevitt's payments were for services as dance hall inspector. Surprise was expressed in the mayor's office when the news leaked out that McDevitt had drawn money for such services.

While the commission is said to be planning a careful scrutiny of other than these two bills and a questioning of those to whom the money was paid for information as to the work actually performed, these are the only two that have yet been brought to public attention.

Both bills were paid from the fund known as "the contingent fund," which is at the Mayor's order for any services for which he sees fit to contract. Last year this fund totalled in excess of \$50,000.



TRANSCRIPT - FEB-7-1914

Mayor Curley  
his make-up concerning which there can be no earthly question. His seeking John A. Sullivan and making his appointment the first principal feature of the new régime at City Hall is a startling "coup." Under all the circumstances, his repeated announcements before election (and reiterated since) that he was going to close up the schools for delinquent youth, is another case in point. It might be supposed that his candidacy, launched by Tammany men and advanced by Tammany methods—admittedly and avowedly and even exultantly so—would have made him chary of reference to the schools intended to check the growth of gangs and gangsters. But evidently no embarrassment of this sort is felt, for a moment, by the new mayor, and a new broom proverbially makes thorough work. How he will set about his Herculean labor of cleansing the city after doing away with existing municipal means of dealing with young hooliganism—which Police Commissioner O'Meara officially declares in his latest report to

be alarmingly on the increase—remains to be seen. With such an official prosecutor and adviser as Mr. Sullivan at his elbow there is some guarantee that nothing rash and unseemly will be done. The problem of the morals of the rising generation of the No-Man's-Land in those social strata between poverty and criminality looms large and pressing. Of the need of a thorough overhauling of the city's schools for delinquent youth of both sexes there can be little question. No doubt physical restraint is necessary and wholesome in many cases; but every now and then there creeps into the newspapers the charge of maltreatment of young boys and girls in these schools, with a concrete case for proof and illustration.

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This is, and has long been, a constantly recurring scandal. Last fall it took the form of serious charges against the authorities of the West Roxbury Parental School. Usually it has been from the Lyman, and the Suffolk School for Delinquent Children, and the Lancaster School for Girls that the complaints have come. We might dismiss the cases where the children themselves have brought forward charges that proved untrue. But sometimes after such plain and easy instances have been disposed of to our own relief, we have been shocked by a suicide in some one of these places. The haunting query will not down. Why? Young people under twenty are not prone to commit suicide. In common conditions such a thing is not natural. It is indeed a terrible indictment of those having such matters in charge. The average healthy young person does not take his own life except for unusual cause. It should, however, be borne in mind that the material of which these schools are composed is morally at least bordering on morbid and pathological condition. But all the greater care should be exercised in the selection of the persons placed in charge of them. The responsibility is one that cannot be left to them alone, but must be shared with all higher up who have any hand in their designation for these posts. When such an affair occurs as that which caused a now forgotten spasm of repentance in the community, last October, the public feeling is for a time intense; but who remembers today whether or not the atrocities charged against the masters involved were proved true or false? Now

that Mayor Curley has raised the issue. How many of us know whose duty it is to see that delinquent children are treated fairly and mercifully in these schools? Whether or not, whoever it is, he has been performing his duty faithfully and with good judgment, mercy and benevolence and discretion, should now be in the way of being found out.

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Children of the class for whom these so-called schools which are in their way prisons rather, exist, are the most defenceless creatures on earth. Their natural protectors have abdicated their office. The waifs of the gutters can fight, and do fight, only too well. For the most part they are only beaten for their pains, as animals are, in the same social habitat. When they prefer charges of cruelty the first answer is to doubt their truthfulness, and often they are doubtless untruthful. But there is no smoke without fire, and it is very probable that these children have some reason for their complaints. A much esteemed correspondent of the Listener, a lady who has for years been something of a slum-visitor and social philosopher, has opportunely provided the Listener with a "concrete case": "It was once my most painful duty," she writes, "to assist in sending a boy thirteen years old to the Suffolk School for Delinquent Children. The boy was a terror. He had led a gang of others like himself to break into my house when it was unoccupied and destroy very nearly everything there was in it. As I looked at him in court, studying to imagine what possessed him to commit the foolish acts of depredation and wanton devastation he did in my home, I was simply nonplussed. The boy seemed to be utterly without moral sense and moved wholly by the spirit of devilry. He was insolent to the judge, to the officer who arrested him, and to me. It was by no means his first offence; and there seemed to be nothing to do with him except to put him out of harm's way for a time. The judge conferred with me and told me that the school he was to commit the boy to was a good one. He asked what was my opinion. What could I say? I did not want the boy to break into my own or any other empty house again, hopeless hoodlum as he was. But what assurance have I that that boy has not been suffering since what no boy of thirteen should suffer—exposure to massed hooliganism and neglect of his better nature, for there is a germ of potential good in every human soul—no matter what his legal liability and technical misdemeanor?" If all well-to-do and well-educated members of society had as sensitive a social conscience and civic consciousness as this young lady the conditions at these schools would become thoroughly known and then handled to good purpose.

## WATSON WILL DARE QUINN

City Councillor Secures Opinion from Law Department That He Cannot Be Excluded from Charles-Street Jail

Within a day or two "Jerry" Watson, city councillor from Roxbury, will carry his war against Sheriff John Quinn to the doors of Charles-street jail. He will dare the sheriff to put him out or lock him up. He secured an opinion from the law department today that as county commissioner he not only has the right to visit the jail, but he expected to fulfil his duty in so doing at least twice a year.

Chapter 224 of the Revised Laws is held to apply. It is stipulated that the county commissioners shall be inspectors of the prisons in their counties, must fully examine into everything relative to the government, discipline and police thereof, and shall make a detailed re-

port as to health, cleanliness and discipline of the prisons; the number of prisoners confined, the causes of confinement, the number of prisoners usually confined in one room, the distinction, if any, usually observed in the treatment of the different classes of prisoners, the punishments inflicted, any evils or defects in the construction, discipline or management of such prisons; the names of the prisoners who have been discharged or pardoned, who have died or escaped; and any violation or neglect of law relative to such prisons. It is also provided that the commissioners may converse with any of the prisoners without the presence of any officer or keeper.

At the dinner given by John F. Fitzgerald to the City Council last Saturday afternoon, Thomas J. Kenny complimented Watson's care in inspecting the prison and suggested that the new president name him as chairman of the Prison Committee. President McDonald, however, will probably name Mr. Kenny chairman and Watson secretary.

FEB-1914

## WALSH TO WORK ON SCHEDULE

Governor Issues Statement as to When He Can Receive Public, State Officials and Others

So many people have called on Governor Walsh since his inauguration that he caused this statement to be issued this afternoon:

"My experience in office to date has convinced me that in order that the State's business may be expedited and as a matter of convenience to the public at large, arrangements should be made better to define the time that the governor will give to conferences with those interested in public questions and the public in general as distinguished from representatives of State departments or others in the public service of the Commonwealth. With this end in view during the session of the Legislature the entire morning until twelve o'clock will be given over to those seeing the governor by appointment and to consultation with heads of State departments and others in the public service. The public at large will be received between twelve and one and from 2.30 to 4.30, except Wednesday, when the Executive Council and its committees meet and which requires that the whole day be reserved for public business.

"The great number of callers at the executive offices and the desire of the governor to maintain as far as possible an open-door policy has occasioned in some instances inconvenience to both the public and officers and heads of departments, in that it has happened more than once that persons interested in the business of the State have been held up pending conferences upon appointments to office, and in other cases the general public has been held to wait for a considerable period of time while the governor was holding necessary consultations with representatives of departments of the public service. The division of time arranged for will do much to obviate these difficulties. The members of the Legislature will be received at all times as heretofore."

FEB-9-1914

Congmayor Curley seems to be laboring under the impression that the modern Boston 2 A. M. tango tea party is really one of those celebrated beer parties.



# NO BACK BAY DANCES AT 2 A.M., SAYS MAYOR

Not even the society dances of the Back Bay, when held in halls for which a license is granted by the mayor's office, are to be exempt from Mayor Curley's edict banning all dancing after 2 a.m., the new Mayor told Gen. Francis Peabody in the mayor's office at noon.

Gen. Peabody called on behalf of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and tried to get a modification of the rule for dancing parties that, he said, would respect all the laws, moral and civil.

Mayor Curley, however, announced to him that there will be no exception to the rule, no more for the dancing parties by the sailors and marines in Charlestown halls than for the swell parties of society in the Back Bay.

Another important announcement was that made to Councillor Watson by Mayor Curley, to the effect that he will not permit the operation of the Fitzgerald plans for a municipal building for wards 21 and 22 this year. "The city cannot stand the expense at this time, and I must 'taboo it,'" he told Watson.

This decision means that the second commission given on the last day of his administration by Fitzgerald to Architect J. A. Schweinfurth is canceled, for the ex-Mayor had commissioned Schweinfurth for both the Wayfarers' Lodge and the wards 21 and 22 municipal building.

Mayor Curley instructed the Superinten-

dent of Supplies, D. Frank Doherty, and the Law Department to confer on the matter of a supply department for all city departments, instead of the present arrangement of having purchasing agents in several individual departments besides the general Supply Department.

This matter was forced by the receipt of a contract from the Hospital Department requiring the Mayor's approval for the purchase of 450 tons of coal. Mayor Curley said that purchase at this particular time of the year in this case means a payment of about \$1.50 per ton more than would be necessary if the total supply were bought in the spring time.

It is Curley's intention to have all supplies for all departments bought by one central purchasing agency, so that the city can get the advantage of the lower prices possible by buying in the largest quantities.

The Mayor announced that he will have a meeting of leading bankers and business men in the old aldermanic chamber Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of devising ways and means of securing the improvement to the Mystic river that the Boston and Pacific Steamship wants without having recourse to the public treasury. Curley pointed out that in 1903 this steamship company paid a tax to the city of \$48, that it jumped to \$20,273 last year, and will be double that figure this year if the improvement asked can be obtained.

## ROXBURY CANDIDATE AGAINST CURLEY

John L. Fitzgerald of 512 Dudley st., who is a candidate for the congressional seat of Mayor Curley, speaks up in revolt against the Mayor—the first voice raised in loud protest against Curley since he began his administration. Fitzgerald says:

"Last October I announced my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district—wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24—and at that time declared I was confident the present holder of the seat, Congressman-Mayor James H. Curley, would be successful in the recent city contest. I intimated Mr. Curley would resign his seat in Congress and allow some other promising young man an opportunity of climbing the ladder of fame through the congressional route. I find I was mistaken. So were others. We have all received a severe jar.

"I voted for Curley for mayor. I got my friends to vote for him. So did others. We have found to our dismay that he is a political contortionist. We have found that he is hobnobbing with the elite. We have found that he is currying favor with John A. Sullivan. We have found that he (Curley) is trying to break bread with those who tried to get something on him. We find Curley endeavoring to emulate the drama portrayed in the classics of 'Blennerhassett' and 'Aaron Burr.' And last, but not least, we find Curley emulating Alexander by 'seeking other worlds to conquer' and wearing 'without shame the diadem of the Caesars in the world of finance.' If I knew Curley would have done these things when he was a candidate for mayor I would not have voted for him. Neither would my friends. Neither would others. The rumblings of discontent at Curley's action can be heard from the sand dunes of Cape Cod to the Berkshire hills.

"By holding his seat in Congress Curley is denying a few dollars to a number of election officers in the voting booths in the wards which make up the Twelfth Congressional District who would be called upon to serve in the Congressional special primary and election.

He is also denying to some young man a job as secretary to a new Congressman at \$1500 a year.

"Curley's secretary, Myles Standish Wilcox, like Curley, is drawing two salaries, one as secretary to Congressman Curley at \$1500 a year, the other as secretary to Mayor Curley at \$2500 a year. Apparently there isn't a man big enough mentally in Ward 17 or the Pro Bono Publico Club to hold either of the jobs. He had to go to Dorchester to get a boy and pay him \$2500 a year as assistant secretary.

"Curley has cut the salaries of the city employees honored by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, but he refuses to cut his own salaries or those of his secretaries. Consistency, thou art a jewel. Curley! Aladdin and his wonderful lamp has nothing on you.

"It is my intention to bring these facts forcibly to the minds of the voters of the 12th congressional district whether Curley resigns his seat or not. I am starting a recall movement whereby a Mayor who wants to hog everything may be recalled by 25,000 votes.

"I believe the voters are disgusted with Curley's tactics as Mayor. I am convinced they do not want a Mayor who loves money more than he does local and civic pride."

FEB - 9 - 1914

## Mayor Curley Tells Bankers What He Expects of Them

Mayor Curley gave banking circles a shock today by letting it be known that he is not going to sit back and wait for bank presidents to call upon him and make their offers unsolicited of aid in connection with his movement to promote Boston's industries.

The new Mayor had scarcely made himself comfortable in his own office today when he sent out after two of the most prominent of the bank and trust company presidents. He had Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Co., in his office in a short while, and Curley told Mr. Stockton that he wanted him to intercede with Pres. Coffin of the General Electric Co. for the purpose of getting more of this company mammoth plant in Boston.

Next the Mayor had Thomas P. Beals, president of the Second National Trust Co., in the Mayor's office, and he repeated to Mr. Beals that he would like to have the bank give all the tid possible to peo-

ple with legitimate business propositions that want to start up in this city.

The Mayor had a very plain-heart-to-heart talk with both bankers, which was the first of its kind that these officials ever had with a Mayor of Boston, and at its conclusion, the Mayor had convinced the bankers that there is more action than talk to his idea of boosting Boston's industrial development.

The Mayor proposes to have every bank president in the city before him in the same manner during the next fortnight, and any that refuses will, ipso facto, remove his bank from the list of those that are city depositories.

In his regular interview with the newspapers, Mayor Curley announced that he has accepted Corporation Counsel Corbett's resignation and that it takes effect at the close of business today. The name of John A. Sullivan as Corbett's successor as "an expert" was therefore sent to the civil service commission during the afternoon.

FEB - 10 - 1914

## CHARLESTOWN MAY GET SHIP WORK

With the practically unanimous expression of willingness on the part of representatives of every craft at the Charlestown navy yard to work on the construction of a supply ship under the same system that obtains at the Brooklyn navy yard, Sec. of the Navy Daniels, who is expected to act upon the award of the work immediately, will have this offer before him when he makes his decision.

The decision of the crafts representatives was made known at a meeting at the Quincey House, Monday evening, on the invitation of William Buxbaum, of the "Build a Ship in Boston Conference."

The communication sent to Sec. Daniels was prepared by Chairman E. C. Baldwin of the conference, and was signed by members of every craft, except the machinists, who, without power from their organization to do so, made the offer practically unanimous by sending a similar communication of their own.

Chairman Baldwin read a telegram from Congressman Roberts, stating that Sec. Daniels will probably settle the award immediately, and that the acceptance of the Boston bid probably depends on the adoption of the piecework system, with rates as favorable as those of the Brooklyn yard.

The communication to Sec. Daniels expresses the hope of the conference that the award will be made to the Boston yard.



# No Decent Man Would Say What Curley Said of Sullivan Four Years Ago If His Words Were NOT True

## No Decent Mayor Would Place Such a Man at the Head of the Most Important Department of the City if His Words WERE True

FEB 7 1914

Mayor Curley has appointed John A. Sullivan to be the chief law officer of the city of Boston at a salary of \$9,000 a year. Four years ago Mr. Curley said of this same man:

John A. Sullivan, in his youth a pool sharp, charged with one of the highest crimes on the calendar later in life, today interested in at least five barrooms in Boston of a loathsome character, who when occupying that high position (chairman of the Finance Commission) had his own interests to defend before that commission, his uncle, Simon Donovan, being one of the most heavily interested men in the family graft and being protected.

This was not an irresponsible outburst of anger from the lips of a young and inexperienced man, in some obscure place where he did not expect the public to hear him. It was the deliberate statement of a man nearly forty years old, who had been then ten years in public office and who was speaking in the Board of Aldermen, where he knew his words would be published broadcast and would go upon the public records, there to remain forever, a stain upon the character of the man whom he was attacking and a taint on the descendants of that man. He was not speaking of a youth to whose age so much is forgiven, but of a man over forty whom he accused of being THEN interested in "AT LEAST FIVE BARROOMS IN BOSTON OF A LOATHSOME CHARACTER," and who as a member of the Finance Commission "HAD HIS OWN INTEREST TO DEFEND BEFORE THAT COMMISSION, HIS RELATIVE, SIMON DONOVAN, BEING ONE OF MOST HEAVILY INTERESTED MEN IN THE FAMILY GRAFT AND BEING PROTECTED."

These are terrible words if they are untrue. No decent man entitled to the respect of decent people would say these things of a fellow creature, IF THEY WERE UNTRUE.

ARE THESE CHARGES FALSE OR TRUE? If they are true, no self-respecting, duty-performing Mayor would place such a man at the head of the most important department of the city.

The alleged Good Government Association has issued a statement praising the appointment of Mr. Sullivan. If the Mayor has made this appointment as the basis of an alliance with the alleged Good Government Association, he is grossly betraying the men who elected him, for he was elected ONLY because a majority of the citizens would not trust in the Mayor's chair any man who bore the alleged Good Government Association's stamp of approval. They rejected an honorable gentleman like Thomas J. Kenny because he had the bad fortune of being endorsed by the Good Government Association.

Mr. Curley's statement that he appointed Mr. Sullivan in order that Mr. Sullivan might help him save the city \$1,000,000 in the city's expenses is a joke even more ghastly than his suggestion that the Public Garden ought to be sold. The Law Department is a queer place to put a municipal economist like Mr. Sullivan. The Finance Commission was created to enable its members to help the city save money. Nobody ever heard until now that the chief function of the Law Department was to show the Mayor how to economize in municipal expenses.

We have had experience with Mr. Sullivan's idea of economy. It was on the advice of Mr. Sullivan's Finance Commission that former Mayor Hibbard suspended and threw 2,000 city laborers out of their employment in the middle of a cold winter. IS THIS THE KIND OF ECONOMY MAYOR CURLEY PROPOSES?

A certain class in our community has successfully used Mr. Sullivan to cry "stop this" at little offenders and to cheese-pare little expenses so that their own big graft might be left undisturbed. He is the kind of a man a British landlord would use to eject his unfortunate tenants or the kind of a constable a money lender would employ to foreclose on the chattels of the poor.

Continued next page -

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No one ever heard of any case Mr. Sullivan has ever heard of that quite recent case in which he insisted THAT A MAN SHOULD BE SENT TO JAIL WHO HAD STOLEN A LOAF OF BREAD. When the judge would not send the man to jail, Mr. Sullivan became disrespectful to the court and was FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

The AMERICAN is not surprised at this appointment. It knew Mr. Curley better than a majority of the people of Boston know him.

THE WORST TOADY, THE WORST SYCOPHANT, THE WORST TRAITOR TO HIS OWN IS THE "GANG LEADER"—THE DEMAGOGUE.

FEB - 7 - 1914

## O'HEARN NAMED FOR BUILDING COMMISSIONER

Mayor James M. Curley, as his first official act, removed from office "for the good of the service," Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett.

John M. Minton, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, was at once appointed by Mayor Curley as acting building commissioner. The Mayor then appointed Patrick O'Hearn of Dorchester as building commissioner subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. Minton will hold the place until O'Hearn is confirmed.

The Building Commissioner had said he would not resign, and was conspicuous by his absence at the inauguration. Over the telephone, Mr. Everett said:

"I did not attend the inauguration because I was not invited." He was the only department head not present.

FEB - 4 - 1914

## Minton Gives First License to O'Hearn

Builders' license certificate No. 1, issued by acting-building commissioner, John M. Minton, today was received by Patrick O'Hearn, whose appointment as building commissioner in the meantime awaits confirmation by the Civil Service Commission. It authorizes Mr. O'Hearn to erect one, two and three-family houses. "It was thoughtful of him to send me the first certificate out of the hundreds which he must issue," said Mr. O'Hearn.

FEB - 4 - 1914

## Many Candidates to Succeed Callahan

Governor Walsh isn't going to have the least trouble in finding somebody to take Judge C. T. Callahan's place as District Attorney for the Western District. The district includes Hampden and Berkshire Counties.

The aspirants include: Mayor Moore of Pittsfield, Robert J. Morrissey of Westfield, Attorney Riley of Springfield and James A. O'Shea and former Mayor Avery of Holyoke.

FEB - 4 - 1914

## IMMIGRATION LITERACY TEST OPPOSED HERE

A big mass meeting will be held on Sunday in Lincoln Hall, Malden, to protest against the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 241 to 146. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Malden Cosmopolitan Immigration League, and the speakers will include: Isaac Keller, president of the Massachusetts Cosmopolitan Immigration League; Mayor Charles M. Cox, Alderman Benjamin T. Tarbox, Abraham Alpert, editor of the Jewish Boston American; Attorney Samuel Wrence Ballen, Nathan Gotman and A. Moldofsky.

As the bill passed, it provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes the method of testing immigrants, providing that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which is printed between thirty and forty words.

All proposed amendments relating to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants had previously been eliminated.

In its present form, this measure passed the House and the Senate in the last Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft.

FEB - 4 - 1914

## Begin Widening of Avery Street by First of April

Owners of Affected Property Must Remove Buildings Before That Time.

Work on the widening of Avery street, for which a maximum expenditure by the city of \$1,500,000 is authorized, will commence on April 1. Notices have been sent to property owners affected by the plans for the widening and extending of the street from Washington to Tremont that buildings must be removed on or before that date.

If nothing intervenes to upset present plans, the new thoroughfare will be in readiness for traffic early in the Summer. Avery street will be paved with wood, block or asphalt, according to present plans.

The new street will be forty feet wide. It will mean the practical destruction of the buildings at No. 589 Washington, Nos. 4 to 20 Avery street and the building numbered 173 Tremont street, and the partial destruction of the structure at No. 172 Tremont street.

There has been practically no protest before the street commissioners against the damages and betterments as estimated recently.

FEB - 4 - 1914

## Willie Cronin to Stay at City Hall

Willie's job is safe. He has been told by Mayor Curley that he is needed at City Hall and Willie has consented to stay. Now go on with the City Administration.

Thus is written the final chapter in the story of the Uncertain Office Boy, or, Will Willie Get Fired?

When Mayor Fitzgerald went out of office the most anxious office holder on the city payroll was Willie Francis Cronin, alias Willie the Silent, alias Plain Willie, chief office boy of Mayor Fitzgerald. Would he stay or would Mayor Curley bring down some Ward 17 boy to take Willie's job?

Willie has been silent, uncertain, not defiant, but just watchfully waiting ever since and right up until the whistle blew for lunch today. Then the secret of his heart to heart talk with the Mayor came out. Willie sticks.

FEB - 4 - 1914

## Cat Watch Fitz Go; Went Himself

The City Hall cat is gone!

Two years ago it wandered in. Mayor Fitzgerald made pussy welcome. The rats and mice that infest the Hall—a little—shuddered; and well they might.

For two years Tabby had his—or her—glass of cream every morning. Monday morning when the Mayor—Fitzgerald—left for Tremont Temple the cat watched him go. When Mayor—Curley—returned, the cat was gone.



HERALD - FEB-7-1914

# CURLEY MAY PURCHASE MANSION IN ROXBURY

## Rumor Says Mayor Is Negotiating for Old Stone Property on Winthrop Street But That Wife Protests Move.



Old Stone Mansion in Roxbury Which Mayor Curley May Purchase.

The rumor will not down that Mayor Curley is about to buy the old Stone mansion on Winthrop street, near Fairland street, in Roxbury, and that he may put it to occasional if not to permanent use. Real estate men supposed to be interested in the deal now deny and then sidestep inquiries, but they do not flatly declare that negotiations are not under way for the acquisition of the famous old house for the use of Boston's chief executive.

So anxious are some of the mayor's admirers that it was stated yesterday they were ready to expend \$2000 to equip the mansion in modern style for uses appropriate to its occupancy by the new mayor. Apparently they are anxious he shall have at his command resources which would not be exceeded by a mayor who had a Back Bay mansion or a home in Brookline for use in the entertainment of guests.

The deal has not yet been consum-

mated, although a few days ago it was expected to go through immediately. Mrs. Curley is said to have made objections to living in the house. The common rumor in Roxbury is that on account of the fact that the residence is immediately across the street from the house of the mayor's brother, Mrs. Curley would not consent to occupying the place as a home.

Either Mr. Curley or his friends might acquire the mansion for use in entertaining if not for a residence. The house was built by Frank P. Stone, of Austin and Stone, who had it equipped as a show place, and built around it what has been called "the Stone wall." It has a fine wine cellar, a great room stretching from front to rear in which almost 100 couples might dance, and trees and shrubbery in the ground, which will not reach their maximum for a half century to come. At the rear is a large stable, which might easily be transformed into a modern garage, and which is reached by a broad drive from the front.

doors will keep him from letting the light in on the cell board inmates. He admits that he is "as brave as a lion."

The assault upon the jail should be historic. No one expects that "Honest John" lacks fighting stuff notwithstanding his bland smile. And he is resourceful. Did he not capture by strategy a ward 9 convention in the old days, when he had only the chairman and the janitor with him? The chairman ruled in John's favor and the janitor made the adjournment effective by putting out the lights and clearing the hall. Although he has acquired dignity the sheriff has not lost strategy.

FEB-7-1914

## State House Gossip

Some people have been querying whether ex-Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth would be subjected to criticism because of his dual relations as legislative counsel for the New Haven and member of the Republican State Committee. There is no cause for worry. The fact is that ex-Senator Barnes forestalled criticism by resigning from the State Committee prior to accepting the appointment as legislative counsel.

The French Canadian element of the population comes to the Legislature, year after year with ever increasing pressure to make New Year's a holiday. Their strongest argument has been that Kansas is the only other state that fails to observe the day, but their most recent and novel is that it is now needed as a day of rest after the celebrations of the "night before," imported from New York.

One of the arguments which has appealed to the new members of the House against paying the members of the Recess Committees for their services has been the fact that their reports were not available. It is difficult for the new members to realize that the tremendous amount of work dumped on the State printer in the closing months of the year, and the first months of the new year, causes a delay which cannot be avoided, even with the printers working double shifts, night and day. Moreover, in the case of the Tuberculosis Committee, the Senate, and of the Ways and Means Committee asked for and obtained the manuscript of their report after it had gone to the printer, holding things up an extra week.

The reports of the Recess Committees were filled on time, before the date required by the order under which they were appointed. It is not the Committees' fault that the printed copies are not available.

FEB-9-1914

## JOHN AND JERRY

NOT every sheriff has to guard his jail against those who would break into it. Some time ago The Traveler suggested that under the present benign management the Charles street jail might become so popular that applications for admission would have to be put on file and taken up in their regular order as the vacancy arose. Now Councilman Jerry Watson is storming the West end citadel. He thinks he has special privileges of admission be-

cause of his official position. Sheriff Quinn thinks otherwise, and serves notice that if the inquisitive Jerry comes in the jail he will be locked up. Jerry is by no means

gator. Gov. Foss recognized a peculiar ability in this direction and made him a member of the famous band of experts that lent brilliance to the first Foss administration. His report on the conduct of the institutions for the insane marked an advance in the science of psychiatry. Knowing his zeal for truth we cannot but think that some walls and iron

The members of the Industrial Accident Board do not find the days long enough. Some of them are holding hearings in some part of the commonwealth almost every day; and somebody has to be at the main offices all the time, and the full board must come together repeatedly.

The greatest tribute that can be paid to the members—James B. Carroll, Dudley Holman, David T. Dickenson, Edward McSweeney and Joseph A. Parks, lies in the fact that their decisions are being upheld by the Supreme Court. The board is attaining a standing not only in this commonwealth, but all over the country. Really a court of special dignity and importance, the decisions of which are coming a part of the unwritten law.

HERALD - FEB-7-1914

# MAYOR REDUCES CITY SALARIES

## CUTS OFF INCREASES MADE WITHIN SIX MONTHS

### EMPLOYEES DRAWING \$1400 OR OVER ARE AFFECTED

Spends Greater Part of Day in  
Attempting to Promote Industry  
—Opposes Appropriation for  
Dredging Mystic—Wants Money  
Raised by Public Subscription.

Mayor Curley made good his threat last night to undo the salary increases given in the last six months of the Fitzgerald administration by his predecessor, when he notified the City Auditor that all employees who draw \$1400 and over who have received increases shall be placed back at the salary drawn previous to six months ago.

This announcement does not affect the policemen and firemen whose salaries were raised, but it does all others. The total number will not exceed 250, however.

The Mayor, in making announcement of it, said that the City Treasury will not stand the extra burden imposed upon it by the previous Mayor in granting such wholesale increases.

### Busy Promoting Industries.

The Mayor spent the greater part of the day in activities for the promotion of industry. Late in the afternoon he was interviewed by Pres. Harper of the Boston & Pacific Steamship Co., and as the result of the talk they had, the Mayor promised to get in touch with Col. William A. Gaston for the purpose of getting bids from local shipbuilding companies, notably the Fore River Co., for the contract for building two large vessels to be used in the service, through the Panama Canal, of this new steamship company.

The Mayor earlier in the day had gone before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs at the State House and asked that the proposition to appropriate \$75,000 of State funds to dredge the channel of the Mystic River to admit the ships of the Boston and Pacific Steamship Co. be held up for three weeks at least without prejudice. He gave as his reason that "the condition of Boston's finances is such that even the advancement of the funds for such a meritorious proposition will be a drain on the city that it cannot stand just now." He advocated the raising of the money by popular subscription.

He said if this could not be done he would return and advocate the appropriation.

Mayor Curley was aided in his presentation of the facts of the condition of Boston's treasury just now and how much it means to Boston to increase the state expenditures in ways similar to the appropriation asked for the Boston & Pacific Steamship Co. by Corporation Counsel Corbett, who stated that what Boston wants is to keep the state tax as low as possible. Both spoke in the highest terms of the boom to Boston industry that the improvement will give, and of the merit of the proposition.

There was presented an elaborate tentative picture of the Boston & Pacific terminal stores, docks and piers in the Mystic

basin as they will look when completed in 1914.

### Should Have Opportunity.

"I believe that opportunity should be afforded the public spirited men of Boston to raise the money to encourage business and that the work should be started immediately," said the Mayor later. "In the case of the steamship company, I recognize that it should be encouraged. I object to the form of encouragement sought, but I believe the citizens of Boston who are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity for further business that the doubling of a plant that now employs almost 200 men will afford, will aid. I shall give them this opportunity."

When the Mayor returned to City Hall he announced the acceptance of offers of \$1,000 each to his \$1,000,000 fund for the promotion of Boston industries from John T. Connor, the grocery man, and Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State R.R. Co.

Following this announcement the Mayor stated that he is going to ask a Boston newspaper to throw open its columns to a campaign for the raising of this fund. He also notified the City Treasurer to notify the presidents of banks that are city depositories that they must encourage borrowers who want money for industrial development by loans or submit to the transfer of the funds of the city to other depositories that will co-operate with the Mayor's efforts in this direction.

This notice to the banks was intended to be a warning that they must get in line and aid the new Mayor or suffer for it. The obtainance of city funds is much sought by the leading banks of the city, deposits running from \$50,000 to hundreds of thousands per bank.

The Mayor also notified the Street Commissioners that he wants work started on the widening and extension of Avery st., for which money has already been appropriated, right away. He ordered notices, therefore, sent to property owners in the line of the improvement to begin immediately the process of vacating and removing the structures. If owners do this work, they will have the benefit of making the best contracts possible themselves for removal and sale of material. If the city does the work this advantage will be lost to the property owners.

### To Call Business Men Together.

The Mayor was also interviewed by representatives of a motor specialties manufacturing concern now located in Waltham who desired to locate in Boston and wanted the Mayor's assistance. The Mayor promised to get a business men's meeting next week for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of aiding this concern.

Though suggestions were made to the Mayor of his promise of removals of department heads, the Mayor curtly replied that he is looking after the city's affairs now and is not ready yet with any further removals.

### THE MAYOR'S DANCE ORDER

No doubt a dance that lasts until two in the morning should give a meed of Terpsichorean enjoyment to all concerned. But is it the province of the mayor so to decree? No great mental suffering will be inflicted, and physical pain may even be avoided, if the over-enthusiastic tangoers cease their pirouetting two hours after midnight. Wisdom might even suggest such a course. The dance which ceases only when "Fog-tingered Aurora" appears in the background and the rattle of Back Bay milk cans jangles inharmoniously with the strains of a lyric waltz, is not conducive to the most effective

citizenship during the next twenty-four hours.

But while the mayor, as a public-spirited citizen, might suggest all these reforms, it is difficult to justify his order compelling them. Persons who engage a hotel ballroom for a dance surely have the right to use it as long as they please. The hours of arrival and departure are a matter wholly between hostess and hotel. And the same applies to similar entertainments elsewhere. For this reason the mayor's act may well be considered an infringement of personal liberty. He should remember that "he governs best who governs least" and let the joy of those who would dance remain unconfined.



HERALD - FEB-7-1914

# WALSH WANTS DEMOCRAT FOR THE FIN. COM.

## House Kills Resolve Asking Federal Delay in Handling Railroad Problem.

Gov. Walsh made an important addition to the specifications which he issued Thursday as to the qualifications of the new finance commissioner for the city of Boston. It is that preferably the man "must be a Democrat."

That was what he told a legislative caller who interviewed him on the subject. "Beginning with the creation of the board," he said, "a Democrat has been the head, named by Republican governors. The situation," he continued, "calls for a Democrat, and I want to name one."

In the event of his failure to find a Democrat, of which it must be said he did not seem to have any great doubt, Republicans would be considered, and he then paid a very pretty compliment to Robert J. Bottomly.

John A. Sullivan is credited with having presented the name of Charles L. Carr for the position. Mr. Carr is a member of the commission.

Representative Washburn's legislative plea which he desired to have sent to Washington, asking the Federal government to stay its hand on the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroad situation until the Legislature had a chance, was rejected in the House.

The rules committee the other day agreed to lift the bars to let in the resolutions, but the House would have no part of it.

The metropolitan affairs committee reported adversely on the Delano proposition for licensing of all buildings in Boston in order that better control for fire and other purposes might be had.

The Senate, which finally secured a quorum after a 20-minute delay, made short work of its calendar.

It refused to substitute for an adverse report the Clark bill forbidding the use of intoxicants by railroad men while on duty, although Senator Clark cited two accidents which he said resulted from the use of liquor.

The Senate also postponed to Wednesday next the bill relative to placing the inspectors and assistant inspectors of the public service commission under civil service.

Senator Horgan having entered his protest, the bill allowing the directors of the port of Boston \$25,000 for use in their general work, was passed to be engrossed.

### Committee Hearings.

Chairman Edward Daley of the Boston board of assessors appeared before the taxation committee for the repeal of the act of last year by which personal property held for the care of graves, etc., was exempted from taxation. Attorneys for the Forest Hills and other cemeteries appeared in opposition.

A bill to increase the penalty for carrying concealed firearms from six months to a year, and another bill to forbid the publication of the names of persons convicted for drunkenness

alone were heard by legal affairs.

George Pearl Webster, the Progressive leader, appeared in sharp opposition to a bill before judiciary which aimed to prevent trading of votes. He said the cases would be hard to detect, and would inevitably lead to blackmailing operations.

A six months' limit for marriage licenses was advocated by City Registrar McGlennen before a committee. He also suggested that there be a central place for marriages not performed by the clergy.

The publication of an election bulletin by the state was advocated at length before election laws. Representative Haines of Medford spoke in favor and declared that a poor man did not have a fair chance in running for office.

Senator Charles M. Cox of Melrose, a Progressive member of the Senate, also declared in favor of the measure, which was supported by W. P. Thore, Frederick Fuller and several other members of the Progressive party.

### Decrease in Marriages.

There was a substantial decrease of marriages in Massachusetts last year over that of two years ago, according to the annual report of the secretary of state filed with the Legislature. The returns of marriage licenses received in 1913 cover 30,838 ventures as compared with 32,051 unions in 1911—a falling off of 1153.

The births increased 1555 as an offset to the marriages. There were 89,882 births last year.

For the first time the lobby returns were published in the report, and the figures show that the total amount paid during 1913 on account of the employment of legislative counsel and agents was \$276,182.68.

Another innovation in the report was announcement of the cost of printing public documents. This amounted to \$120,363.01.

### Curley Urges Delay.

Mayor Curley made his first appearance in his present capacity before a legislative committee to ask the committee on metropolitan affairs to postpone for three weeks decision on a bill authorizing the port directors to widen and deepen the channel in the Mystic river. The proposition involves an expenditure of about \$75,000, of which approximately \$25,000 would be assessed on Boston.

"I do not want to appear in opposition," said the mayor, "but I am reluctant to approve anything which will add to Boston's financial burden. If this project is a meritorious one I believe the money can be raised by subscription from public-spirited citizens in 15 days."

Before the mayor spoke President Harry H. Wiggin of the Boston-Pacific Steamship Company urged the committee to report an appropriation. He said his company already has \$2,500,000 invested—six steamers in waiting for the opening of the Panama canal, two more being built at the Fore River yards, two more on the Pacific coast, and that the project was backed almost exclusively by Massachusetts capital.

### Ballot Law Board.

Henry V. Cunningham, chairman of the state ballot law commission, cited the fraud alleged against the mayorality nomination papers of Mayor Curley and Thomas J. Kenny, his opponent, as one reason in favor of a bill to make his commission an elections court.

Malachi Jennings, another member of the commission, spoke in favor of the bill. He said that it was not desired that the court should have criminal or administrative jurisdiction, but suggested an amendment by which the court would have jurisdiction over all questions arising from recounts.

Francis X. Tyrrell of the state finance commission, said the bill was approved by his commission.

### A \$25,000 MAN

BOOMS for persons who have ambitions to become head of the finance commission of Boston will make little headway with Gov. Walsh. He knows perfectly well that the sort of a man who is fitted to

be worried over happenings in Hall, since he is not.

Giblin and Matthew Cummings have hardly recovered their speech since the new mayor's appointment of John A. Sullivan.

The Republic learns that a number of young lawyers, who supported Mr. Curley in his recent campaign, are now "looking for something" in the law department. But the Republic says they will look in vain, if Mr. Sullivan stays there. Specifically it notes: "If there are to be any changes, it will be done only when Mr. Sullivan thinks it should be done, and the places will be filled by those who, he thinks, ought to come in. Hence Mr. Corbett's assistants, who sorry to lose their chief, are reasonably reconciled by the reflection that they can hold their own places there on merit. This, the Republic opines, is one of the reasons "why Mr. Corbett has taken his retirement so gracefully." He knows that his faithful assistants are safe. Here is a tribute of the civil service reform idea, and to Mr. Sullivan as an exponent of it, that ought to go on the records.

FEB-7-1914

## WINTON REPLIES TO CUNNINGHAM

Chairman John M. Minton of the election board of Boston, replying yesterday to statements made by Chairman Henry V. Cunningham of the state ballot law commission, declared that both James M. Curley and Thomas J. Kenny were legally nominated in the recent mayorality contest. The remarks attributed to Chairman Cunningham were made before the committee on election laws at the State House in favor of a bill to make the state ballot law commission an election court.

Chairman Minton said: "Mr. Cunningham has said that neither Mr. Curley or Mr. Kenny had a sufficient number of signatures, but no action was taken because of a mutual agreement between the candidates. The election board certified more than the required 5000 names on the papers of each, and subsequently objections against each were filed. At a hearing before the ballot law commission of Boston evidence was introduced which invalidated only 51 of Mr. Kenny's 3000 names. Both parties then discontinued objections, as they had a right to do, and the objections were dismissed by the commission. Mr. Cunningham said that these facts were matters of common knowledge. The ballot law commission of Boston makes its decision not on matters of common knowledge, but on legal evidence. The argument of Mr. Cunningham for an election court is a good argument against its establishment."

CLARE - FEB-7-1914

# MAYOR'S WIFE HELPS RECEIVE

## Junior Prom Scores a Big Success.

### Handsome Gowns at Boston College Students' Party.

### Boston's Executive and Other Notables Attend.

The annual Boston College Junior Prom was held last evening at the Hotel Somerset and scored a success. About 400 attended.

The hall was decorated in maroon and old gold, the college colors, and there was an attractive floral display.

The grand march was led by Maurice J. Flynn of Dorchester, president of the junior class, accompanied by his sister, Miss Frances Flynn. They were followed by members of the junior class, the seniors attired in caps and gowns and the sophomores and other class men, accompanied by women friends.

The committee in charge comprised Pres Maurice J. Flynn, John J. Walsh of Roxbury, Edward A. McLaughlin of Boston, John J. Allston of Dorchester, Edmund J. Brandon of Cambridge and Francis R. Greath of Chelsea.

The matrons were Mrs James M. Curley, wife of Mayor Curley; Mrs James M. Morrison of Roxbury, Mrs William T. Fitzgerald of Brookline, Mrs Timothy J. Falvey of Brookline, Mrs Thomas F. Boyle, Mrs John F. Fitzgerald, wife of Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, and Mrs William T. A. Fitzgerald.

A number of members of the Boston College faculty were present. Other guests included Mayor James M. Curley, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Asst Dis Atty and Mrs Daniel V. McIsaac and Register of Deeds William T. Fitzgerald.

College men from Harvard Tufts, Technology, Boston University and other New England educational institutions were present.

John J. Walsh of Roxbury was floor director and he was assisted by Edmund J. Brandon of Cambridge, Francis R. Greath of Chelsea, John J. Allston of Dorchester, Joseph M. Norton of Dorchester, Edward S. Farmer of Lynn, J. Henry Nolan of Somerville, Stephen J. Harrington of Cambridge, John J. Curtis of Medford, Edward A. Sullivan of Cambridge and Edward A. McLaughlin of Boston.

#### Mrs Curley in Receiving Line.

In the receiving line were Mrs James M. Curley, who wore white chiffon with brocaded velvet, pearl and crystal garniture; Mrs John F. Fitzgerald, rose and gold, Oriental crepe and corsage of white lace and rose drape; Mrs W. T. A. Fitzgerald, black charmeuse and white chiffon, with corsage of white Chantilly lace; Mrs T. J. Falvey, sapphire velvet with drape of gold and blue Parisian lace, pearl garniture; Mrs Thomas F. Boyle, blue velvet with white lace and pearl garniture; Mrs Edward A. McLaughlin, blue velvet with corsage of white lace and brilliants; Mrs William T. Fitzgerald, black charmeuse, with black lace and crystal garniture.

Among other costumes noted were:

Miss Frances Flynn, tango rose, with gold and silver lace and drape of orange chiffonette.  
Miss Gertrude Feeney, shell pink charmeuse, with an overdaped tunic of silk shadow lace, trimmings of rosebuds.  
Miss Mary Maguire, blue chiffon with inserts of cream lace and pearl garniture.  
Miss Helen B. Dawson, pink crepe de chine with ball trimmings and lace inserts.  
Miss Rose Fitzgerald, blue taffeta with white net and lavender moray girdle.  
Miss Esther M. Casey, blue silk voile with rose trimmings and coral girdle.  
Miss Genevieve Murphy, coral satin with rose trimmings.  
Miss Agnes Reynolds, green charmeuse and shadow lace.  
Miss Mary I. McDonald, white charmeuse and crystal chiffon overdress.  
Miss Margaret Merrigan, yellow crepe with Chantilly lace and ermine trimmings.  
Miss Winifred Ward, blue satin and lace, crystal trimmings.  
Miss Jennie Crawley, pink charmeuse, crystal chiffon bodice.  
Miss Marie Pugh, tango yellow charmeuse with silk chiffon, and blue chiffon and velvet girdle.  
Mrs Daniel V. McIsaac, baby Irish crochet gown with chiffon inserts and ermine trimmings.  
Miss Dorothy Moran, blue taffeta with white lace.  
Miss Catherine M. Noonan, white crepe de chine and lace with net inserts.  
Miss Irene Fihelly, Alice blue chiffon and embroidered net.  
Miss Marie Scollard, white charmeuse and crystal chiffon and crystal and tulle trimmings.  
Miss Marion Grady, white embroidered voile and white satin.  
Miss Beatrice James, white chiffon voile with satin girdle.  
Miss Helen S. Cooney, white shadow lace and yellow satin girdle.  
Miss Mary M. Devlin, white lace and old rose chiffon.  
Miss Ruth Cummings, pink and green charmeuse with net and silver trimmings.  
Miss Mae Sennott, tango yellow charmeuse and shadow lace with gold inserts and black velvet girdle.  
Miss Alice Cogan, tango red chiffon with black lace and pearl garniture.  
Miss Christine Cogan, green and white painted taffeta, white chiffon trimmings.  
Mrs Daniel J. Hurid, lavender taffeta with crystal chiffon, fur trimmings.  
Miss Elizabetha Hurid, white embroidered net, rose girdle.  
Miss Priscilla A. Vashon, white lace, blue and pink satin girdle.  
Miss Beatrice Kaufman, pink brocaded satin, gold and silver lace.  
Miss Mary F. King, blue crepe de chine with shadow lace and pearl garniture.  
Miss Lillian V. McMorow, white charmeuse with Chantilly lace and brilliants, silk girdle.  
Miss Edith A. Doyle, pink crepe de chine, white lace and brilliants.  
Miss Mary Higgins, pink crepe de chine with gold satin girdle, pearl garniture.  
Miss Catherine McCloskey, rose chiffon and lace, green girdle.  
Miss Mary Welch, white charmeuse with shadow lace, lace and pearl garniture.

#### Guests Who Were Present.

Among those present were:

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Miss Marion Doyle      | Miss Marie Brandon   |
| Mrs Joseph Sheerin     | Miss Ruth Harrington |
| Miss Alice Quilty      | Miss Ellen Deasy     |
| Miss Anna B. Norton    | Miss Margaret Foley  |
| Miss Molly Gray        | Mrs A. S. Dowling    |
| Miss Irene Flood       | Miss Rita Milliken   |
| Miss Mary Cassidy      | Miss Mary Kealy      |
| Miss Louise Murphy     | Miss Mary Carroll    |
| Miss Jeanette Murphy   | Miss Mary Daley      |
| Miss Ellen L. Devlin   | Mrs J. F. McMorow    |
| Miss Ruth Conroy       | Miss Marie Duggan    |
| Miss Mary Brennan      | Miss Marie McMorow   |
| Miss Mary E. Desmond   | Miss Mary McDonough  |
| Miss Margaret Kelleher | Miss Bertha Liven    |
| Miss Lillian Rose      | Miss Helen Powers    |
| Miss Helen Joyce       | Miss Agnes Hogan     |
| Miss Mary Daley        | Miss Helen Carney    |
| Miss Sarah Donnelly    | Miss Ellen Horne     |
| Miss Teresa Tobin      | Miss Helen Feeley    |
| Miss Bessie Connelly   | Miss Gertrude Feeley |
| Miss Agnes Doyle       | Miss Irene Walsh     |
| Miss Catherine Grady   | Miss Florence Burns  |
| Miss Grace Sullivan    | Miss Mary Burns      |
| Miss Mary Tarrant      | Miss Marie Sharkey   |
| Miss Verne Powers      | Miss Mary Hines      |
| Miss Mary Burke        | John Curtin          |
| Miss Mary Walsh        | John E. Burke        |
| Miss Ruth McLatosh     | Edward S. Farmer     |
| Miss Mary Flemming     | James J. Linehan     |
| Miss M. H. Kench       | Robert P. Barry      |
| Miss Mary Conway       | Edward A. Sullivan   |
| Miss Marie Deval       | John J. Hoban        |
| Miss Gertrude Smith    | Patrick J. Higgins   |
| Dr & Mrs E. J. O'Brien | Daniel J. Hurid      |
| Francis Burke          | Dennis A. Dooley     |
| Thomas J. Brennan      | Austin R. Keenan     |
| George F. Haskell      | Thomas J. Finnegan   |
| Frederick J. Gillis    | Leo M. Murray        |
| Edwin J. Daley         | James P. Brennan     |
| Charles B. Hurley      | James E. Cogan       |
| John B. Atkinson       | Raymond A. Collins   |
| John F. X. McCabe      | T. Edward Fitzgerald |
| James M. Gibbons       | Patrick J. Dawson    |
| Frederick J. Dessy     | John M. Stinson      |
| Frederick J. Doyle     | Bernard J. Flynn     |
| Nell J. Hurley         | John Day             |

John S. Keohane  
Thomas G. O'Hare  
William J. O'Sullivan  
Jesse J. Quirk  
James E. Welch  
Charles J. F. Bennett  
Rudolph A. Boudreau  
John F. Bradley  
George S. Brennan  
John E. Burke  
Robert J. Burns  
Richard A. Burke  
George L. Casey  
James F. Clark  
John J. O'Connor  
John N. Cunningham  
Thomas A. Donnelly  
William R. Duffey  
John B. Fitzgerald  
John A. Flemming

James F. Gallagher  
Francis J. Cogan  
Michael L. McGovern  
Cornelius F. Merrigan  
Francis W. Milward  
Harry Hines  
James H. Murphy  
Edward J. Brandon  
M. Joseph Norton  
Richard H. O'Brien  
Richard J. Quinlan  
Michael P. O'Neill  
F. W. Wennerberg  
Frederick L. Shea  
James P. Smith  
William F. Ward  
John L. Welch  
Charles P. York  
Joseph A. Quigley

FEB-5-1914

#### DEMOCRATS DIFFER

BY its refusal of the suffragists' demands and its passage of the Burnett immigration bill, literacy test and all, the Democratic House of Representatives has shown how sharply the party as a whole is at odds with the Massachusetts Democracy. There was an earlier illustration in the tariff bill which contained schedules against which ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Bay State congressmen protested in vain. Mayor Curley is a leader in the fight against the immigration bill, although his duties as mayor kept him away from the final vote. He could not have affected the result in the House by more than his own vote had he been present. He is to be heard when the matter comes before the President. Every other Democrat from Massachusetts voted against the bill, as did, in fact, all the Republicans except Gardner and Gillett. When the bill was passed before in the last Congress it was in spite of the protest of the Democracy of the state.

In Massachusetts the Democratic party is committed to woman's suffrage, but in the nation it is not. President Wilson declined to lend his assistance to the cause, although he was greatly moved by the stories told by the working women who visited him the other day. There are matters of importance, of course, like the currency bill, upon which the party is in agreement, but immigration and suffrage are of a good deal of importance, also. The situation illustrates the influence that New England has upon the Democratic party in the nation.



HERALD - FEB-7-1914  
CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE ward 24 Democratic organization, which supported Mayor Curley, has endorsed John F. Duffy, president of the local improvement association, for a position as assistant corporation counsel.

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley have received from President Wilson an invitation to attend the reception at the White House on Tuesday, Feb. 10, but the mayor may be unable to accept on account of the pressure of business at City Hall.

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, former chairman of the city's health board and a recognized authority on health matters, is now enjoying life on a farm he purchased recently in Duxbury, on the South Shore.

The Edward Emmet McGrath Club of ward 18 will hold another smoke-talk at Kossuth Hall, 1095 Tremont street, Roxbury, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at which several of the spellbinders of the recent mayoralty campaign will speak.

The committee on rules for the new city council—Councilmen Kenny, Attridge and Ballantyne—will report its new set of rules for the council at Monday's regular meeting.

Friends of former Fire Commissioner John R. Murphy, are authority for a rumor that Mr. Murphy has been offered the fire commissionership.

Reductions in salary are in order these days at City Hall. A week ago it was just the reverse, and then some were kicking because they thought they were not getting enough.

Councilman James A. Watson claims that he has the legal authority as a county commissioner for Suffolk county to inspect the Charles street jail, but Sheriff John Quinn might make it disagreeable for "Jerry" for a few hours if he attempts to make the inspection, unless he is accompanied by a body guard.

Mayor Curley proposes to take a trip to Washington within the next 10 days to confer with President Wilson on the immigration bill, and during his absence President Daniel J. McDonald's smiling countenance will greet the visitors to the mayor's office.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of ward 20 has succeeded in having the Boston Elevated Railway Company run

a new line of cars over the following route: Norfolk street to Washington, Bowdoin street, Columbia road, Boston street, Dorchester avenue, Summer street, Washington and Franklin streets and back over the same route.

Ex-Councilman Earnest E. Smith has relieved Mayor Curley of any intention he might have of naming him for a city position by declining to accept any municipal office.

Mayor Curley's selection of Lieut. W. A. Ratigan was made without securing the customary suggestions from the South Boston Evacuation day committee.

It is understood that the "Yorktowns" will not receive an invitation to parade in South Boston on Evacuation day because the members of that organization did not appear in uniform at the last parade.

Every time a department official enters the mayor's office these days rumors are promptly circulated that the department official has either gone there to tender his resignation or receive an invitation to resign.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he will not attend any social functions during his first two years in office, because he finds it necessary to devote all his time to the transaction of the city's business.

Some of the subordinate officials in the public works department, and more especially in the sewer division of that department, will be obliged to go some to hold their positions under the present administration, it was said in the mayor's office yesterday, when a friend of one of the sewer division foremen urged his promotion with an increase in salary.

It is understood that considerable attention is being directed toward the Boston Development & Sanitary Company's garbage disposal plant at Spectacle island, and that a report is being made by health authorities at the behest of the mayor.

Although all appointments of department heads are subject to confirmation or rejection by the civil service commission, there are many of Mayor Curley's friends anxious and willing to take a chance with that board, if the mayor will name them for any of the high-salaried positions.

of the mayor.

For the departments directly under the control of the mayor, the increase in expenditures for the past year over the year before amounted to \$1,101,771.72, while the increase for those departments outside the mayor's control—the police and school departments and the licensing board—amounted to \$461,640.51. The expenditures for the past year of the departments under the control of the mayor were \$15,172,295.11, against \$7,562,408.46 for those departments outside the mayor's control. A year ago the expenditures for the departments under the control of the mayor amounted to \$14,070,524.39, while the departments outside the mayor's control spent \$7,100,767.95. During the last year of the Hibbard administration, the departments under the control of the mayor spent \$12,551,766.48, while the departments outside the mayor's control spent \$5,107,800.35.

CITY EXPENSES  
JUMP \$1,563,412

Increase Includes All Departments of Boston and Suffolk.

A jump of \$1,563,412.23 in the expenditures of the several departments in the city and county of Suffolk in one year is shown in this week's issue of the City Record. The expenditures were \$4,075,137.24 greater than they were during 1909, the last year of the Hibbard administration. In both instances the increases include the expenditures in all city and county departments, those outside as well as those under the control

FEB-10-1914  
THE THREE R'S.

THERE can be no quarrel with the school committee in its enthusiasm for the three R's. Persons who get but a partial view of the school problem have been prone to criticize as fads what were genuine efforts to give public school scholars profitable education. The movement toward "teaching efficiency" will be viewed with less suspicion if it is made plain that it is for the purpose of providing better training in the fundamentals of education. Parents who hold almost any theory of education can be expected to stand by the committee in its purpose "to make sure that each boy and each girl shall, upon leaving the elementary schools, be able to express his thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic that are in common use."

Men and women who know next to nothing about education take great satisfaction in talking about the three R's, fads and "enrichment of the curriculum." It is a good sign that the new movement in the Boston schools is undertaken under expert guidance, not as a revolution but as a step ahead. The public is concerned principally in the results of a course of study. It is for educational experts to determine how best to arrive at the desired end.

FEB-6-1914  
CURLEY'S ORDER DOES NOT HINDER PRIVATE DANCE

Mayor Curley's order that dances should stop at 2 A. M. does not apply to private dances to which no admission fee is charged or for which subscriptions are not charged. Such is the decision of the licensing department of the city, the members of which feel they have jurisdiction over dancing parties to which invitations are issued and from which there is no revenue.

When the mayor's order was issued much confusion resulted among people who entertain their friends at private dances in hotel ball rooms. They argued that when they hire a ball room it becomes for the time their home, and they were justified in inviting their friends to the same kind of entertainment that might be given at their homes without regard to what hour in the morning the entertainment might cease. The licensing department upheld the argument.

The dance halls where admission is charged, however, must close at 2 A. M. Any dance hall proprietor violating the order will lose his license.



# POLICE BILLS ARE TOO LARGE So Curley Tells O'Meara

Mayor Curley announced at noon that there would be no removal or new appointment in time for the afternoon papers. He was reminded of his promise to "get one department head per day," but merely replied that "the day is long yet."

The new Mayor devoted his morning to the more constructive work of the administration. He talked with Police Commr. O'Meara for upwards of one hour, during which time he made it plain to the police head that he considers the expenses of the Police Department too high. He claims to have received the assurance of the Police Commissioner of support for any project that will reduce expenses without impairing the service.

One plan for reducing expenses that was considered by the two, and is to be kept under consideration for some time, is the abolition of the Court sq. station entirely and the distribution of its officers between stations 1, 3 and 4. The object of this, he said, would be to get for the city the large amount of money that is represented in the building and site of the Court sq. station.

An objection raised by O'Meara was that this would mean the housing of much more than the 100 officers, which he believes is enough for one house, that are now located at each station.

Another plan was the utilization of the old Probate Building that faces on Tremont st. and backs to Court sq. during the time of construction of a new station on the site of the present Court sq. station.

## Will Get Navy Contract.

The mayor talked with Asst. Sec. Rogeyevich of the navy over the telephone about the matter of the contract for the supply ship for the Charlestown navy yard, and announced immediately afterwards that he is practically certain that this big contract will now come to the Charlestown yard.

"If the revised bid of the Charlestown yard comes within the naval board's estimate," said Mayor Curley, "the contract for building the ship will come here. In view of the fact that the original bid was more than one-third of \$1,000,000 lower than the naval board's estimate, it is safe to assume that the revised bid also comes within the estimate. This contract will give \$1,000,000 worth of work to the yard, will necessitate the installation of ways and cranes and thereby give promise of future such jobs, and will mean the construction of the first big ship at this yard since the Civil War.

"Every member of the Massachusetts delegation in Washington is entitled to credit for work in bringing this contract here."

## The Unemployed Call.

The Mayor received a delegation of unemployed, headed by Morrison I. Swift and a delegation of Socialists on the matter of furnishing work, beds, meals, etc. for the vast army of unemployed in Boston.

He told the delegation that he can have the permit for a big meeting of the unemployed on the Common on Saturday at 2:30 p.m., and that he would take up with the Governor the question of throwing open the state armories to furnish sleeping quarters temporarily for the unemployed, of the utilization of the labor of the present unemployed in building state highways, but said flatly that he would have to pass up the matter of furnishing the meals for the unemployed, for the simple reason that the city treasury will not stand it.

James P. Magenis of the Finance Commission and David B. Shaw, former Election Commissioner, were in consultation with the Mayor during the morning, but both declined to discuss the purpose of their visits, though both are mentioned for appointments under the new administration because of the services to Curley in the campaign.

## UNDER THE CODFISH

Lt.-Gov. Barry's callers outnumber Gov. Walsh's, and those who would bring about friction between the two allege that the Lieutenant-Governor is building up a personal machine.

Furthermore, the trouble breeders are seeking to inspire the Lieutenant-Governor with gubernatorial ambitions, "before Dave has his regulation three terms."

Talk is heard that C. S. Bird is not very willing to make a third campaign at the head of the Progressive ticket. The rank and file of the third party enthuse over Joseph Walker, and look to him to step into Bird's shoes when the latter retires from the field, but it is a question whether the heavy contributors to the party treasury like Charles H. Davis of Yarmouth and A. T. Fuller of Malden would be willing to give as liberally if Walker were the candidate.

Gov. Walsh's opposition to the proposition for the election of the judiciary is the last straw necessary to insure its defeat.

Sec. Donahue's recommendation that the law should be changed so that cities and towns, unless they desire, need not be deluged with public documents, is so reasonable that the Legislature is likely to act affirmatively on it. A considerable part of last year's cost of \$119,800 might be saved if Sec. Donahue's recommendation is adopted.

There are two Senators Brennan, one from Charlestown—James H.—and one from Cambridge—John P. The Cambridge Senator is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, in his city, the only one in the Commonwealth which has its municipal election in the spring. Senator Brennan is popular at the State House, and will be missed should he become Mayor. But it is reported, that despite the fact that he would have no serious opposition from Republicans or Progressives, the Democratic nomination is likely to go to one of his two rivals—ex-Rep. Montgomery or City Treas. Good. A candidate under the Citizens' designation will be put up if ex-Rep. Montgomery wins.

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Commission disagrees with the report of the State Ballot Law Commission that neither J. M. Curley nor T. M. Kenny was legally nominated for Mayor. Chairman Cunningham's remarks were made at a hearing at the State House on his bill to elevate the Commission to the status and salaries of a court.

Chairman Minton says:—  
"Mr. Cunningham has said that neither Mr. Curley nor Mr. Kenny had a sufficient number of signatures, but no action was taken because of a mutual agreement between the candidates. The election board certified more than the required 3000 names on the papers of each, and subsequently objections against each were filed. At a hearing before the Boston Ballot Law Commission evidence was introduced which invalidated only 51 of Mr. Kenny's 6500 names. Both parties then discontinued objections, as they had a right to do, and the objections were dismissed by the Commission. Mr. Cunningham said that these facts were matters of common knowledge. The Ballot Law Commission of Boston makes its decisions not on matters of 'common knowledge,' but on legal evidence. The argument of Mr. Cunningham for an election court is a good argument against its establishment."

## POLITICAL ARENA

Councillor Guy held his usual weekly reception at the State House, Executive Department, yesterday, from 10 to 12, but it was rather slimly attended. "Shan't keep this up all the year," he said, in reply to questions. "I won't be long now before it'll be time for spring ploughing and planting. If my constituents have any business they want me to do for them, now's the accepted time. I can't be coming to the State House every Monday as well as Wednesday right through the year."

The support given by the State Board of Trade to Forester Rane's bill, to require lumbermen and farmers to take care of the slash left after wood-cutting, has attracted attention to the bill. There is some chance that a modified bill may be reported, but Senator Ward, Chairman, and other members of the Committee on Agriculture, think that the bill, as drawn, would bear pretty hard on the farmers. It may be that the bill will be amended so as to make the distance 50 feet instead of 100 within which slash must be removed. Fires cost railroad corporations heavily.

The selection by the Chamber of Commerce of ex-Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose to represent the Chamber at the State House this year is a tribute to the ability and the popularity of the former Senator and former City Solicitor of Melrose. He could always convince, in about the fewest words of any member of the Legislature.

Gov. Walsh is much pleased at the unanimity of the Council on the affair of the plans for the Massachusetts building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There was an opportunity there for somebody to play politics. Despite the decidedly mixed elements, politically, in the Council, the year is opening with an astonishing degree of harmony.

Rep. Bothfeld of Newton, of the Rules Committee, in moving the adoption of the rule limiting speeches to 10 minutes (except the opening, on each side, 20) did not move any too early in the year. Orators are multiplying, and oratory lengthening.



## COURSE CHANGES

To concentrate on the fundamentals in the Boston elementary schools, with a more condensed and definite course and minimum requirements for each grade, is the purpose of the School Committee as announced in a public statement. The Committee says:—

"The School Committee has long felt that one of the most important matters to which its most earnest and careful attention should be directed, is the raising of the elementary schools to a higher standard of efficiency, and the teaching of the fundamentals of education, more especially the three R's, more thoroughly, more practically, and more successfully than they have ever been taught before, to make sure that each boy and each girl shall, upon leaving the elementary schools, be able to express his thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic that are in common use."

During approximately the last five years, what is known as the Provisional Course of Study for the Elementary Schools has been in successful operation. This general course has been supplemented from time to time by outlines and suggestions relating to particular subjects, such as penmanship, history, geography, etc.

Recently, the Committee has employed Prof. Curtis to conduct arithmetical tests in the elementary schools of the city, and is now carrying on similar tests by its own teachers, in order to establish definite standards of accomplishment in this subject by the pupils in each of the various grades, and to ascertain what should and should not reasonably be expected of children of different ages in the grades.

"The Committee," the report says, "believes, after five years of actual experience, and from the views expressed by educational authorities of high standing of many different cities, that the course of study pursued in the elementary schools of Boston is pedagogically sound, admirably arranged, and that it contains a large amount of useful and valuable material."

### Next Step Forward.

"The Committee and its superintendent recognize, however, that the time has now come to take the next step forward."

"The Committee purposes, therefore, as rapidly as possible, and with the present course of study as a foundation and basis, to establish minimum requirements in the various studies taught in the elementary schools for each particular grade; to eliminate any non-essentials that may have been included in the present course; and to fix attention more strongly than ever before upon improving the character and quality of the instruction in those subjects which are universally recognized as of fundamental importance in any school system."

"This step will not involve the tearing down or the reconstructing of the present admirable course of study, but will rather be the adoption of a simplified, definite and progressive outline of minimum requirements for each grade and in each subject, gathered from the wealth of material now available in the present course of study, and composed of those parts of the course that experience has shown to be the most practical and useful."

"The principal advantages which the Committee hopes and purposes to accomplish by this plan are briefly these:—

"For the pupils—The adoption of definite minimum standards and the placing of great emphasis upon individual training in the essential subjects."

"For the teachers—The advantage of a prescribed course which will be briefer, simpler and more definite than the one they are now following, and which will be a condensation of the course with which they are already familiar, and from which they will still be able to draw additional material as needed."

"It should be clear from this statement that the Committee has in mind no radical changes that will disturb or place additional burdens upon the teaching force, but proposes an attempt to meet more nearly in the future what it believes to be the wish of the community, that the instruction in the elementary schools shall be simple, practical and effective."

"The Committee believes that however good the public school system may now be, further improvement is possible, and it is very deeply concerned that progress shall continually be made, and in the right direction."

FEB-10-1914.



Mayor Curley expects before today is over to hear that the Charlestown Navy Yard has been given the contract for building the \$1,250,000 supply ship that will keep the yard's full complement of hands at work regularly. He was informed by telephone from Washington that Asst.-Sec. Roosevelt will settle the matter immediately on his return from a short vacation which is due to end before midnight.

Among other things, Gov. Walsh told Mayor Curley that he is going to go before both branches of the Legislature in joint session within a short while, a la Wilson before Congress, and try to impress upon the minds of the Legislators the absolute necessity for keeping the state expenses down. Mayor Curley is holding daily conferences with the Governor discussing ways of avoiding a \$10,000,000 state tax.

The practice is a novelty, because Mayor Fitzgerald, though a frequent visitor at the State House, was seldom given opportunity by Gov. Foss to discuss so intimately the affairs of state.

It is regarded as certain by some of the intimates of the Mayor that his resignation from Congress will be handed in within a short while. One who is a candidate for the office states that he has received positive information that the Mayor will resign his seat in Congress before the week is out. The general opinion seems to be that it will be forthcoming before March 1.

To be a society favorite is not at all the ambition of Mayor Curley. So far during his administration he has positively shunned everything that looked like an invitation to attend a social function. Even the reception to President Wilson scheduled for this month is not of sufficient attraction to the Mayor to induce him to be present, though Mayor Curley promises a trip to Washington shortly to attend to matters in connection with the immigration measure before Congress.

The new Mayor explains his failure to live up to his promise of "a removal and an appointment per day" by stating that he is too busy on the constructive matter of municipal affairs to give much time to the destructive work. "But there will be some more destruction, if removing department heads is meant by that, before I do not propose to let the axe go so early in the administration."

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald in a statement issued last night takes "exceptions" to some of Mayor Curley's statements in his inaugural, particularly as to the city's financial condition.

"Mayor Curley is mistaken when he says that 'if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.'"

"The records at the City Collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year, of out two-thirds of 1 p.c. and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes of one-half of 1 p.c., making a difference of but \$35,000, which is a long way off from \$528,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, \$150,000 to \$200,000 would have been added to the surplus."

As to Boston's debt the former Mayor said:—

"Boston has greater assets in property than any city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt, as quoted by the Mayor, includes 20 odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting, are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston."

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures as far as cost is concerned as it is in business establishments."

"If Boston is as costly to govern as the Mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places, where the tax rate is from \$2 to \$6 larger than Boston's?"

"It is not my desire to discuss the Mayor's policy or his action. He must stand or fall by them, and I intend that he shall have a free hand."

Mayor Curley's energy in raising a working fund for developing local industry, and bringing new business here, is praiseworthy, and has been favorably commented upon. If he has followed his enthusiasm to the point of threatening to withdraw city deposits from a trust company because the president of that trust company refused to contribute \$1000, after that amount had been set opposite his name without his knowledge or consent, the Mayor adopts a method of procedure which will cause his whole scheme to fall discredited. The incident renews attention to a lack in Mayor Curley's equipment for public office. He has energy and constructive impulses which are potentially of large worth to this city. A failure to exercise due regard for the ordinary principles of straightforward business will kill most of this possibility. Collection of a development fund promises admirable results. Collection by means of threats promises quick dissolution.

The best way for the Mayor to boom Boston business is to provide a square and able administration, that will inspire respect for the city and its management. Unless he does this he may pass the hat regularly—and fill it, too—without attracting either any self-respecting business enterprise. Energy and force are admirable and essential, but they cannot stand on a wobbly foundation. Mayor Curley should disarm his critics, instead of providing them with ammunition. It is the wish of all good citizens that he fulfill his boast to be the best mayor this city has ever had. Failure to provide a respectable administration would injure the city quite as much as it would injure him.



HERALD - FEB - 8 - 1914

# SUPPLY SHIP MEANS WORK FOR 3500 MEN

Mayor Gets Word One Will Be Built at Charlestown  
Navy Yard at a Cost of About  
\$1,300,000.

Information reached Mayor Curley yesterday from Washington that the navy department has decided to award to the Boston Navy Yard the contract for the construction of one of the new supply ships at a cost of some \$1,300,000, a contract which means that 3500 employees, including some 2000 now out of employment, will get permanent work for months to come.

Although the award has not been officially announced, the mayor's source of information was such that there is no question about the department's decision. The Boston yard will have for the first time since 1870 a contract for building a vessel of heavy draught. In addition, the mayor says, it means that new cranes and ways will be installed and that the yard will be in a better position than ever to compete for new work.

From what he could learn, the mayor said that everything would be in readiness within 60 days for the laying of the keel for the new vessel.

"With the contract for the new supply ship going to the navy yard and the project started for dredging the Mystic river so that shipping may be given a boom, Charlestown will have the greatest boom in 50 years," the mayor said.

## To Discuss Mystic Today.

The chance on the Mystic will be discussed at the mayor's office this afternoon. In preparation for it the mayor yesterday afternoon visited the wharf of the Boston-Pacific Steamship Company, which is ready to bring lumber from the Pacific coast for Chicago through the Panama canal to Boston by boat and by rail to Chicago at less expense than by direct rail from the Pacific to Chicago. The meeting today is called to consider plans for raising money by popular subscription rather than by legislative enactment for dredging a portion of the river. There is pending before the Legislature a bill providing for an appropriation by the state of \$75,000 to dredge a portion of the river. The city's share of that appropriation would amount to approximately \$25,000, and the mayor believes it possible to raise that amount by popular subscription. He will lend his aid.

## Must Explain Pay Raises.

Specific reasons why salary increases were made in the various municipal de-

partments during the last six months of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's administration must be given to Mayor Curley some time before tomorrow night if the department officials wish to retain their positions at City Hall, according to orders from the mayor's office.

The mayor's call for those reasons was one of the worst blows the department officials have received since the appointment of Chairman John A. Sullivan of the finance commission as corporation counsel.

During the last six months of the Fitzgerald administration, salary increases were given by the wholesale to many of the departments, and Mayor Curley's closest political advisers contend they were given by the former mayor for the purpose of building up a personal political machine.

## Would Save in Schools.

Mayor Curley went on record in favor of a return to the three "R's" in the public schools, in discussing the remarks of Chairman George E. Brock of the school board in reference to devoting more attention to the fundamentals.

"The point taken by the school board with reference to more general instruction in the three 'R's' is a departure that will, in my opinion, be most pleasing to the Boston merchants and beneficial to the pupils of the Boston schools," said he. "A majority of the pupils are compelled to begin life's battle with only a grammar school education, and with a knowledge of the fundamentals they should be better equipped than heretofore."

"I believe in addition that the department should aid materially in keeping within reasonable bounds the expenditures of the school department for educational purposes. It is my purpose at an early date to confer with Superintendent of Schools Dyer relative to the subject of retrenchment along other lines."

Assurances were given to the mayor by the civil service commission that all reasonable requests for transfers of city employees from one department to another would be approved by the commission. He was anxious about the transfer of two old men from one department to another to hold positions as watchmen. He stated that both men were employed as laborers in the public works department, and while they were unable to do a full day's work they were capable of working as watchmen.

FEB - 8 - 1914

## STATEMENT FROM SMITH.

Former Councilor Says He Is Not a Candidate for City Treasurer or City Collector.

Earnest E. Smith, former Councilor from Ward 11, stated today that he is not a candidate for city collector or city treasurer. Mr. Smith, because of the frequent use of his name in connection with one or the other office, said:

"The office of city treasurer is one of honor and routine, but is now creditably administered, and I see no reason for a change."

FEB - 1914

## FOR FIRE PREVENTION

Commissioner Cole Argues on Half of Bill in Legislature.

One of the most important features of the chamber of commerce bill on fire prevention, according to Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole, in this morning's Chamber of Commerce News, is the power given the department to require the installation of automatic sprinklers under certain conditions.

"If the bill passes," he is quoted as saying, "I believe that its results will surprise even its best friends. I believe there is only one case on record where there was loss of life from fire where automatic sprinklers were installed and worked. The loss of property where sprinklers are installed is small proportionately."

"Another point of importance is the prohibition, regulation and removal of combustible rubbish. The percentage of fires started in such accumulations, if cellars and buildings can be kept clean, will be greatly cut down."

"The transferring of the fire prevention commission of the power to grant permits or licenses to regulate and restrain the manufacture and use of explosives or inflammables is the third feature of importance."

"Throughout the metropolitan district there are many premises where dangerous explosives and inflammables are stored or used in some manner. Some of these have been regulated, but the state police have other things to do and some have escaped."

"And then there is also the provision for the installation of dry pipes in cellars. A fireman to put out a cellar fire must reach the blaze with water from a hose. Unless he himself is able to get close to a fire, it is impossible to extinguish it. It is now almost impossible for a fireman to get into a cellar because of the piles of goods and merchandise reaching from floor to ceiling. Dry cellar pipes or sprinklers would put the water at the scene of the fire almost immediately."

## CORBETT DECLINED JOB

Murphy Thought Likely to Head Finance Commission.

Gov. Walsh has made one attempt to secure a prominent Boston Democrat as head of the Boston finance commission and has failed to get his man.

The post made vacant by the appointment of John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel was offered in turn to Joseph J. Corbett of Charlestown, who had vacated the place to which Mr. Sullivan was named. But Mr. Corbett preferred not to take up the duties of the state office.

John R. Murphy, also of Charlestown, is believed to be most prominently considered now in this connection.

FEB - 8 - 1914

## MAYOR REJECTS COAL BIDS

Lowest Proffer Contingent on Railroad Tariff.

Orders were issued yesterday afternoon to Supt. D. Frank Doherty by Mayor Curley to reject all the bids received for 5000 tons of semi-bituminous coal for the City Hospital because Renshaw & Co. of Philadelphia, the lowest bidders, inserted in their bid a provision that any change in the railroad tariff would apply to the price of the coal. That concern bid \$3.76 a ton and was the lowest of four bidders. The other bidders were the New England Coal & Coke Company, \$4.15; William B. Atwater, \$4.15, and Charles W. York, \$4.52.

It was because the mayor feared complications over the acceptance of a bid with that provision that he decided to advertise for new proposals.



ADVERTISED - FEB - 9 - 1914.

# STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT TO JULY 1

FITZGERALD EXTENDED IT  
BEFORE LEAVING OFFICE

FEB - 9 - 1914

Commr. Rourke Explains That  
There Was No Other Way to Get  
Streets Illuminated.

Notice that one of the last acts of the Fitzgerald administration was to give another extension to the 15-year-old contract for the lighting of the Boston streets, parks and alleys has appeared in the latest issue of the municipal weekly paper, the City Record.

No announcement of such action was made either by Mayor Fitzgerald or Commissioner of Public Works Rourke, though the official papers were signed on the next to the last day of the out-going administration.

This extension dates from Feb. 1 and will run to July 1 at a price that was fixed a decade and a half ago by the city officials. The contracting party is the now well-known Rising Sun Street Lighting Co., whose monopoly on the city lighting the Finance Commission has been trying to break since the Commission came into existence.

The estimated amount of the extension is \$120,000. This is based on a cost per lamp of practically \$24 per year, though the city has received bids for the same lighting as low as \$21.50.

Commr. Rourke's official reason for making the extension, as reported in the municipal paper, is:

"The reason for this extension is that there is no other available method ready for lighting these streets and alleys."

## No Exceptions to Dance Rule.

Not even the society dances of the Back Bay, when held in halls for which a license is granted by the mayor's office, are to be exempt from Mayor Curley's edict banning all dancing after 2 a.m. the new Mayor told Gen. Francis Peabody in the Mayor's office Saturday.

Gen. Peabody called on behalf of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and tried to get a modification of the rule for dancing parties, that, he said, would respect all the laws, moral and civil.

Mayor Curley, however, announced to him that there will be no exception to the rule, whether for the dancing parties by the sailors and marines in Charlestown halls or for the swell parties of society in the Back Bay.

Another important announcement was that made to Councilor Watson by Mayor Curley, to the effect that he will not permit the operation of the Fitzgerald plans for a municipal building for wards 21 and 22 this year. "The city cannot stand the expense at this time, and I must 'taboo it,'" he told Watson.

This decision means that the second commission given on the last day of his administration by Fitzgerald to Architect J. A. Schweinfurth is cancelled, for the ex-Mayor had commissioned Schweinfurth for both the Wayfarers' Lodge and the wards 21 and 22 municipal building.

## Central Purchasing Agency.

Mayor Curley instructed the Superintendent of Supplies, D. Frank Doherty, and the Law Department to confer on the matter of a supply department for all city departments, instead of the present arrangement of having purchasing agents in several individual departments besides the general Supply Department.

This matter was forced by the receipt of a contract from the Hospital Department requiring the Mayor's approval for the purchase of 450 tons of coal. Mayor Curley said that purchase at this particular time of the year in this case means a pay-

ment of about \$1.50 per ton more than would be necessary if the total supply were bought in the spring time.

The Mayor announced that he will have a meeting of leading bankers and business men in the old aldermanic chamber Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of devising ways and means of securing the improvement to the Mystic river that the Boston and Pacific Steamship wants without having recourse to the public treasury. Curley pointed out that in 1903 this steamship company paid a tax to the city of \$448, that it jumped to \$20,273 last year, and will be double that figure this year if the improvement asked can be obtained.

## Cost of City Departments.

The full effect of the Fitzgerald administration upon the city treasury is made plain by the last statement of the City Auditor for a Fitzgerald administration, as contained in the weekly number of the city's official organ, the City Record. It cost Mayor Fitzgerald almost \$3,000,000 more to run the city departments during the last year of his administration than it did the late Mayor Hibbard during the last of his administration, according to the official figures furnished by the City Auditor.

It must be remembered, also, in the Fitzgerald figures that the increases in salary that the ex-Mayor is responsible for show but little effect in this statement, because the increases were given at a time when they were felt least by the Fitzgerald administration, yet when the Curley administration would get the fullest benefit of the additional burden.

## FEB - 9 - 1914 State House Gossip

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Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald has a bill on the same lines as the Civil Service Assn. bill.

Rep. Channing Cox, floor leader on the Republican side, made a notable address before the Republican Club of New York. He declared it a "suicidal policy" for the State to permit employers to keep men or women at work seven days a week.

Chairman Minton of the Election Com-

mission disagrees with the recommendation of Chairman Cunningham that neither State Ballot Law Commission that neither J. M. Curley nor T. J. Kenny was legally nominated for Mayor. Chairman Cunningham's remarks were made at a hearing at the State House on his bill to elevate the Commission to the status and salaries of a court.

Chairman Minton says:—"Mr. Cunningham has said that neither Mr. Curley nor Mr. Kenny had a sufficient number of signatures, but no action was taken because of a mutual agreement between the candidates. The election board certified more than the required 5000 names on the papers of each, and subsequently objections against each were filed. At a hearing before the Boston Ballot Law Commission evidence was introduced which invalidated only 51 of Mr. Kenny's 6500 names. Both parties then discontinued objections, as they had a right to do, and the objections were dismissed by the Commission. Mr. Cunningham said that these facts were matters of common knowledge. The Ballot Law Commission of Boston makes its decisions not on matters of 'common knowledge,' but on legal evidence. The argument of Mr. Cunningham for an election court is a good argument against its establishment."

Rep. Brogna of Ward 6 knows the idiosyncrasies of North Enders as well as anybody—or better. He has a bill to increase the penalty for carrying firearms from six months to a year's imprisonment unless the person is licensed by the chief of the district police. Chief Whitney opposes the bill, however, as he says he would not know local conditions.

## FEB - 9 - 1914 DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE OWES MORE THAN \$1000

The Democratic City Committee for the year 1913 finished up its year with a deficit of over \$1000, according to the statement filed by the treasurer, Jeremiah J. McNamara, with the city clerk Saturday.

The committee incurred expenditures of over \$10,000, and received in contribution only about \$9000, according to the statement. The biggest contributors to the expense of the committee were Mayor Fitzgerald, with a donation of \$1500, which covers his contribution for the state campaign and for the collection by the committee of the 20,000 signatures for nomination that the committee claimed to have secured for him for the mayoralty contest; \$1000 from Martin M. Lomasney, and \$1000 from the Walsh campaign committee. The state committee, through its treasurer, gave a subscription of \$623. Among other contributors of prominence were:

James B. Shea of the city Park Department, \$19; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, \$50; Frank D. Monahan, \$100; Cornelius J. Callahan, \$20; J. E. Locatelli, \$25; Corp. Counsel Corbett, \$100; P. J. Brady, \$100; Henry F. Fitzgerald, brother of the ex-Mayor, \$100; Michael J. Brophy, \$50; Daniel J. Kiley, \$100; Joseph J. Norton, superintendent of the Street Cleaning Division of the Public Works Department, \$100; Dr. Joseph M. Kiggen, \$100; Joseph C. Pelletier, \$100; Arthur W. Dolan, Register of Probate, \$50; James E. Fitzgerald, brother of the ex-Mayor, \$50; Geo. H. Maynard, \$50; Congressman Murray, \$300; J. P. O'Riordan, \$100; Jeremiah J. McNamara, \$200; Andrew A. Badaracco, principal assessor, \$50; John J. Sullivan, \$50; Senator Timilty, \$100; Joseph A. Maynard, \$100; Isaac Harris, \$100; "A Democratic Friend," \$500; John F. McDonald, \$300.



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(1) zens who will be permitted to remain private citizens for the next four years. "I believe that it would be of great value to the city if you could send with me on my important mission as a member of the staff of Gen. McWorrio, Mex., somebody of responsibility and initiative who would obtain sufficient information from the important military movements that will take place after my arrival to make it of high value in this our beautiful city.

"In other words, I believe that, if you would induce our mutual friend, Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, to represent the city of Boston at the front, and at Gen. McWorrio's guest, he would be able to obtain information that would enable the Democratic city committee to place itself once more on a war footing.

"Trusting that this suggestion will commend itself to you, I remain,

"Cordially yours,

"AMOS TALLEYRAND LUTHER.

"N. B.—If for any reason you may decide that you ought to be represented at the front by the corporation counsel-designate, I will endeavor to comply with your wishes, uttered or unspoken.

"A. T. L."

"Hon. Richard Olney.

"Dear Sir: As official and nominal head of the Citizens' Municipal League, it would give me great delight to have you send with me, on my trip to Mexico for the purpose of observation or report, the secretary or some other official of your cozy little organization. It would open to him new vistas of opportunity. In Mexico, an army of seventeen men is able, very often, to obtain substantial reward, and an army as large as yours, containing no less than twenty-seven belligerents, not infrequently controls a whole State and backs its proclamations with something more substantial than echoes.

### Gives C. M. L. Suggestion

"Moreover, as it has become somewhat difficult to raise funds for reform purposes in Boston, the time seems opportune for your organization and kindred bodies to improve the present opportunity for learning how the sincere Mexican reformer goes about his work of collection, sometimes armed with nothing more than a torch and a knife.

"Respectfully yours,

"AMOS TALLEYRAND LUTHER."

I expect to get into touch with other prominent citizens prior to my departure. I hope to make my mission one of benefit to Boston and Massachusetts as well as to Mexico and McWorrio. The details of my departure and itinerary are not yet arranged, but there will be ample opportunity for a public dinner in my honor before I en train.

Whether it will be possible for me to establish a line of steamers between interior Mexico and this port I do not know. I do know that a line of steamers to Boston has not been established for several days. This in itself should give pause to those who hope to have a line of steamers for every case of freight going into or out of this port.

FEB. 18, 1914

### Says Adjournment of Session Is Scheduled for That Date.

### SAVES \$12,000 BY HOLDING HIS SEAT

### Successor Will Be Chosen at State Election in the Fall.

Mayor James M. Curley last night announced that he would resign from Congress on the first of June, the date set by Majority Leader Oscar Underwood for the adjournment of the House.

The mayor explained that he would do this in order to save the city the expense of holding a special election to fill the vacancy. If he resigns in June the precept for the election of a successor to fill out his short term will be issued setting the date for the State election day in November.

At the same time the man who fills out the long term will be elected. In this way the two elections can be held at the same time, saving approximately \$12,000 to the city.

In discussing his resignation, the mayor said:

"It is my purpose to resign my seat in Congress on June 1, in order that a nomination to fill the unexpired term may be possible in September, and at the same time make possible the nomination of a candidate for the full term. Majority Leader Underwood has declared that Congress will adjourn not later than June 1.

"In view of the fact that the Democratic majority in the House is in excess of two to one, and the additional fact that the holding of a special election represents an expense to the city of approximately \$12,000 and would result in inconvenience and possible loss by the business men of the district, I have decided to pursue this course."

Curley's time expires on March 4, 1915. The candidates to succeed him for the short term and the long term will appear on the ballot in the primaries and on election day in two places, as was the case with the election held to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Senator Weeks to the higher branch of Congress.

The campaign to succeed Curley will now open up publicly although there has been a tremendous amount of pulling and hauling for this candidate or that for some months. During the mayoral campaign this was on foot and rumors of all sorts of deals between Curley and prospective candidates, whereby Curley was to support them for Congress in return for support for mayor, were flying about the city.

At present Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, Senator Redmon E. Fitzgerald of Dorchester, Senator William Hickey of South Boston, Lieutenant Governor Edward P. Barry, Thomas Lavelle, assistant district attorney; Maj. Patrick O'Keefe, former head of the Elks, and Councilman Walter L. Collins are among the tentative candidates.

Senator Fitzgerald is the only one who has announced his candidacy publicly. The others will probably follow his lead now that Curley has definitely announced that he will resign.

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### FITZ WILL TOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

### To Investigate Methods Used to Advance Foreign Trade.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald announced yesterday that he will probably not leave for the South until Wednesday of next week and that Mrs. Fitzgerald will go with him.

The "rest" which the ex-mayor plans for himself will occupy a month, but will consist largely of a tour of the larger Southern cities while he investigates the work they are doing toward advancing their foreign trade as a result of the opening of the Panama canal.

"I will stop off at Charleston, Jacksonville and the other cities down there, and may possibly go over as far as New Orleans," said he. "I want to see what they are doing. I am chairman of the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which will have its preliminary meeting on Friday. I want to get information on my Southern trip which will help this committee penetrate the atmosphere of inertia that surrounds many of the New England people in connection with foreign trade."

Mr. Fitzgerald declared that he would make no announcement concerning his future business plans until he returned from his trip.

"I am receiving three or four calls every day now from men and concerns offering me an opportunity to connect with them, but shall decide on nothing until I get back," he said.

### FEB. 7, 1914 A TIMELY ACT

THE town of Revere and the city of Boston are entitled to congratulations upon the fact that Mayor Curley has killed, for this year, at least, the project to annex Revere to Boston. From a financial standpoint Boston would lose and Revere would gain by annexation, just as Boston lost and Hyde Park gained financially when that town was annexed.

Not entirely out of sight among those who favored the annexation of Revere were practical men who desire to widen the opportunities for selling liquor. Revere has not always shown good judgment in the selection of town officials, but her voters have consistently refused to permit the legal sale of liquor, although it has been sold in a quiet way for years in defiance of law and sometimes under private license by town authorities.

Revere as a town ought to be able to work out her own salvation. If a majority of her voters desire honest and efficient government they will get it, but they must do their full duty as citizens, and their full duty is along the line of constructive work, rather than of angry protest after the inevitable result of their own neglect of duty is uncovered in the courts.



## MAYOR PLANS FOR FURTHER STEPS IN ECONOMY FOR CITY

Salary Reductions Only First Move and Mr. Curley Now Expects to Make Cuts in Appropriations Sought for Expenses of Various Municipal Departments

Mayor Curley proposes to make reductions in the appropriations asked by various departments to cut the city budget by at least \$2,000,000. Salary reductions formed only the first step in the mayor's plan to lower the running expenses of the city.

Commissioner Rourke is said to estimate the cost of his department for the coming year at \$6,302,283.36, increase of \$583,699.58 over last year's figure. Other department estimates are said to be submitted as follows: Police, \$2,549,361; fire, \$2,031,156.57, both increases; park and recreation, \$1,073,286.68, increase \$34,000; overseers of the poor, \$447,050, almost double of last year's expense.

The mayor's office asked \$110,000, a decrease of \$5000, and the city council \$51,000, a decrease of \$795. Practically all the others asked increases.

Mayor Curley today accepted the resignation of Joseph J. Corbett as corporation counsel to take effect at the close of business this afternoon, and he

sent the certificate of appointment of John A. Sullivan to the civil service commission for ratification.

Dahlgren post 2 of the G. A. R., notified the mayor that he had been elected an honorary member. Gettysburg post of the G. A. R. called on the mayor and asked him to accept honorary membership.

Philip R. Stockton of the Old Colony Trust Company called on the mayor and was urged to call on C. E. Coffin, former president of the General Electric Company, with a view to having the company enlarge its plant in East Boston and establish a plant in Boston proper.

Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank, saw the mayor today and was asked to have his board of directors use its efforts to meet the demand for capital so as to bring business to this city. This bank is included in the list of city depositories which the mayor said would have to cooperate or the deposits made by the city would be withdrawn.

Praise to Mayor Curley for sincerity in all his declarations was given by George W. Coleman, a new member of the city council, before the members of the Twentieth Century Club at their luncheon Saturday. His impressions of the new mayor had been entirely changed and prejudices against him removed, he said, in the last two weeks. Other speakers were Matthew Hale, Progressive state chairman, and Philip Davis.

Mr. Coleman said that until he first met Mr. Curley on the stump during the last campaign, everything he had heard of him was prejudicial except that his word was as good as his bond, which testimony is also given of Martin Lomasney—and that is a very fine thing to be able to say of any politician.

Mr. Coleman added that, after election, when he heard him speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Pilgrim Publicity Association, he was again greatly impressed by these same qualities. Again, when he talked with him in the intimacy of his official family, he found him just as frank, informed, earnest in purpose and sincere.

Mr. Coleman concluded that if all who have been opposed to Mr. Curley should hear him, as he had, they would probably change their minds. Mr. Coleman was cheered as he took his seat.

FEB. 11, 1914

## SHIP CONTRACT IS AWAITED BY THE NAVY YARD

Award Not Made Yet but Secretary Daniels Is Expected to Grant Building of Supply Boat to Boston Late Today

## VESUVIUS SENT HERE

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Navy Daniels says he will sign the contract for construction of the \$1,000,000 supply ship late today. It is expected that Boston navy yard will get the contract but he has given no assurances of it. The press despatches from Boston quoting Mayor Curley as saying the secretary had told him Boston would get the work are denied at the navy office.

Representative Ernest W. Roberts presented to Mr. Daniels a communication from the Build-a-Ship-in-Boston conference containing signed statements from authorized representatives of the 34 trades affected in the Boston yard, expressing confidence in the officers of the yard and agreeing to work under the piece-work or contract system that prevails in the Brooklyn yard, if the Boston yard is awarded the contract. Mr. Roberts also presented a statement from Boston employees that 50 mechanics were about to leave for the New York navy yard where they have so much work that they need extra help for 60 days.

Secretary Daniels ordered the steamer Vesuvius to the Boston yard for docking and overhauling, and expresses the hope that this work will help relieve labor conditions there.

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## STRUCTURE OVER RIVER SOON TO BE COMPLETED

On Feb. 14 the draw span of the temporary bridge over the South channel of the Mystic river in Charlestown will be placed in position and on Feb. 15 the structure will be opened to traffic. It has been built at a cost of \$75,000 to relieve congested conditions while the new \$400,000 bridge is being constructed.

With the opening of this temporary bridge, cars and teams will be allowed to pass over with no restrictions. At present only one car is allowed to cross the bridge at a time, and permission is not given to all kinds of heavy transportation. In addition, wider vessels may pass through the draw, which is now 48 feet wide, compared to 39 feet before the improvement was effected.

The temporary bridge is built on piles. It has a roadway of paved brick, two car lines and two sidewalks. The structure is 600 feet long.

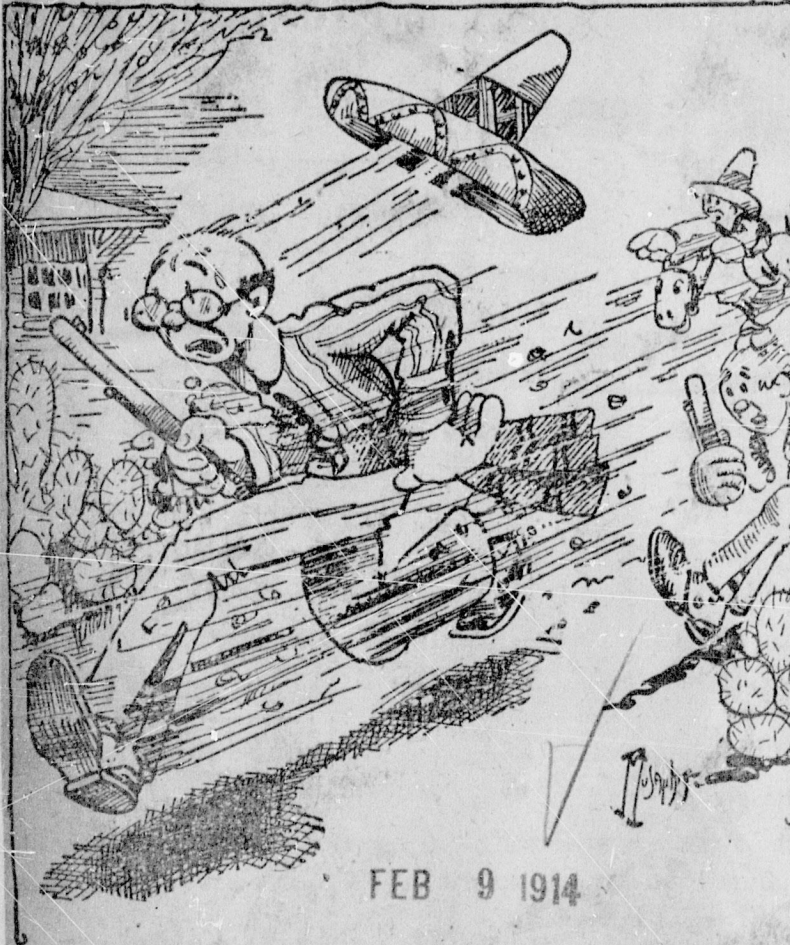
FEB. 11, 1914

## MAYOR HEARS PLEA OF NAVAL BRIGADE

Capt. D. M. Goodridge and staff in full uniform called on Mayor Curley this afternoon to seek his aid in obtaining permanent quarters for the naval brigade. The mayor regretfully declined, he said, in view of the ultimate expense that the building would put upon the city. He said he would make a note of the request, however, and see what could be done in the future, with the North End paving ground as a possible site for the proposed structure.

# Luther Decides to Go to Mexico

Prior to His Departure, He Communicates With People Who Ought to Appreciate It.



FEB 9 1914

*"In any movement toward the rear I shall not be among those whose eyes will be filled with dust."*

By Amos Talleyrand Luther

I desire to make it known, as gently as possible and without exciting the populace or affecting the price of staple stocks on the curb market, that I have accepted the invitation of Gen. Antonio Sebastian Maximo McWorrie to visit Mexico, inspect the progress of the Liberating Army of Mex., Northeast, and to see for myself whether or not my old friend Mac has the only genuine patriotic outfit.

I have reached this decision after considerable cogitation. I am the only military journalist in the United States thus honored. Huerta, who is conducting an armor-plated monarchy in the city of Mexico and a few miles outside, has invited the ten leading newspapers of the United States, numbering some 250, to send a man apiece to his headquarters and share with him his humble in the form of penetrating but McWorrie is not promoting tour or a Raymond excursion.

He desires, as I very well understand, to have one native American on the spot to tell the whole truth. And he wants me. As my old friend, Torrey Wardner, was wont to remark when he was conducting an evening journal of "ation in Boston:

"I shall the press the people's rights maintain. Unawed by influence or unbribed by gain."

Mind you, I don't claim that Torrey was the author of that couplet, but he was the first to set it to music. And that is the legend that shall appear on the zenith of my tent in the McWorrie headquarters.

## Curious About City Hall

For some reasons I would prefer to remain in Boston at the present time. I would like very much to see what happens in the next few weeks at City Hall. I would like to be on hand when the red flag of revolt is finally flung to the breeze at the junction of Hamp-

den and Dudley streets, and the Pro Bono Publico Club votes with practical unanimity to become a Want-What-We-Want-When-We-Want-It Association.

My duty, however, is to Mexico and my own country. I must aid, I must advise and I must restrain my old friend Mac, who has as much temperament as a vaudeville star and as much ambition to become wealthy as John D. Rockefeller had when he was concentrating the oil industry in strong hands, and as much as John still has, without obvious reason therefor, unless John has devised ways and means for taking it with him.

Whatever reports may come from the fair land now being devastated by promoters of blood-letting as a visible means of support will be absolutely unbiased and unprejudiced if they bear my signature. I have visited the country before, there is not a nook or corner which I have not explored, and I have a wide circle of acquaintances among some of the most prominent citizens of every State, many of whom, however, are now where they cannot communicate with me except through media in whom I repose but little confidence.

I shall take the field as a member of Mac's staff, I shall be in the forefront of every advance movement made by him, and I congratulate myself that, in any movement toward the rear, I shall not be among those whose eyes will be filled with dust from the heels of faster departers. Before moving toward the land of explosive patriotism early this week, it is my purpose to place myself in communication with the leaders of thought and progress, in order that whatever results I may achieve will be of far-reaching value to the people.

## Major Brough In Touch

My secretary, Maj. Hiram Brough, will remain in Boston and will keep in close touch with me for the purpose of transmitting suggestions, advice and tokens of esteem. Yesterday by special messenger I had the honor of sending communications to various prominent citizens and representatives of powerful organizations. Three of them were as follows:

"Hon. David I. Walsh—Your Excellency—As a special American representative on the staff of Gen. A. S. M. McWorrie, commanding the Liberating Army of Mex., Northeast, it is my purpose to do whatever may be possible to gain such information as will be of value to our own people and our own Commonwealth. I hope to make a special study, by permission of Gen. McWorrie, of the adjutant general problem. As a rule, in that somewhat nervous country, the man who fills the position corresponding to adjutant general is appointed for life and dies violently in official infancy.

"Whether it would be better to appoint the adjutant general of Massachusetts for five years, as at present, or for such length of time as he may be able to obtain three cheers from the militia, is a matter concerning which I hope to obtain important information ere my return. If you have among your subordinate officials any who, in your opinion, could be spared for the purpose of investigation and target practise, I shall be glad to take them with me and see to it that they are permitted to occupy advanced positions in any movement. Sincerely yours,

"AMOS TALLEYRAND LUTHER."

## Asks For Curley Man

"Hon. James M. Curley,

"Your Honor: I leave for Mexico early this week and will be unable to accept your cordial invitation to march in the front rank of those private citi-

cont'd. next page



# 18 HEARSEs BEAR ARCADIA VICTIMS TO THEIR GRAVE

Thousands Witness Passage  
of Impressive Funeral  
Cortege.

ELKS DEFRAID  
ALL EXPENSES

Mayor Curley Makes Address in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

On the eastern slope of a wooded knoll in Mt. Hope Cemetery the eighteen nameless, unclaimed victims of the Arcadia fire were buried yesterday afternoon with fitting ceremony by the Boston Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mayor James M. Curley, as a member of the order, delivered a funeral address over the common grave of the unidentified dead. More than 1000 persons witnessed the services.

Officers of the lodge and Mayor Curley gathered in the chapel of the City Hospital early in the afternoon, where a short funeral service was held by the Rev. William O'Connor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, with Edward Mahoney, the lodge organist, at the organ. Following the chapel services a funeral cortege was formed with eighteen hearses, which proceeded to the cemetery.

## Buried in One Grave

There a large grave was ready in the midst of a clump of maple trees. By the time the officers of the lodge and Mayor Curley arrived a large crowd had gathered. It was necessary for the police to make a path for the men bearing the flower-laden caskets from the hearses as they arrived to the grave. As the bodies were taken from the hearses the morgue numbers of the victims were called off to be checked up.

While the committee in charge of the funeral arrangements under the general direction of Exalted Ruler Timothy J. McCarthy and Mayor Curley waited at attention beside the grave, eighteen numbers were called off and as many caskets were lowered into the last resting place of the city's nameless dead.

After the Bay State Quartet had sung, Exalted Ruler McCarthy stepped forward and said: "We are gathered here today in the interests of charity, justice and brotherly love. We have selected as the one to pay the last tribute to the departed unfortunates here, the mayor of our city and a member of the order."

## Solemn Spectacle

"In the history of our beloved city never has there been such a spectacle as was presented to the people today," said Mayor Curley. "The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, true to its principles and the best and purest ideals of our city, has prepared this last resting place for these nameless men. We are in truth a brotherhood of men, regardless of the positions the members of it may occupy."

"The grave of these men, into which we now cast sweet flowers, the harbingers of the spring to come, should remind us of the uncertainty of our futures. These men, who, it is not unreasonable to suppose, once gladdened the hearts of some household, were the victims of circumstances. It is to be hoped that the manner in which they met their deaths will bring about the impossibility of a repetition of such circumstances."

"If these men by dying have taught us the lesson of how to live better lives and have promoted the growth of charity and kind words and deeds to our fallen brothers in life itself, then they have not died in vain."

## Elks Defray Expenses

After a short prayer by Lodge Chaplain George N. Hibbard, "taps" were sounded and the earth was thrown in upon the caskets.

The entire expense of the funeral was borne by the Boston Lodge of Elks. The special plot in Mount Hope Cemetery where the Arcadia victims were buried will probably be marked by a suitable memorial. The funeral arrangements were in charge of the following committees under the general direction of Exalted Ruler Timothy J. McCarthy:

Committee of undertakers—Frederick J. Crosby, P. J. McArdle, William Powderly, Christopher F. McGaffrey, Andrew J. Granara, Lewis Jones, Jeremiah E. Sullivan, David W. Curtis, John Connolly, Thomas E. Raftery, J. G. Cleary, Lewis A. Pasco, Thomas J. Lane, William Thomas, Patrick J. Brady.

Committee in charge—Col. John H. Dunn, Thomas D. Rice, Matthew T. Birmingham, J. Edward Johnson, Daniel J. Kane, Michael W. O'Brien, Charles J. Murphy, Jr., Dominick Hurney, William Davis, Alfred E. Wellington, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, G. Victor Gavaza, Joseph J. Nolan, Nicholas Pettiti, Samuel Carver. The Bay State Quartet, which volunteered its services during the burial ceremonies, consisted of J. R. Meredith, T. W. Spencer, George Falkner and Charles McMillan.

FEB. 13, 1914

## BARGAIN BONDS.

GEORGE U. CROCKER, former city treasurer, has an interesting letter concerning bond issue, "over the counter," in another column. It was not our intention to reflect, in commenting yesterday on such issues, on the methods of any of Boston's city treasurers. All of them have been careful, conscientious men, incapable of playing to the gallery or of obtaining public proposals under false pretenses. Our authority for the statement that the remnants of one lot of bonds, remaining unsold after the attempt at popular sale, were disposed of to brokers via their employees, was a high official of the city. He referred, of course, to the issue of 1879.

FEB. 10, 1914

## CONGRATULATIONS!

CONGRATULATIONS to the Boston school board upon its latest decision and proclamation. May we repeat one important paragraph:

"The school committee has long felt that one of the most important matters to which its most earnest and careful attention should be directed is the raising of the elementary schools to a higher standard of efficiency and the teaching of the fundamentals of education, more especially the three R's, more thoroughly, more practically and more successfully than they have ever been taught before, to make sure that each boy and girl shall, upon leaving the elementary schools, be able to express his thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic that are in common use."

Although the school board has long felt that certain venerable and obvious truths are truths, it has repressed its feelings in such a manner that no human being, equipped with normal intelligence, will be able to accuse the school board of radicalism upon the subject of practical education.

Every business man in Boston will be glad to learn that it is the firm purpose of the school board to expend part of its rapidly increasing appropriation for educational purposes in such a manner "that each boy and each girl shall, upon leaving the elementary schools, be able to express his thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic that are in common use."

It has required years of exhortation, of protest, of practical illustrations, to induce the school board to make effective its firm belief of long standing, but it is better late than never, although altogether too late for the welfare of pupils of the elementary schools who have been turned loose upon the community with an utterly inadequate knowledge of those famous three R's, now officially decorated and commended in general orders for the first time in many costly years.

FEB. 11, 1914

## "MAYORS OF BOSTON"

State Street Trust Company Issues Valuable Biographical Work.

"Mayors of Boston" is the title of the eighth historical monograph issued by the State Street Trust Company, which has just been published. The booklet, which is elaborately bound, contains an account of the founding of the city and a brief sketch of each of the men who have served as its chief executive, with an estimate of his services to the community. As the brochure went to press before the election of Mayor Curley, his biography does not appear. The biography of each mayor is accompanied by a half-tone photograph. The booklet will make an ornamental and valuable addition to any library.



# TRANSCRIPT - FEB-9-1914 BROWN WANTS TIME FOR TEST

## Chairman of Minimum Wage Commission Asks That Present System Be Tried Before Making Changes

Two minimum wage bills, similar in their provisions, one introduced by Representative Carr and the other based upon the recommendations of the Minimum Wage Commission took up the greater part of the time of the Committee on Social Welfare. Chatran H. L. Brown of the commission outlined the work which has been done since the board was formed last June, and with a few recommendations for minor changes in the present law, his plea was for time in which to give the law a fair trial. He said that the present records of the employment and wages of women and children were most unsatisfactory and that the employers had not given sufficient time to consider this cost in reference to carrying on the business.

There were many recommendations for amendments to the present law, chief among which was that of Joseph Walker, when he asked that the commission be given power to order as well as to recommend that employers be made to change their scale of wages. He said that the present remedy was all wrong, and that the Commonwealth was giving the commission authority to blackmail the employers when it forbids labor leaders from doing the same thing. Under the law today, the commission must publish its findings in a newspaper or in a newspaper of every county, and this was going further than mere publicity. He therefore asked that the commission be authorized to order if their recommendations were not obeyed.

Chairman Ballantine of the Wages Board of Brush Industry, said that if mandatory power were given to the Commission it would severely hamper his work, and it might bar the good feeling which exists at present. He said that it was bad policy to force anything which one can obtain freely, inasmuch as the employers were co-operating heartily in the investigations.

A. N. Holcomb of the Commission, said that the present system had two objections, one of which was that it led to an uncertain penalty, and the other that it would bear unequally upon different employers, some of whom might be doing ninety per cent of their business outside of the State.

Joseph J. Feely, representing the Massachusetts Alliance of the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, opposed the bills, and said that wages would only be regulated by competition among men in the long run, and that the wages were high enough. He was opposed to having a free search of the books and private affairs of employers, and thought it beyond the scope of the boards to have the right to summon witnesses. He lauded Mr. Walker's views.

Mrs. Evans, a member of the Board of Brush Industry; Henry Sterling, of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries; and Lewis S. Cox of the Pacific and Everett Mills of Lawrence also spoke.

## FEB-10-1914 ASKS FOR JAIL INQUIRY

## Councillor Watson Refers to Himself as a "Disturber" and Pays His Respects to Sheriff Quinn at Council Meeting

An order for an investigation of affairs at Charles street jail, to include the medical department, food and all matters that

may serve to improve the care and custody of all prisoners to be made under the power vested in the city councillors who are County Commissioners, was introduced at the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon by Councillor "Jerry" Watson and referred to the committee on prisons, of which Thomas J. Kenny is chairman.

Mr. Watson told his colleagues that he had been holding himself in restraint since Sheriff Quinn had made the remark that if he went to the jail again and sought to make trouble he would be locked up. Mr. Watson said it did no harm to elect a disturber to the Council once in a while, and he appealed to the Council to see that the servants of the people are not the bosses.

Mr. Watson said he was surprised to read a report that Councillor Attridge said the prison committee has no authority to compel the sheriff to do the thing which it recommends. Mr. Watson continued that many did not know that the councillors have the power of County Commissioners. "It took seven men to help me find out the fact," he remarked. He quoted chapter 224 of the revised laws, to the effect that County Commissioners shall be inspectors of the prisons, have the power to examine the prison under oath and if they think the law is violated or neglected shall give notice to the district attorney. He reminded the Council that "there is a penalty attached as to recommend that employers be made to change their scale of wages. The Council adopted rules for the year, which are the same as last year's with the following addition, offered by Mr. Watson:

Rule 33. No petition, remonstrance, resolution or other communication submitted by any improvement association, civic society, club or other unincorporated organization, or its officers, shall be considered by the City Council or printed in its proceedings unless such organization shall have filed with the city clerk a statement, sworn to by one of its officers, specifying the number of members in good standing, the time and place of meeting and a list of the officers for the current year.

Councillor Ballantyne offered the usual street loan order to the amount of \$500,000, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. President McDonald appointed the following committees:

Executive—All the members, Attridge chairman.  
Appropriations—All the members, Collins chairman.  
Finance—All the members, Ballantyne chairman.  
Ordinances—All the members, Kenny chairman.  
Parkman Fund—Watson, Collins, Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Coleman.  
Branch Libraries—Woods, Attridge, Coleman, Watson and Collins.  
Claims—Ballantyne, Attridge, Watson, Coleman and Woods.  
County Accounts—Collins, Attridge, Kenny, Coulthurst and Watson.  
Fire Hazard—Woods, Watson, Ballantyne, Kenny and Coulthurst.  
Inspection of Prisons—Kenny, Watson, Coleman, Collins and Ballantyne.  
Legislative Matters—Coleman, Collins, Woods, Watson and Kenny.  
Printing—Coleman, Coulthurst, Woods, Watson and Attridge.  
Public Lands—Attridge, Kenny, Collins, Ballantyne and Coulthurst.  
Soldiers' Relief—Watson, Coulthurst, Coleman, Woods and Kenny.  
Special Committees—Unclaimed baggage, Ballantyne and McDonald; rules, Kenny, Ballantyne and Attridge.

## FEB-9-1914 TO GRIPS WITH THE THREE R'S

There has been, at one time and another, strenuous arraignment of the public schools on the charge that they were stressing the incidentals of education at the expense of the elementals. This criticism has come from orators with political axes to grind; it has been an accusation of "faddism" in the mouths of faddists themselves, and it has also been voiced as the anxious complaint of sincere and intelligent friends of the public schools. Now the school committee has prepared to meet this challenge and to satisfy the questioners, if possible.

The proposal as announced is

To establish minimum requirements in the various studies taught in the elementary schools for each particular grade. It intends to eliminate any non-essentials that may have been included in the present courses and to fix attention more strongly than ever before on improving the character and quality of the instruction in those subjects which are universally recognized as of fundamental importance in any school system.

The query immediately presents itself: How far will this disarrange the existing schedules? Very little, is the purpose of the committee, which believes it possible to rearrange and redistribute the emphasis in such a manner as to stress the fundamentals and subordinate the incidentals of the curriculum. The curriculum, it is true, is crowded as it is, and one may well query how the committee can assure us that it will hold more without ejecting a part of what it now contains, but expert packing will leave a trunk half full after a bungler has filled it to overflowing by a careless arrangement of its contents. It is the science of fitting one article to another, and, difficult as it sounds, there is no ground for holding that the task is necessarily impossible.

Any great public institution such as the schools is always open to criticism; it is inconceivable that they should be perfect. Our schools are making a steady and determined effort to eliminate their defects and study means of improvement, and any criticism of their methods, however merited, should be prefaced with the remark that in the great cities, at least, they are called on to shoulder not only the responsibility of popular education, but almost the whole burden of assimilation of the rising generation of the alien as well, a load which is about as much as any institution can be expected to stagger under. The announced intention of the committee is "to make sure that each boy and each girl, on leaving the elementary schools, shall be able to express thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic in common use." This in itself is a large order. If the committee succeeds in developing this programme without detriment or disarrangement of the admittedly requisite educational machinery of assimilation into citizenship, and subjects of a more general instructional character, it will have solved a riddle which has been plaguing the school authorities not only of Boston but of every other large American city. If this is done and done well and quickly, the committee will have deserved well of us.

## FEB-1914 GALLIVAN MAY RUN

## Street Commissioner Urged to Enter Lists for Mayor Curley's Seat in Congress

South Boston citizens are urging Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan to enter the contest for the Twelfth Massachusetts District seat in Congress, which Mayor Curley will give up within a few days. They claim that South Boston is entitled to have a representative in Congress, since both Dorchester and Roxbury, the other places of the district, have had one for the last few years.

The names of Daniel T. O'Connell, Senator Fitzgerald and Walter L. Collins of the City Council have been suggested from Dorchester, but none have come from the Roxbury district.



# TRANSCRIPT - FEB-9-1914 CURLEY CALLS TWO BANKERS

Asks Philip Stockton and Thomas P. Beal to Aid in Helping Boston Business—No Women in Mayor's Office

Mayor Curley, true to his promise of soliciting aid from Boston bankers in behalf of new business for Boston, called to his office today Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Company, and Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank. He asked the former in particular to intercede with President Coffin of the General Electric Company in behalf of the city so that more of this company's business may be done in Boston. He asked both gentlemen to aid in every possible way men who wish money to start new business or to extend manufacturing plants. The mayor will not only summon the presidents of the banking institutions which hold the city's money, but other bankers as well from time to time to discuss plans for Boston's commercial advancement.

There will be no women employees in the mayor's office when plans for reorganization are completed. Mayor Fitzgerald had five women in his department. Miss Elizabeth Clayton, confidential stenographer, has been transferred by the new mayor to the street commissioner's office. Miss Ruth Evans of Charlestown, who served as stenographer for several months, retired on Fitzgerald's last day in office. Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chief clerk, will be transferred to the supply department, and the two telephone operators, Miss Josephine M. Kiley and Miss Mary B. Callahan, will also have new positions.

Mayor Curley today accepted the resignation of Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett, presented on Feb. 3, and transmitted to the Civil Service Commission the appointment of John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel. In accepting Mr. Corbett's resignation the new mayor said: "I extend to you the gratitude of the citizens of Boston for the splendid character of the service which you have rendered as its counsel."

## FEB-12-1914 "ENTHUSIASM" FOR THE CURLEY FUND

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I am enclosing a letter which I would like to have you publish, as I think the stand taken by me is the proper one and wish my position to be known by the public.

Yours very truly,

Feb. 12, 1914.

ALLAN FORBES

P. S.—Since writing the above letter the mayor has telephoned me that no city deposit will be made again with the State Street Trust Company.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1914.

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts—

Dear Sir: I was very much surprised this morning to see that my name was down as subscribing \$1000 at the meeting held in your office yesterday which I attended, and I wish to go on record as never having mentioned or suggested this amount, or any other amount, to you, or to anyone else of the committee, and that the use of my name was absolutely unauthorized. I am told by one of the members of the special committee that you appointed, that you put my name down after I left the meeting, and this does not seem quite the right thing to do.

I intended to write you this morning saying that I could not afford to give in proportion to the other rich people who contributed, but that I would be glad at all times to give my services towards helping out in any way to further the interests of the City of Boston.

I have served on a number of committees before for the Chamber of Commerce and other people, and stand ready to do so again, but I am not in a position to contribute.

Will you please see that my name is taken off the records, otherwise I shall contradict it myself.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

ALLAN FORBES

## FEB-11-1914 BOOMS MYSTIC DREDGING

Mayor Curley, After Inspection of Terminal Wharf and Railroad Warehouse Company's Plant, Appeals to Business Men

Mayor Curley will make a statement at the meeting of business men called for this afternoon that the dredging of the Mystic River which the Boston & Pacific Steamship Company desires, is one of the best propositions for commercial advancement of the city that has been called to his attention.

The mayor visited the plant of the Terminal Wharf & Railroad Warehouse Co. in Charlestown yesterday and there expressed his confidence that the business men of Boston would advance the necessary \$75,000 for the dredging. Should this channel go through, another large dock will be constructed on the property of the Terminal Company, this to be used for lumber received from ships coming through the Panama Canal. The present plans call for a wharf with facilities to handle 1,250,000 feet of lumber daily. The plans also call for a great window frame and sash factory on the water front.

It is asserted that when the Panama Canal is opened, Boston can import lumber from Pacific ports, transfer the lumber to railroad cars, ship it as far West as Chicago and compete with lumber reaching Chicago from the Pacific Coast by rail at the thirty-five-cent rate.

Mayor Curley was received at the Terminal Company docks by Harry H. Wiggin, president, and Samuel Green Spear, manager, who conducted the mayor and the party of newspaper men over the plant.

A visit was made to the steamer Essen, which Captain Prohn recently brought to port with a \$2,000,000 cargo of wool from Australia, and in the Essen's cabin while partaking of the captain's hospitality, Mayor Curley said to President Wiggin: "My impression is that the business men of Boston are going to lend a hand in this matter. I think you are going to prove a blessing in disguise."

The mayor was interested in the big warehouses and the arrangement by which railroad cars can be run on either side of the sheds, thus making one operation of unloading from a ship and loading onto a car. The spot where the present thirty-foot channel ends was pointed out and he was also taken to the site of the new dock, which, as proposed, will be 500 feet long.

successfully called the bluff of our business mayor. Not a dollar of the city's funds was withdrawn from that institution today and a good many dollars were added to its deposits from the pockets of red-blooded citizens who know the difference between "sand" and "sandbagging" and believe in the efficacy of the one to end the other. The spirited exchange between Mr. Forbes and Mayor Curley, which appeared on this page yesterday, came too late for comment in this column. The threat of reprisal by the mayor in answer to Mr. Forbes's letter affords Boston a taste of the Tammany government which New York finally threw out last autumn, and which has been fastened on Boston by the election of Curley as mayor. If the banks, business men and the public generally submit to this initial dose they can count upon receiving it in increasingly large quantities.

The Curley method of raising money is certain to keep more enterprises away from this community than a million-dollar fund could inveigle here during the whole of his term in office. How picayunish appears the donation of a building site as compared to the contributions which the mayor might levy from the newcomers for any movement he undertook to finance. Of course Mr. Curley is no novice as a money raiser. The financing of his various campaigns has given him something of a reputation among political financiers.

After all, the important question is how the business men of Boston are going to take this sandbagging of one of their most respected fellows. The mayor admits his threat. The mayor is chairman of the committee. To remain upon it with him at its head is to endorse its policy. There is surely no room on this committee at the same time for both the mayor and any person who believes in fair play. But one of two courses is compatible with self-respect on the part of any member, either the mayor should be deposed or the committee should resign. It is clearly up to Messrs. William A. Gaston, president of the Shawmut Bank; John R. McVey, president of the Hibernian Savings Bank; Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Company; and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, treasurer of Harvard University, to respond for the community.

## FEB. 14, 1914 BOOMING BOSTON BY SANDBAG

As the day wears away it begins to look as if Mr. Allan Forbes, the president of the State Street Trust Company, has very



## TEACHERS ARE DISTURBED

The Efficiency Expert Plan  
Criticised"What Will Become of Us?" They  
AskDr. Dyer Urged This Change in His  
ReportAlso New Insistence on the Three  
R's

No order of recent years passed by the school committee has excited more general discussion among the teaching force than that providing for the appointment of an "efficiency expert." As the teachers understand it, the two principal duties of this expert will be to determine by personal classroom visitation what teachers are most worthy of promotion and to investigate the retardation of pupils—why pupils fail of promotion yearly or are promoted when imperfectly prepared and why so many boys enter but do not complete their courses in the high schools.

This order was passed at the final meeting of the school board for the last fiscal year and was signed by John F. Fitzgerald as one of the concluding acts of his administration. It was passed by the school committee by the vote of Joseph Lee, Miss Frances G. Curtis and Dr. Thomas F. Leen. It was opposed by Chairman George E. Brock and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., the latter voicing in the open session of the board the only protest when he insisted that the movement meant simply the adoption of "another ad pure and simple" and that a man had been picked out for a position that must be created for him. Mr. Corcoran also charged that the matter had been railroaded through the committee without proper consideration or discussion.

This movement for an efficiency expert who will be appointed at once and who, it is believed, will be Frank Washington Ballou, S.B., A.M., the Joseph Lee Fellow for Research in Education at the Harvard Graduate School, together with today's announcement of the purpose of the school committee to condense the elementary school course and establish minimum requirements for each grade, are of revolutionary nature, but they merely follow the recommendations made by Superintendent Franklin B. Dyer in his annual report. Regarding the need of a system of promotion, Dr. Dyer said:

At the present time teachers are promoted to higher positions such as that of sub-master, master's assistant, first assistant in charge, high school master, and to other advanced ranks, by no clearly defined plan or system. Any teacher who has the requisite certificate may be selected without regard to order of merit. There is a merit system governing the original appointment of teachers to the service, and the order of eligibility is carefully followed. It is equally important that the morale of the teaching staff that promotions should be made likewise strictly in the order of merit. The teachers themselves recognize this and would welcome any good plan that is honestly administered. Such a system should take into account not only the scholarship but the personal qualities, the professional ability, the teaching power, the professional growth, and the special qualities of leadership and attainment demanded in the higher position. Such work should be the task of some one person with such assistance as could be given by masters, assistant superintendents and others, just as the rating for appointment of practice

teachers is the special task of the director of practice and training. If teachers felt that their advancement was independent of accident and favor, it would give them renewed energy, confidence and hope. This would involve efficiency tests and measurements of various kinds and might result in the development of a department of efficiency as well as in the recognition of merit. Such a system, so far from being a novelty, is in existence in many cities.

The criticism of teachers privately made among themselves is not against an agency that looks to merit alone as a basis of promotion, but because they believe that work of this character could be more properly done by an assistant superintendent whose whole training and experience are along these lines. The School Committee has chosen to create a new position at a salary of \$3780 at what the teachers regard as an unfortunate time in school finances and in view of the availability of six assistant superintendents, each receiving a salary of \$5600, who, according to School Committee member Corcoran, have ample leisure for such work. The assistant superintendents, several of whom were candidates for the position of superintendent at the time of Mr. Brooks's and Dr. Dyer's appointments, are also understood by the teaching force to be much disturbed over the "efficiency expert" idea as they see in it another movement to curtail their rapidly vanishing powers.

So far as promotions go at present, though no printed lists are available for public inspection, every teacher, sub-master and junior master in the service is now regularly visited and rated both by the headmasters and by at least one of the assistant superintendents, according to the explanation of teachers who are criticising, and there has been no complaint, according to their statements, that this work was not done or that it was poorly done. Furthermore, teachers say that the promotion or non-promotion of pupils is even more zealously guarded, as it receives the attention of "the only person really competent to judge—the class room teacher." Teachers also go farther and accept the view of the retiring mayor, who was most pronounced in his criticism of fads in the schools, though he signed the efficiency expert order, and assert that there is a tendency on the part of the School Committee to create high salaried positions and economize along lines where the money is actually needed. Books and supplies were sadly lacking in many schools last year, it is asserted, and are still needed. In the department of evening and continuation schools, for example, an assistant director and two supervisors have recently been appointed—the former at \$3000 a year and the latter at \$1 a night. Yet lack of money for the department was so great that the schools were cut from five nights per week to four and the length of the term was changed from twenty-four to twenty-three weeks.

Superintendent Dyer was surprised to know of the feeling of uneasiness among the teachers and the common expression when one teacher meets another: "What's going to become of us now?"

He said that he would be the last man to advocate a plan that would harass them; that the efficiency idea was based on merit alone for promotion and that the one way to secure results of greatest benefit was by the appointment of an expert who should do the work thoroughly, without fear or favor, and with cooperation of assistant superintendents and masters familiar with all conditions. The work of the assistant superintendents would not be done away with. Each assistant in his district would be looked upon as the official to tender the "expert" most valuable help.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, the only woman member of the school committee, is convinced that this proposed efficiency expert is what the schools of Boston need most. Miss Curtis said this morning, when asked

to give her opinion on the matter that through such an official the rating of teachers would be standardized. "Briefly stated," she said, "it means promotion by merit."

Miss Curtis declared that some person is necessary to study the question of who is qualified to take higher teaching positions. It is obvious, to those who consider this carefully, that the assistant superintendents cannot do so because of their duties in different districts. Some individual is needed to survey the situation and, by making intelligent observations, select those who are best fitted to be placed in advanced positions. In smaller cities than Boston, the superintendent can do this, but it is out of the question here and yet the need is imperative.

Concerning the proposed work in condensing the school course and concentrating on the three "Rs" Superintendent Dyer's views in his annual report created lively interest among educators. "It is of vital importance that amid the multiplicity of educational activities in our schools we do not neglect the essential elements of an education—English, writing and arithmetic," he said. "There is a lingering suspicion in the public mind that American schools do not produce satisfactory results in these branches. The courses of study read well enough and the teachers work hard enough, but the product in many cases is disappointing. Children have been writing every day for eight years and yet their penmanship is not legible and fluent. They have been reading, reading, reading, and yet have not formed right reading habits, while their spelling and their manner of expressing themselves in written and oral English are strangely at variance with the time spent upon English in the curriculum. In arithmetic, the children work thousands of examples and cover a multitude of topics from numeration to mensuration but cannot add. It is to the credit of the school administration of this city, that instead of defending conditions or apologizing for them it has been making a serious attempt to find the causes and apply the remedies."

The School Committee statement as to concentration on fundamentals is, in part, as follows:

"The School Committee has long felt that one of the most important matters to which its most earnest and careful attention should be directed is the raising of the elementary schools to a higher standard of efficiency, and the teaching of the fundamentals of education, more especially the three R's, more thoroughly, more practically and more successfully than they have ever been taught before; to make sure that each boy and each girl shall, upon leaving the elementary schools, be able to express his thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly, and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic that are in common use.

"During approximately the last five years, what is known as the provisional course of study for the elementary schools has been in successful operation. This general course has been supplemented from time to time by outlines and suggestions relating to particular subjects, such as penmanship, history, geography, etc., both course and outlines having been prepared largely by committees of successful Boston teachers, who are, of course, personally familiar by long experience with the needs and capacity of children of various ages.

"The committee believes, after five years of actual experience and from the views expressed by educational authorities of high standing of many different cities, that the course of study pursued in the elementary schools of Boston is pedagogically sound, admirably arranged and that it contains a large amount of useful and valuable material.



# New Broom Working Overtime



RECORD

FEB-9-1914

## NO WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN MAYOR'S OFFICE, RULES MAYOR CURLEY

Mayor Curley has shown more evidence of his independence of movements and people by the announcement of a decision to throw down the gauntlet to the women's suffragettes.

The new Mayor has banned women from his own office as employees, and has decided to cause the transfer of those whom Mayor Fitzgerald left in the office to other city departments.

In one word, therefore, Mayor Curley again upsets the efforts of a long period, in this case being the 100 years or more since Boston became a city that the women of the city were denied recognition in the handing out of the important positions in the Mayor's office.

For more than 100 years until John F. Fitzgerald became Mayor of the city, women entered the Mayor's office only as visitors. Mayor Fitzgerald, however, believing that it meant many votes of sweethearts, fathers, brothers and husbands to get the women on his side, broke the custom of a century and appointed a young woman telephone operator, Miss Josephine Kiley.

### Miss Kiley's Work.

Miss Kiley remained in office under the Hibbard administration and again under the second Fitzgerald administration. In the latter administration the women's movement got quadruple recognition in the appointment of Miss Elizabeth Clayton as confidential stenographer, Miss Elizabeth Herlihy as chief

clerk and Miss Mary B. Callahan as telephone operator.

Other women assistants were employed in the office from time to time as occasion demanded.

Mayor Curley, however, had no sooner landed in the office than he announced:

"This is no place for women."

Those who knew the new Mayor knew what that meant, and they have been watching developments. The first transfer when the new Mayor caused the transfer of the confidential stenographer, Miss Clayton, to the Street Laying-Out Department. Then came the transfer to the chief clerk of the Department of Miss Herlihy, the clerk.

### War With Suffragists.

Now, though arrangements have not been concluded yet, the two telephone operators are to be transferred also to other departments, and man again is to be in supreme and complete control of all the positions in the Mayor's office.

By well-known "suffrage for women" workers this is said to mean war to the death between Mayor Curley and the women suffragettes. Visions of heckling women before Mayor Curley every time he appears in public, and vying with the men for place in line to get inside the mayor's office even now as callers, already appear before some of the new Mayor's assistants' eyes, but Curley says that having faced and defeated the worst men in Boston many a time, he has no fear of meeting women on this question.

HERALD - FEB - 9 - 1914

## CUSHING DEBATES WITH LOMASNEY

### Defends Bill Permitting Groton School More Property Holdings.

Martin Lomasney's demand for a postponement of a bill to allow the Groton School to increase its property holdings by a million dollars caused Speaker Grafton D. Cushing to leave his place yesterday and take the floor in defense of the school, in which he was formerly an instructor.

Lomasney claimed that the Legislature should have a chance to know what was in the declaration of trust, as the bill provides that nothing in it shall interfere with that declaration. He declared that among the original incorporators of the school was J. Pierpont Morgan and that the State of Massachusetts should have a chance to know just what it is doing when it passes a bill which gives to the successors of such wealthy men the right to increase their property holdings, all of which are exempt from taxation.

The Speaker charged that the Lomasney move was simply one of personal spite; that the bill was in line with other measures which have been passed, and that he filed it after the school authorities had told him that the property was rapidly approaching the limit.

"I want to see that declaration of trust, which is on file in Middlesex county," declared Lomasney. "What is there in that document that they are afraid to let us see?"

"The committee on education, which reported this bill, did not see that document and they know nothing about what it contains. I do not say that there is anything wrong with it, but suppose it should provide that no black man, or Irishman, or German, or person of any other foreign country, should not be admitted?"

"I am simply asking that the members of this House know what they are voting upon. The chairman of the committee on education agreed with me that he would move to have this matter postponed. Then he was called to the Speaker's chair, and as a result of what was told him there, he returned to me and said he could not move to have the matter postponed."

Washburn of Worcester and White of Newton joined with the Speaker in protesting against postponement, on the ground that there was no question of taxation involved and that nothing could be gained by such postponement.

Tague of Boston and Sawyer of Ware charged the Republicans with being unfair in refusing to grant to anybody the courtesy of a postponement on such a question of information, but Cushing had the votes and the motion to postpone was defeated, 90 to 120. The bill was then passed to be engrossed, 118 to 84.

FEB - 7 - 1914

## MORE FITZGERALD RAISES ANNOUNCED

### Also 18 Appointments and One Promotion by Retir- ing Mayor

Eighteen appointments, three increases in salary and one promotion, made during the last day or two of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald's administration, are made public in today's City Record. In the consumptives' hospital department there were five appointments and four in the children's institutions department. In the health and schoolhouse departments, two each were added to the pay rolls, and in the assessing, building, penal institutions, public works and supply departments there were one each. In the penal institutions, public works and street laying departments, one increase in salary was given in each department. The appointments follow:

Children's institutions department, the Rev. James J. Brick, chaplain at Suffolk school for boys, \$200 a year; the Rev. Dr. George E. Stokes, chaplain at the Suffolk school for boys, \$100; the Rev. John F. Broderick, chaplain at the West Roxbury parental school, \$200; and the Rev. Edwin H. Eyngton, chaplain at the West, Roxbury parental school, \$100.

Consumptives' hospital department, Dr. Francis P. Silva, Dr. E. A. Burnham and Dr. Dominzio A. Costa, assistant physicians in the out-patient department at \$200 a year each; Katherine G. McCullough and Annie J. O'Keefe, nurses at \$40 a month.

Assessing department, Agnes Ware, telephone operator, \$8 a week; building department, Bruno O. Haas, elevator inspector, \$1600 a year, and Joseph M. Harrington, sanitary inspector, \$1200 a year; health department, David Kirby and Martin L. Martin, sanitary inspectors, \$1000 a year each; penal institutions department, Charles Anderson, fireman, \$720 a year; public works department, William C. McMullen, gate-man in bridge department, \$3.25 a day; schoolhouse department, Margaret A. Connelly, stenographer at \$720 a year and Howard A. Wood, draughtsman at \$25 a week; supply department, James A. [unclear], chauffeur at \$900 a year.

Joseph L. Cox, office boy in the street laying out department, was promoted to the position of messenger and given an increase in pay from \$11 to \$15 a week. In the penal institutions department, Alfred R. Rudd, blacksmith, got an increase from \$720 to \$900 a year, and in the public works department, John F. Traynor, yardman, got an increase from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day.

FEB - 9 - 1914

## THE QUINN-WATSON FEUD.

James A. Watson, city councilman and county commissioner of Suffolk, is pursuing Sheriff John Quinn and the institution over which he presides, with a vehemence that has few parallels. Mr. Watson confesses to some standing as a penologist, having served in this very jail in 1909 as an expert oblooker. He relates that he was then suspected of being there as a spy, but though this was not the case, he did keep his eyes open, and what he saw has inspired him to his present endeavor for the uplift of that establishment.

Some difference of opinion obtrudes as to the rights of Mr. Watson as an investigator at Charles street. Sheriff Quinn finds that members of the city council are "allowed to visit the jail twice a year." Mr. Watson says they are compelled to visit it with that frequency, but may go as much oftener as they please. The sheriff threatens that if Mr. Watson again appears at the door he will be locked up. The latter modestly rejoins that he is "as brave as a lion in this matter," but adds that he has no purpose to "start a riot at the jail," to the discomfiture of its urbane head.

Much of the conflicting testimony grows out of the status of a letter of one "Annie Perkins" of Allston, acknowledged by Mr. Watson to be a pseudonym. He has promised to keep secret the real name of the girl who related such unhappy experiences in that famous hostelry. The sheriff, no mean judge of literary craftsmanship, scents in the text of that missive signs of Watson's own authorship. And thus the plot thickens.

We should incidentally advise Mr. Watson studiously to avoid any course of action which might perchance render him liable to imprisonment in that institution, since he could not in his present strained relations with its keeper expect those special privileges which would be compatible with his dignity as a councilman of Boston and a commissioner of Suffolk county.

FEB - 9 - 1914

## GOOD FOR THE MAYOR.

It would be hard to exaggerate the significance of the appointment of John A. Sullivan, now chairman of the Finance Commission, to the office of Corporation Counsel of the city of Boston, and his acceptance thereof, at the hands of the mayor.

This means that Mr. Curley will have at his right hand probably the one best informed student of municipal affairs in this community. Mr. Sullivan is besides a man of unquestioned integrity and of the highest ideals. If a mayor is known by the company he keeps, Mr. Curley by this appointment has done more to make his serious-minded purposes known and accepted as such by right-thinking people than by hours of declamation.



# CURLEY TO CUT \$2,000,000 OFF CITY ESTIMATES

## Mayor to Use Pruning Knife in Earnest

This Week

## ALL DEPARTMENTS TO BE AFFECTED

With the determination of giving the city one of the most economical administrations for years, Mayor Curley starts in this week to use his pruning knife in making up his budget of departmental appropriations for the year. He proposes to slash upward of \$2,000,000 off the estimates submitted him by the various department heads, believing it will be possible to run the city on a much more economical basis than it was last year without impairing the efficiency of the departments.

The mayor's reduction in salaries during the past few days, he points out, is only a starter of what he proposes doing in the way of cutting down expenses. He even intends to make more effective cuts in the estimates of department expenses for the year, and proposes to get at that work at once so that he may submit to the city council the annual budget as early as possible.

### Starts with Public Works.

Mayor Curley proposes to start with the public works department. For this year Commissioner Rourke has asked \$6,302,283.36, which is \$583,699.58 more than it was a year ago, and even though the commissioner contends that the actual expenses of his department will amount to the appropriation he asks, the mayor believes there should be a cut all along the line.

The police department ranks second highest in the estimated amount required to run the department for the year. Commissioner O'Meara figures he will take \$2,549,661 net as his share of the amount raised by taxes for maintaining the various departments. The fire department runs a close third, asking \$2,081,156.57. Both departments show a large increase over a year ago, due principally to increases in salary given both departments by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald before he went out of office.

The park and recreation department wants \$1,073,288.68, which is approximately \$34,000 more than last year.

### Ask Large Increases.

Large increases are asked by the overseers of the poor, the Consumptives Hospital and the City Hospital departments. The overseers of the poor figure they will require \$447,950, or nearly twice as much as last year. The "mothers' aid law," they contend, will require \$240,000. The Consumptives' Hospital trustees want \$263,864, or some

\$63,000 more than last year. Out of the proposed increase they want to install electrical equipment which will cost some \$25,000, and an X-ray apparatus which will cost \$2500. The City Hospital trustees figure they will need \$675,668, or about \$30,000 more than last year, because of the high cost of conducting the department. The health department is another branch of the municipal service which wants a large increase over last year. Some \$70,000 more is required, the health commissioners point out, in asking for \$409,506.

The art department wants \$4350, or about \$2000 more than last year. The assessors figure they will require \$198,445, or some \$8550 more than they did a year ago, while City Auditor Mitchell estimates he will need \$46,500, or about \$1500 more than last year. The building department estimate is \$148,525, or some \$17,000 over a year ago, while the cemetery department trustees figure they will require \$114,740, or \$11,000 more than last year.

### Other Estimates.

City Clerk Donovan's estimate for the year is \$45,000, which is about the same as last year. The city council, with an estimate of \$51,000, wants \$65 less than a year ago. City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker's estimate is \$157,300, or about \$9000 more than last year. The election department wants \$155,586, an increase of \$7000 over the past year, while the finance commission estimates that \$35,000 will be required for the work of the department, an increase of \$7500.

The infirmity department wants \$230,615, an increase of \$16,500, while the children's institutions department trustees say they require \$224,896, an increase of \$2000. The law department estimates that \$53,000 will be necessary, an increase of \$2000. The public library trustees ask for \$430,619, \$50,000 more than was spent last year. The licensing board wants \$43,063, although the estimated expenditures for the past year were about \$38,000. Supt. George E. McKay of the market department wants \$13,750, an increase of only \$200.

The estimated expenditure for the mayor's office is placed at \$110,000, although the expenditures for the past year were about \$115,000. Supt. Fish of the public buildings department estimates that \$300,457.94 will be required, about \$50,000 more than was spent last year. The registry wants \$42,000, or about \$3500 more than last year, while the soldiers' relief department wants \$210,000, or some \$10,000 over last year's figures. The statistics department wants \$11,500, or \$500 more than a year ago, while the street laying out department asks for \$152,170.41. The expenditures for the year were about \$122,000. The supply department wants \$17,000, an increase of \$4000. The treasury department wants \$52,990, an increase of \$2500. The weights and measures department wants \$28,118.50, an increase of some \$1500, while the wire department wants \$75,633.36, some \$5000 more than a year ago. The penal institutions department has asked \$285,532, while the expenditures of the department last year were about \$254,250.

The various departments in Suffolk county also ask for the usual allotments, and the mayor proposes to go through those estimates as carefully as he does those of the city departments, because the city is compelled to stand the entire expense for the Suffolk county departments.

Treasurer Mansfield has decided to sell the bonds of the commonwealth over the counter to the people. And he fixes as the proper price the highest figure which the financiers have just offered. Of course, this assures a sale, since the capitalistic bidders themselves can go in and take the bonds if no one else does, or that part which the dear public fails to take. Mr. Mansfield's enterprise is thus an "assured success" from the start, as would be any endeavor to dispose of an article, at a price which had already been offered, while that customer was still standing in line as a purchaser.

But giving the public the right to purchase in small lots at the rate which the financiers offered for large lots, smacks of the progressive aspirations of the present day, and so appeals, not unnaturally, to the happily prevalent spirit of fair play. We hope that the number of such purchasers will be very large. But why it should be when nearly all the savings banks of Massachusetts are paying four per cent.—these bonds selling at a 3.58 rate—is not wholly clear.

The security of our savings bank has been rarely questioned. There is, besides, a convenience about them, in the taking out and the putting in of money, particularly in small lots and at irregular intervals, hardly equalled by any other known investment. The restriction against any one person's having more than a thousand dollars in any bank would not, of course, apply to these bonds, but we do not understand that Treasurer Mansfield has been conducting all this agitation for the benefit of those who are troubled to find ways to invest larger sums than the Massachusetts savings banks are allowed to carry.

The whole question is one of wholesaling. The bankers are wholesalers, standing between the customer who needs money in quantities and the multitude who are ready to supply it in dribblets. It would be a delight to us all, in countless relations of life, if the wholesaler could be eliminated and producer and retail purchaser brought face to face at the price which the wholesaler would otherwise pay. All out state institutions for dependents and delinquents—enormous purchasers of milk, and butter, and eggs, and wood, and hay—might, for example, fix prices set by competitive bidding among wholesalers and then purchase at these figures all of these articles which were offered over the counter by individual farmers. This would be idealistic. But it would not work. The wholesaler sorts and analyzes and arranges and adjusts. He is the shock-absorber of our economic system. For that service both sides to the eventual transaction have to pay something. We hold no brief for him, either in the general field, or in finance. But the principle is the same in either case. And it is one that Mr. Mansfield is not likely to undo, much as we wish that he might succeed in that attempt.

HERALD - FEB-9-1914

# SCHOOL BOARD TO SIMPLIFY EARLY COURSES

## Plans Further Improvement in Elementary Grades to Aid Pupil and Teacher.

George E. Brock, chairman of the school committee, acting for that body, is giving this statement of policy of the school committee with respect to elementary schools.

"The school committee has long felt that one of the most important matters to which its most earnest and careful attention should be directed is the raising of the elementary schools to a higher standard of efficiency and the teaching of the fundamentals of education, more especially the three R's, more thoroughly, more practically and more successfully than they have ever been taught before, to make sure that each boy and girl shall, upon leaving the elementary schools, be able to express his thoughts clearly and intelligently, both by spoken and written word; to spell correctly, write legibly and perform quickly and accurately the simpler processes of arithmetic that are in common use.

"During approximately the last five years, what is known as the provisional course of study for the elementary schools has been in successful operation. This general course has been supplemented from time to time by outlines and suggestions relating to particular subjects, such as penmanship, history, geography, etc., both course and outlines having been prepared largely by committees of successful Boston teachers, who are, of course, personally familiar by long experience with the needs and capacity of children of various ages.

### Fixing Definite Standards.

Recently, the committee has employed Prof. Courtis to conduct arithmetical tests in the elementary schools of the city and is now carrying on similar tests by its own teachers, in order to establish definite standards of accomplishment in this subject by the pupils in each of the various grades, and ascertain what should and what should not reasonably be expected of children of different ages in the grades. These tests are for the further purpose of devising means whereby the weaknesses of individual pupils may be discovered and corrected, and thus make it possible to bring such pupils up to standard requirements.

"The committee believes, after five years of actual experience, and from the views expressed by educational authorities of high standing of many different cities, that the course of study pursued in the elementary schools of Boston is pedagogically sound, admirably arranged, and that it contains a large amount of useful and valuable material.

"The committee and its superintendent recognize, however, that the time has now come to take the next step forward, and very recently earnest and renewed consideration has been given to the further improvement of the course of instruction in the elementary schools, a matter which the committee believes is of more real importance to the public than anything else it could

undertake.

### Minimum Requirements.

"The committee purposes, therefore, as rapidly as possible, and with the present course of study as a foundation and basis, to establish minimum requirements in the various studies taught in the elementary schools for each particular grade; to eliminate any non-essentials that may have been included in the present course; and to fix attention more strongly than ever before upon improving the character and quality of the instruction in those subjects which are universally recognized as of fundamental importance in any school system.

"This step will not involve the tearing down or the reconstructing of the present admirable course of study, but will rather be the adoption of a simplified, definite and progressive outline of minimum requirements for each grade and in each subject, gathered from the wealth of material now available in the present course of study, and composed of those parts of the course that experience has shown to be the most practical and useful.

### Advantage Is Expected.

"The principal advantages which the committee hopes and purposes to accomplish by this plan are briefly these:

"For the pupils: The adoption of definite minimum standards and the placing of great emphasis upon individual training in the essential subjects.

"For the teachers: The advantage of a prescribed course which will be briefer, simpler, and more definite than the one they are now following, and which will be a condensation of the course with which they are already familiar, and from which they will still be able to draw additional material as needed.

"It should be clear from this statement that the committee has in mind no radical changes that will disturb or place additional burdens upon the teaching force, but proposes an attempt to meet more nearly in the future what it believes to be the wish of the community, that the instruction in the elementary schools shall be simple, practical and effective. The committee believes that however good the public school system may now be, further improvement is possible, and it is very deeply concerned that progress shall continually be made, and in the right direction."

FEB-6-1914

## FOUR NEW DEPUTIES.

### Collector of the Port Malley, After Visit to Washington, Gets Men Trained for Income Tax Work.

Hon John F. Malley, collector of the Port of Boston, returned from Washington this afternoon. The collector has charge of the income tax collections, under the law signed by President Wilson four months ago. Some weeks ago United States Commissioner Osborne assigned the collector seven deputy collectors to assist him in this important income tax work. These deputies were appointed on recommendation of the Democratic congressmen from Massachusetts. Collector Malley discovered that the new deputies were not all equipped for income tax work. They did not afford him that versatile force that he wanted. So he went to Washington last Wednesday at the request of Commissioner Osborne to talk the whole thing over.

The result of the conferences in Washington for the past two days is simply this: The Massachusetts collector believed that three of the seven deputies sent him are entirely competent for income tax work. He believed the other four, while not fitted for the income tax collection, were competent for the general work of the internal revenue collection departments. So the seven deputies are retained, but the Commissioner has been authorized by the National authorities to employ four additional deputies for income tax collection work. These have already been employed.

William R. Allen, chief office clerk, who is also a stenographer, was selected this afternoon as one of the new income tax deputies. He has been in the department for six months, and was specially trained for income tax work by Collector Malley. A second new deputy is William F. Norton, for some time secretary to Congressman Murray.

"I think we have things in proper shape now," said Collector Malley this afternoon, "and it's a great relief to me to have things right for this important work."

FEB-6-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

INDICATIONS point to a big fight on the question of having the town of Brookline taken out of Norfolk county and made a part of Suffolk county. As Brookline pays about 40 per cent of the Norfolk county tax, there is plenty of objection to the bill on the part of residents from that county. Some of the Boston representatives, as matters stand at present, plan to make a vigorous fight for the measure.

George M. Harlow, formerly political secretary to ex-Gov. Foss and now a member of the harbor and land commission, was glancing at a paper. On the front page was an item telling how the former Governor has promised to aid Mayor Curley to develop Boston industrially.

"No, sir," opined Mr. Harlow, "you can't keep him off the front page, even if he isn't Governor."

Representative Mansfield of Rockland says he would not be surprised to see his Sunday baseball bill defeated, but predicts that Sunday baseball is bound to come soon.

"I was defeated four times before reaching the House," he said, "so I am used to losing at first but winning later."

Representative Sullivan of Dorchester has secured the establishment of a new line from Norfolk street, Dorchester, to the city proper, which provides special trips for residents in that section. The new line goes up Washington street down Bowdoin, through Upham's Corner and Columbia road and down through Dorchester avenue by the South station and up Summer street to Washington street.

Representative McGlue of Lynn was among the 119 recently admitted to the bar, and is busy receiving congratulations.

Quite a crowd is expected at the Governor's office every day for some time now as the result of the Governor's announcement that he would be "at home" to the average citizen every day except Wednesday, when the executive council meets, between 12 and 1 P. M. and 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

The campaign to succeed John A. Sullivan as chairman of the finance commission is already under way. Friends of Finance Commissioner James P. Mahan were busy yesterday sending endorsements of him for the position.



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## CITY HALL GOSSIP

**JOHN C. L. DOWLING**, junior counsel for the finance commission, though not a candidate for the position, is regarded as the logical man as John A. Sullivan's successor as chairman of the finance commission. He is familiar with the workings of the finance commission and has been the closest man in the city to Mr. Sullivan in all his work as head of that inquiry board.

Orders have gone forth from the mayor's office that the city will not furnish free telephone service for visitors to City Hall in the future. There are certain individuals who make a practice of using the city's phones rather than patronizing the pay stations.

Employees of the water division of the public works department on Saturday sent to the former fellow employee, Frank Grey, a rise of money as a reminder that he is not forgotten by the "boys" even though he is unable to work because of affliction.

"Keep away from the window, 'Tom,'" is the advice given a ward 17 anti-Curley man who frequents City Hall.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald enjoys the distinction of being the first man outside the United Improvement Association to be elected an honorary member of that organization. Notice of his election and the honor conferred were incorporated in a letter sent the former mayor by Howard Whitmore, executive secretary of the association.

**Joseph P. Martin**, apothecary assistant at the City Hospital, has been given an increase in salary from \$50 to \$62.50 a month.

For overtime in the city's collecting department, some 28 employees have drawn \$3594.72 for the work of cross-checking and balancing the books after the November tax rush and writing the descriptions and advertisements for the real estate sale of unpaid taxes.

**Clarence H. Blackall** has been designated as the architect for the new fire station in Charlestown, and **Julius A. Schweinfurth** is the architect chosen for the new municipal building for wards 21 and 22.

Although there was some criticism because of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's extension of the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company's contract for another period of six months for \$120,000, the former mayor says it was necessary to renew the contract before his successor went into office because the contract expired two days before Mayor Curley took office.

The park and recreation department has scheduled three indoor municipal concerts for this week. Orchestral concerts will be given at the John A. Andrew School, Dorchester street, South Boston, on Tuesday evening and at the High School of Practical Arts on Greenville street, Roxbury, Wednesday evening. On Friday evening there will be an organ recital at the Shawmut Church, Tremont and West Brookline streets.

FEB-10-1914

## COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JAIL CHARGES

President McDonald Names City Council Committees for the Year.

Councilman James A. Watson yesterday furnished the excitement for the city council meeting by another attack upon Sheriff Quinn and the Charles street jail in introducing an order calling upon the council committee on prisons to investigate conditions at the jail. The order was referred to the committee on prisons, of which Watson is a member.

Later in the session when Councilman Watson was named a member of the committee on prisons, he arose and thanked President McDonald for naming him on the committee and declared that he realized that considerable pressure had been brought to bear upon the president of the council to keep him off that committee because of his strained relations with the sheriff.

Councilman William H. Woods of Brighton presented as his first measure for the year a proposed amendment to the ordinances reducing the minimum height for members of the fire department from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. The proposed amendment was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Councilman Woods also introduced an order extending the building and fire limits to include all Brighton, and the order was referred to the committee on fire hazard, of which Woods is chairman.

Upon the recommendation of the executive committee the council adopted an order requesting the public works department to transfer to the park and recreation department the old reservoir in East Boston for playground purposes.

A loan order for \$500,000 for highway construction, introduced by Councilman Ballantyne, was referred to the committee on finance.

Upon the recommendation of the council committee on rules, the city council adopted the rules of last year's city council, and in addition a new rule that no petition, remonstrance, resolution or other communication submitted by any improvement association, civic society club or other incorporated organization or its officers shall be considered by the city council or printed in its proceedings unless such organization shall have filed with the city clerk a statement sworn to by one of its officers, specifying the number of members in good standing, the time and place of meeting and a list of the officers of the current year.

During the session President McDonald named his committees for the year. Upon the executive, appropriations, finance and ordinances committees, of which all the councilmen are members, he named as chairmen: John J. Attridge for the executive; Walter L. Collins, appropriations; Walter Ballantyne, finance; Thomas J. Kenny, ordinances.

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## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE scrutiny made by the state parole board of applications for pardon is expected to make the number of pardons granted this year by the council the lowest in four years. The pardon committee of the present council has at no time this year been rushed with petitions. While a petitioner can appeal from the decision of the parole board to the council, the latter as a rule is guided by the recommendations of the parole board.

Representative George J. Wall, ward 16, Boston, has aroused favorable comment on Beacon Hill by the earnestness with which he plunges into the work connected with his committee duties. As a member of the committee on public institutions, he receives many letters containing complaints and requests for investigations, and he never takes a case "higher up" unless sure of the facts.

Representatives Chamberlain of Springfield and Greenwood of Everett are greatly interested in boys' clubs and are considered authorities on the subject at the State House.

Gov. Walsh and Lieut.-Gov. Barry hold daily conferences at the State House, but Executive Councillor Charles W. Guy of Quincy has found himself unable to compete with them as an attraction. Early this year he announced that he would see his constituents every Monday morning in the council chamber, but his constituents have evidently decided that they can

see and talk with him just as well in Quincy. As a result the State House audiences are to be discontinued.

There is divided opinion in Democratic circles as to whether the new green skyline worn by Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee harmonizes at all well with his new beard.

The usual bill filed affecting the executive council proposes its abolition, but Francis Hurtubis, Jr., has a bill on file proposing an extensive enlargement of the powers and duties—especially the latter—of the council.

Representative Richard Knowles of New Bedford has got along so far this session without having the unnecessary name of "Joe" stacked onto him.

The removals made by State Treasurer Mansfield in his office have virtually killed any chance of bringing the employees there under civil service protection this year, if the opinion of several of the Republican members of the Legislature is any criterion.

A week from today the committee on constitution amendments will take up the question of woman suffrage. The platforms of the Progressive and Democratic parties last year contained planks in favor of submitting this question to the voters of the state, and there are enough Republicans in the Legislature of this year, favorable to the measure, to "put it across." But the chief fear of the friends of the measure is that some of the Democrats will disregard their party platform in the matter.

# BIENNIAL ELECTIONS URGED BY SPEAKER

**Party Lines Ignored as Cushing, Cox and Corbett Back  
Walsh's Plea to Stop Drain on the  
State Treasury.**

Party lines were discarded at the legislative hearing today before the committee on constitutional amendments when the part of Gov. Walsh's inaugural message dealing with the biennial election of state officers was considered. In his inaugural message Gov. Walsh urged strongly the biennial election of state officers on the grounds that a two-year term would give the Governor and the rest of the ticket an opportunity to put their offices on a working basis before it became time to start another campaign.

Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, Republican, declared in favor of the two-year term, as did former Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett. Organized labor, however, is opposed to the constitutional change, according to Frank H. McCarthy and Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union.

"Any election in the city of Boston," said Judge Corbett, speaking in favor of the bill, "whether primary or regular, costs more than \$16,000. The last primary cost the taxpayers more than that sum. It cost the state over \$40,000 for the last primary and the regular election that followed cost \$10,000.

## An Enormous Expense.

"I believe that the state tax will be \$11,000,000 next year. The expense to the cities and towns of the annual election is enormous. If this expense was eliminated each year there would be a considerable sum of money saved. I think that when Gov. Walsh does not

over-estimate the case when he says that the expense is over \$750,000.

"I feel the time is coming when the constitution must be changed in this particular. I realize full well that in New England we are wedded to the New England form of government. I think it is magnificent as regards towns. In Boston, however, we have seen the annual election become a biennial election with the charter amendments as proposed by one of Boston's greatest mayors. After further consideration of the charter in 1909, a four-year term was adopted for mayor. Yet there has been no general complaint. To be sure there is the recall for the mayor, but the recall, it seems to me, might almost just as well not be on the books."

**Will Not Withdraw City Deposit  
in State Street Trust  
Company — Another Meeting  
Called for City Hall Monday  
—Fund Was Swelled Yesterday.**

The mayor has dropped the sandbag as a method of gaining subscribers to the "Boom Boston" campaign. He saw that it was likely to throttle the movement and to put the city in an ugly light.

He revoked yesterday his direction to withdraw the city's deposit with the State Street Trust Company to punish President Allan Forbes for declining to join as a contributor of \$1000 to the "Boom" fund and apologized to Mr. Forbes.

He not only declared that the situation was not "sufficient justification for drastic or inequitable action" on his part, but asserted that he will today appoint Mr. Forbes as a member of the general committee to secure subscriptions and to use them.

The fund reached a total of \$50,000 yesterday and under beneficent methods of solicitation is expected to increase rapidly. The formal statement issued from City Hall the mayor says:

"The importance attaching to the success of the movement to develop industry and commerce in Boston and the enthusiasm displayed has been such that the duty every citizen holds in common requires the harmonious adjustment of present apparent, though not real differences.

"I have upon investigation learned that Mr. Forbes of the State Street Trust Company did not personally announce that he desired to be recorded

as contributing the sum reported by the press, or, in fact, any sum, and that the announcement was publicly made by an overzealous individual without authority.

"Mr. Forbes, being a stranger to myself and the secretary of the meeting, it was but natural that the announcement be accepted and recorded in good faith, and this was done.

## Calls Incident Closed.

"With reference to the Boston Herald, I desire to state, that after conversing with the editor and being informed that it was contrary to the policy of the paper to contribute to funds not concerned with newspaper publication, no further action was taken in this case.

"It was assumed at the meeting, and I trust correctly, that the Christian Science Monitor, The Boston Advertiser and the Boston Transcript, would contribute and they were conditionally so recorded.

"It is my purpose as mayor to serve the entire people honestly, efficiently and with equity, and the fact that Mr. Forbes expressed himself before he had learned that his name had been given by another at the meeting, is not sufficient justification for drastic or inequitable action on my part.

"I consider the incident closed and at the meeting to be held in the aldermanic chamber upon Monday I shall appoint Mr. Forbes to the general committee, that the splendid work so well begun may be harmoniously and successfully continued, and trust that he will serve."

## Sunshine Methods.

The campaigning for the fund under "Sunshine Methods" will be resumed at once. Weekly meetings will be called by the mayor and at Monday's meeting sub-committees will be appointed to assist the central committee in collecting money.

The mayor contends that the principal reason why the amount has not reached \$75,000 is because of his inability to get in touch with those whom he believes will contribute to the fund.

All day yesterday clerks in the mayor's office were busily engaged in sending out invitations to business and financial men to attend Monday's meeting, which will be held at 3 o'clock in the old aldermanic chamber.

Henry B. McDowell of 301 Beacon street, President John P. Lyman of the Webster & Atlas National Bank, George J. Raymond and the Reynolds Oil Company of 382 Atlantic avenue yesterday contributed \$1000 each. President Herbert A. Rhodes of the Dorchester Trust Company gave \$300, President Melvin O. Adams of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad and the Fidelity Trust Company gave \$250 each, State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield and Stephen H. Whidden of 24 Milk street, \$100 each.

## Mansfield's Indorsement.

It was during a visit to the State House that the mayor got State Treasurer Mansfield's contribution, and after securing from the state treasurer a written indorsement of the plan, the mayor complimented him upon his policy of selling over the counter state bonds in denominations which would appeal to the people. The mayor then purchased one of the \$100 bonds for his seven-year-old son, Paul.

State Treasurer Mansfield's indorsement of the boom Boston project reads: "I take great pleasure in handing you herewith my check for \$100 to be added to the fund which you are raising for the industrial development of the city of Boston. I am heartily in accord with you in the views which you entertain as to the future possibilities of our city and I am sure that all of our thinking citizens are of the same mind. Opposiment are absolutely without limit if the

FEB 14 1914  
**THE MAYOR  
BACKS WATER  
GRACIOUSLY**

**Discovers "Boom Boston" Campaign Was Not Likely to Be Advanced by Summary Methods and Sends Apology to President of Trust Company He Tried to Coerce.**

**PROPOSES TO PUT FORBES  
ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

Continued next page



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campaign is conducted in the right way, and it is very apparent that you have found that way."

#### New Plants in Prospect.

The mayor had a visit yesterday from H. E. Brown, a New York consulting engineer, who had read of the "Boom Boston" plan and was interested in securing a location for a \$500,000 plaster and cement plant. Another concern interested is a manufacturer of shoes now located in Lynn.

The Old Colony Trust Company's contribution to the fund was accompanied by a letter from Philip Stockton, president of the company, which read in part as follows:

"I am pleased to be able to confirm my prophecy of yesterday, and to say that the executive committee of the Old Colony Trust Company takes great pleasure in subscribing \$1000 toward the good work of building up Boston, and I wish also to say that the Old Colony will be only too glad to assist you in any way that lies in its power. I have taken up with the General Electric Company a question of increasing their plant, and will let you hear from me as soon as possible."

#### An Independent Banker.

"My subscription to Mayor Curley's 'Boost Boston' fund was an individual subscription," declared President Horatio G. Curtis of the Old Boston National Bank. "The bank has never paid for any favors, such as the deposit of city funds, nor will it in the future. My contribution to the fund I consider in the light of a private matter. I would gladly have made it even if I had not been a resident of Boston or connected with a bank."

"Mayor Curley committed himself to the betterment of Boston and the conditions obtaining under other administrations. I took him at his word. As a result, I am in a better position to damn him up and down if he doesn't make good than are those whose contributions have been inspired by a fear of the removal of city funds."

"Under the Fitzgerald administration, the Republic, the mayor's paper, sought an advertisement from my bank. I refused to advertise. The city deposits in the bank were not removed and I don't believe that the banks that did advertise in his paper benefitted by their compliance."

#### Refuses Hand in "Extortion."

Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, has told of the mayor's recession from the position that city depositories should contribute to the "Boom Boston" fund, and that the mayor was to invite him to be a member of the committee, said that he would not be a party to the project unless the whole work were begun over again, without "extortion" of any sort.

"I have no knowledge that Mayor Curley desires to have me serve as a member of his committee, except as you tell me of it, but if I were invited by the mayor, I should decline his appointment," said Mr. Forbes last night. "I am ready and anxious to do all that I can to help Boston and its industries and am ready to take off my coat and work hard for any municipal benefit, but I shall not serve on a committee connected in any way with Mayor Curley's present methods."

"If the whole project were reorganized and all the money were raised without the extortionate methods employed by the mayor in getting some of the subscription on his present list, I would be glad to serve on a committee or do any other work that might be assigned to me. But I shall have nothing to do with the matter as it now stands."

"I think that Mayor Curley owes me an apology and that he should make it before inviting me to be one of his committee."

TO BOOM FOREIGN TRADE

#### Chamber Committee Seeks to Work with City Hall Body.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce expects to work with Mayor Curley's committee now being organized for the industrial development of Boston. The chamber of commerce committee had its first meeting yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Fitzgerald presiding. A sub-committee was named to get in touch with the chamber committee on industrial development and to have the joint chamber committee offer to cooperate with the City Hall committee.

Members of the committee present in addition to Mr. Fitzgerald were Frank H. Bowers, Herman L. Dillingham, Walter A. Dupee, F. A. Goodhue, John F. O'Connell, G. A. Sagendorph, Bernard C. Weld and Alden D. Wheeler.

#### FEB-7-1914 ARCADIA VICTIMS ARE BURIED TODAY

The 18 bodies of the unclaimed and unknown victims of the Hotel Arcadia fire will be buried at Mount Hope cemetery this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock.

The funeral, with 18 hearses containing the bodies, will proceed from City Hospital Chapel at 1:45 P. M. to Mount Hope cemetery, where the bodies will be interred in a lot purchased by Boston Lodge of Elks.

The Bay State quartet have volunteered to assist at the services at the grave. Mayor James M. Curley, a member of Boston lodge, will pay a last tribute to the unknown dead.

#### FEB-12-1914 AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH, in his first special message to the Legislature, transmitted to the House yesterday afternoon, proves beyond question that the rhetorical, grammatical and literary smoothness of the executive messages for the rest of this year will be exemplar in their character. The first indication that the official literary efforts of Gov. Walsh would be of a highly polished nature was evidenced in the Lincoln Day proclamation. And yesterday's message was voted by all who read it to be perfect in diction and style.

Sometimes the humble layman throws up his hands in despair at the oftentimes incomprehensible happenings on Beacon Hill. And said h. l. would have good reason to give up attempting to fathom legislative happenings if he should chance to read the title of a bill that was considered by the committee on

public health today. The bill is House 115 and is "on better control of ophthalmia neonatorum."

As was expected the recess committee payment controversy was handed over to the Governor and council to settle.

Personalities have cropped up with great frequency so far this session in the House. Representatives Martin Lomasney, Bob Washburn, Channing Cox, Benjamin Haines are not members who can read a first-year ignorance of parliamentary law. And yett is these veteran members who are enlivening the sessions of the body with personal touches.

Representative Thomas A. Niland of East Boston put up a good fight on his measure for a vacation for city and town employees, and he is being congratulated for the marked forensic ability he displayed in his first legislative fight.

#### FEB-9-1914 DISCOURTESY ON THE BENCH

Gov. Walsh's arraignment of arrogance among the judiciary struck an unexpectedly responsive chord in an assemblage of distinguished lawyers. Sherman Whipple, defending the personnel of the profession and attacking the legal system, aroused far less enthusiasm. A curious anomaly.

If the Governor's words went home, it was probably because nearly every lawyer present could himself testify to their truth. Discourtesy from the bench is, fortunately, rare in Massachusetts. But it does occur. The poor, nervous lawyer, afflicted with stage fright, does not always receive the elaborate courtesy accorded a leader of the bar—addressing the court with practiced ease. A sharp rebuke from the bench has added to the confusion of the timid. And the loss of confidence entailed may go far to retard a career of possible promise.

Such instances are no doubt few and far between. That they should ever occur is regrettable. For his gloveless treatment of the situation, Gov. Walsh is much to be commended.

#### FEB-9-1914 WANT CURLEY TO LEAD IN PROTEST

Opponents of Restriction on Immigration Meet in Faneuil Hall.

Mayor Curley will head the Massachusetts delegation that is to protest to President Wilson against the Burnett immigration bill, in case the bill passes Congress, if the Anti-Restriction League of Massachusetts can prevail upon him to fight the bill as vigorously as he did when it was vetoed by President Taft. Plans were made in Faneuil Hall last night by members of the league to appoint a committee which will confer with Mayor Curley and will act as he suggests.

Resolutions protesting against the bill were unanimously passed at the meeting. The presiding officer was George Edward Roewer, Jr. The speakers were Councilman George W. Coleman, S. H. Borofsky, Rabbi Journal of East Boston, Joseph Bearah and Samuel Albert, president of the Pants Makers' Union.



# TRANSCRIPT - FEB-10-1914 CORBETT URGES PROTEST

Sees Bills Bad for Boston in  
Legislature

Alarmed Over State Tax Prospect of  
\$10,000,000

Total of 1274 Legal Cases All  
Pending

Sends Report to Curley on Leaving  
Office

Vigorous opposition on the part of the city authorities against many bills before the Legislature which seek increased expenditures is recommended to Mayor Curley by Joseph J. Corbett, whose resignation as corporation counsel has just been accepted. Judge Corbett is alarmed over the prospect of a \$10,000,000 State tax, which would add \$658,000 to the \$2,600,000 State tax allotted to Boston, and which would mean an increase in the tax rate of the city of forty-five cents. Boston now pays \$3,000,000 and more in various metropolitan assessments.

One of the great financial drawbacks of the city has been that of bearing the entire expense of Suffolk County and maintenance cost of the construction and maintenance of the Chelsea bridge and the Meridian street bridge. As the result of a bill introduced in the Legislature of last year seeking the apportionment of some part of the expenses of the county to Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, the commission appointed by Governor Foss has recommended such apportionment. A report is also soon to be made on the question of apportioning the cost of the construction, repair and maintenance of Chelsea bridge and of the Meridian street bridge. Last year Judge Corbett argued at the Legislature on more than 400 bills and his department was called upon to examine many hundred more.

"This year a bill was introduced to authorize the city of Boston to file petitions to have damages assessed by a jury for the taking of, or injury to, real estate," Judge Corbett says. "It is the last of a set of acts of constructive legislation relating to land damages which experience has shown are of essential consequence to the interests of the city, and of which three were enacted last year, namely: One providing for the speedy trial of land damage cases, another limiting the interest on such damages to four per cent, and the third making the assessed value of an estate evidence in the trial of such cases to show the market value of the land taken."

"As the law now stands, a petitioner for land damages may delay his proceedings from one to two years by declining to bring suit. The principle of the bill of this year is to grant to the city the same privilege now enjoyed by a land owner to have damages determined contemporaneously with the taking of the land. It accomplishes the fact what the law lays down in theory, namely, that damages for land taken by right of eminent domain are to be determined and paid for as of the time of taking."

"These acts alone should save the City of Boston a large sum of money in each year. As a result of the justice or the salary increases granted in the last six years, legislation entitling the city to accept a month's pay by his predecessor to all persons with many petitions brought for damages arising out of the widening of Pleasant Curley has called upon the department

street were dismissed without trial and the awards of the Street Commissioners were accepted.

"The amount of trial work of the office continues to increase. At the opening of the session of the Superior Court for Suffolk County on Oct. 6, 1913, there were 379 actions against the city of Boston on the jury trial list alone. To date 184 of these cases have been disposed of. A full statement of the cases in court and of building law complaints, including court proceedings, on the dockets of this office for the past year, is given in the table below.

"As a result of the successful trials of the first few petitions arising out of the Cambridge connection or Beacon Hill tunnel, a fair and satisfactory basis of settlement was established upon which nearly all of the remaining suits have been settled."

"All the cases brought for damages by reason of the construction of the East Boston tunnel in State street have been disposed of. There remain also only a few of such cases for injury to property on the construction of the Wash-

The following table shows the number of cases pending in the courts at the beginning of the year, cases since brought and those disposed of during the year, and those pending Feb. 1, 1914, and also shows proceedings, classified according to subject matter. This list does not include the numerous cases in which the city was summoned as trustee, nor the cases which have been and are being handled in the office, but in which no suit has been brought.

| Subject  | Pending Jan. 31, 1913 | Since brought | Disposed of during year | Pending Jan. 31, 1914 |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Assessments, taxes, etc.                             | 127                   | 59            | 68                      | 118                   |
| Building law complaints, including court proceedings | 238                   | 815           | 570                     | 483                   |
| Damages for land takings                             | 255                   | 135           | 178                     | 212                   |
| Damages for gradings, etc.                           | 157                   | 164           | 166                     | 153                   |
| Injuries by street defects, negligence, etc.         | 22                    | 30            | 120                     | 128                   |
| Damage by overflow of sewers, water pipes, etc.      | 128                   | 92            | 95                      | 136                   |
| Miscellaneous  | 189                   | 1287          | 1107                    | 1274                  |
| Totals   | 1094                  | 1287          | 1107                    | 1274                  |

The law department appropriation for the year was \$51,000, and the expenditures were \$49,507.50, leaving a balance of \$1492.41.

## FEB-10-1914 CURLEY DEMANDS REASONS

Officials to Explain  
Increases  
Payroll Data Must Be Ready  
Thursday  
Mayor Inspects New Steamship  
Plant  
Also Goes Before Civil Service Board

heads to give him in writing, not later than Thursday, the reasons for the city's recent generosity.

This order has caused considerable of a sensation and will cause many of the officials to sit up late at night to explain each individual case that received John F. Fitzgerald's attention. While it is true that his administration were recommended many salary increases were recommended from one to three years ago and lay on the retiring mayor's desk until almost the last moment, a large number of them were made wholly without consultation with department heads, it is charged, and as the result of Mr. Fitzgerald's personal knowledge of the men concerned, or by reason of other influences. Mayor Curley remarked, after dictating his letter to the officials, "I guess that will keep them busy for a while."

The new mayor has reduced the payroll \$90,603 by his salary cuts, an amount which represents a valuation of city property amounting of \$5,300,000 and nearly 900 men are affected thereby. The largest amount of money saved was naturally in the public works department, the largest of the city, the figure being \$34,340. The next largest saving is in the building department, with \$13,700.

Mayor Curley went before the Civil Service Commission this noon in an effort to have a rule rescinded by which Mr. Fitzgerald was unable to make transfers of laborers from one department to another. The mayor outlined a scheme in his inaugural for transfers to secure the greatest efficiency in the city service. For instance, he stated that because of the arduous duties of men in the sewer service all men hereafter to be appointed as laborers should work but five years, then to be transferred to the sanitary service, to the street cleaning, paving and park department; also that positions as watchmen, stablemen, yardmen, storekeeper or similar positions not requiring excessive labor be filled by appointment of men old or crippled.

There is now a vacancy in the public building department for watchman and also one in the Roxbury paving yard. The mayor has instructed Commissioner Rourke to fill the Roxbury vacancy by appointment of the senior member of the force, who is a cripple. Under the Civil Service ruling he cannot transfer a man for the other position. Many applications were made for these two jobs and by men young and strong, many of whom are personally known to the mayor.

The mayor left City Hall this afternoon to inspect, by invitation of the Boston and Pacific Steamship Company, the largest cargo of wool ever received in Boston, which arrived from Australia by a German steamship. He will inspect that section of the Mystic River which the company desires dredged at a cost of \$75,000 and will present his argument for private help of business men at the meeting called for tomorrow afternoon in the old Alderman's Chamber. Three hundred invitations have been sent out for this meeting.



AMERICAN - FEB-10-1914

# KELLEY POOL—THE FRAUD GAME CURLEY SAYS JOHN A. SULLIVAN BROUGHT TO BOSTON

I wish to say that I do not take back one solitary thing that I have said about him (John A. Sullivan). I have charged on the floor of this chamber at various meetings that he began his career as a pool shark, that he was the originator of Kelley pool in Boston—From a speech by Councilman James M. Curley, April 24, 1911.

Kelley pool is one of the best known games played on the pool tables, and because of the primary gambling principle of the game has been forbidden by the police. Despite this more money is won and lost through it than through any other pool game played in Boston today. It is not played now in the better class of billiard parlors, but continues to flourish in the cheap places where questionable characters assemble.

What made Kelley pool a success from the beginning was its lure for the ordinary player, the game being, at first sight, all luck and giving all players a fair chance.

It was at once seized upon by the sharps and the fleeing of innocent sportsmen reached an alarming stage.

## SHARPS WORKED TOGETHER.

Two of the "sure-thing" men worked together in relieving the victim of his coin.

The game is in reality but a variation of the old "Sixty-One," or rotation game, and as many as fifteen can play at one time. The fifteen balls, numbered from one to fifteen, are racked in pyramid form as though for a straight pool, with the exception that the ball numbered one is at the apex of the pyramid.

Each player is given a pill from a leather bottle containing fifteen pills (small balls the size of a marble) numbered from one to fifteen, corresponding with the numbers of the pool balls. The player is supposed to keep the number of his pill to himself.

The balls are then "broken" with the cue ball, the players following each other by pre-arrangement. An "open break" is required—that is, the balls are hit hard and scattered.

The ball must be struck in rotation, the one ball first, the two

second and so on, and a player must shoot at the balls of the lowest number on the table.

The object of the game is for a player to put into a pocket the ball, the number of which corresponds to the number of the pill in his pocket. If a man has, say, the 5 pill, and he is shooting at the 1 ball, and, after striking the 1 ball through any manner puts the 5 into a pocket, he wins the game. Any ball which a player puts into a pocket after striking the ball of the lowest number on the table is out of the game.

## HOW GAME IS WON.

When the ball which corresponds to a man's pill goes off the table, unless he gets it himself, the player is termed "dead." He cannot win that game, but continues to shoot in turn and may put the numbers of other men off; so that very often no one wins the game. In such a case the balls are again racked, and what is called a "double-header" is played.

The game without a stake is never played and is unattractive. When a "double-header" is played the stake is doubled. Very often no one will win for several games, the original stake being added each time, until some one finally secures the ball which corresponds with his pill.

The sharps in "trimming" a "sucker," begin to play as strangers, but by signals allow each other to know what the numbers of their pills are. Once warned of a partner's pill number, the confederate or confederates, take care not to knock the corresponding ball into a pocket. The element of luck is in this way almost eliminated, and old hands at the game, when three or four men are playing, can easily figure out the pill of the "sucker."

## ANOTHER CROOKED METHOD.

At the end of each game the pills are collected and shaken afresh from the bottle. A sharp frequently "forgets" to throw in his pill; which action, if it goes unnoticed, allows them to start the next game with two pills, and with greatly increased chances of winning.

Men who previously took but little interest in pool were snared

by the "Kelley" game. Poolroom owners encouraged it because it was a fine game for the house; and it is safe to say that the greatest number of raids on poolrooms since the game was introduced in Boston has resulted from Kelley pool.

FEB-10-1914

# WALSH URGES ONE BOARD FOR INSTITUTIONS

Governor Walsh sent to the Legislature today a strong recommendation that all the institutions of the Commonwealth having to do with the insane, the defective, the delinquent and the dependent be placed in the hands of "one central organization."

The recommendation, if adopted will sound the death knell of the unpaid commission or board of trustees in Massachusetts.

In 1914 the maintenance of the State institutions involved in the plan of reorganization will cost at least \$9,000,000.

Coming from the Commission on Economy and Efficiency to the Governor, who had himself discussed the subject in his inaugural, the recommendations created a sensation.

The commission urges:

A board of five Commissioners of Public Institutions, to take over all the institutions now under the State Board of Charity, the State Board of Insanity and the Prison Commission. Each commissioner to receive \$1,000 a year. Duty: To formulate the "general policies and plans."

A Director of Institutions, to have direction over the department and its institutions, including all matters involved in their administration, operation and maintenance.

This Director of Public Institutions—term indefinite and salary to be determined—shall be authorized to appoint:

Four executive secretaries.

A business agent.

Superintendents of the various institutions.

It will be the duty of the Director to provide a proper plan of organization, proper care and treatment, a central purchasing agency, a uniform and adequate system of accounts and reports, better oversight of the farms connected with the institutions and a standardizing of building operations.

The four executive secretaries are to carry out such directions and orders as may be issued by the Director. Subject to the Director they

are to have "full authority in their respective divisions and institutions." They are to "consult with, advise and direct the superintendents of the institutions as to proper methods of procedure and administration."

HERALD - FEB - 10 - 1914

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

**COUNCILMAN JAMES A. WATSON** is to be appointed a notary public, so that he may be able to place under oath Sheriff John Quinn or any other official who appears before any committee of the city council, of which Mr. Watson is a member.

In Mayor Curley's reduction of salaries in the various city departments, he took from the staff in City Treasurer Slattery's office the salary restored them by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, which they secured after waiting for more than six years.

"We voted for Curley and now we are getting the reform administration. We feared that Thomas J. Kenny would give us," a subordinate in one of the municipal departments said yesterday, during a discussion of the mayor's plans for cutting down expenses.

Many of those who claim to stand close to Mayor Curley are unanimously of the opinion that ex-City Collector Charles R. Brown will not be given his old berth as head of the collecting department.

"Revision downward," is the way Mayor Curley refers to his plan for reducing salaries and economizing at City Hall at the expense of those whom his fees are overpaid.

President Daniel J. McDonald, picked a "live wire" when he selected Councilman John J. Attridge as chairman of the executive committee of the city council.

Transit Commissioner James B. Neves was among the visitors at City Hall yesterday who called on the mayor. Both were members of the old city council and were invariably on opposite sides, but the mayor believes there is still an opportunity to "convert" the member of the transit board.

Judge Edward L. Logan of South Boston and John R. Murphy of Charlestown are two Democrats who are receiving serious consideration for head of the finance commission to succeed John A. Sullivan, according to rumors at City Hall.

Councilman William H. Woods of Brighton is spending almost as many hours daily at City Hall as is Mayor Curley. Conditions at the School street municipal structure are such at the present time that the

man feels his presence is required there to keep things moving properly.

There are rumors in circulation that ex-Congressman John A. Kellher is to be tendered a municipal position by the new mayor. Some say it will be city collector. Others say it will be fire commissioner.

Because of his rule not to attend social functions, Mayor Curley yesterday was obliged to decline an invitation from President Josiah H. Benton of the Public Library trustees to attend a banquet of the library force at one of the hotels.

The mayor made a hit with a delegation from the Women's Municipal League yesterday by readily assuring the members of the delegation he would favor a bill prohibiting the use for habitation of any portion of a building below the street level.

"I guess some of the Grand Army veterans imagine this is a warring office," the mayor remarked yesterday when a delegation from Gettysburg post, G. A. R., called at the mayor's office and tendered the chief executive an election as an honorary member of the post. Only a few minutes before, the mayor had been informed of his election as an honorary member of Dahlgren post.

Although Mayor Curley selected John A. Sullivan as his corporation counsel last week, it was not until yesterday that Mr. Sullivan's name was sent to the civil service commission for confirmation. The mayor wanted to send it immediately, but Mr. Sullivan wanted to clean up all his business with the finance commission before allowing his name to go to the civil service commission.

Mayor Curley's action in holding up the new fire station for Charlestown was a surprise to the members of the city council who favored the project, but he explained that his action was prompted because of the city's financial condition.

There are more visitors at the mayor's office in a day under the present administration than ever before, according to attacks of that office who have held over from one administration to another.

Again this year Councilman Walter Ballantyne will be at the head of the committee on finance of the city council, and he will have an opportunity to work hand in hand with the mayor in giving the city an economical administration in all that the word implies.

FEB-12-1914

### FIN. COM. STUDIES PAYROLL

**Looking into Fitzgerald's Office Expenses This Winter.**

Information reached City Hall yesterday that the finance commission had started an investigation of the payroll of the mayor's office during the past three months and had found among other things that William A. McDevitt, a court officer, had been paid at the rate of \$125 a month for three months as a dance hall censor.

Under the Fitzgerald administration a crusade against objectionable dances was started by the mayor's office, the office which licenses dance halls, and as a result several of the proprietors of some of the popular priced dance halls were called to the mayor's office and notified that they would be obliged to taboo certain dances if they wished to retain their licenses.

FEB-12-1914  
\$1000 A MINUTE

**M**AYOR CURLEY has made a good start, far better than many of his critics expected, in his efforts to raise \$1,000,000 to boom Boston. Presumably the collection committee will not find contributions coming at the rate that was established at the City Hall meeting yesterday afternoon when \$44,250 was collected inside three-quarters of an hour. But there are a good many untapped supplies that will swell the fund.

The mayor is proposing a business revival. His first revivalist meeting was so successful that there will doubtless be others. Brothers Gaston, Stockton, Adams and McVey will pass the hat.

FEB-12-1914

### THE CZAR ENRAGED

**A** FIGHT between Speaker Cushing and Martin Lomasney running through the entire legislative session would be of a good deal of benefit to the former if he has further political ambitions. Mr. Lomasney has the reputation of being a successful politician of pre-eminently practical frame of mind. His continued attacks upon Speaker Cushing will but solidify the Republicans in their support of the presiding officer and leave the Progressives in no doubt as to where they should make their choice. Mr. Lomasney made the greatest fight of his life in his effort to "put across" George P. Webster of Boxford, a Progressive, as speaker, and the election of Speaker Cushing was a hard blow to him. He is seeking every chance to humble the speaker. He ran into another defeat when he made a senseless attack on the bill authorizing the trustees of the Groton school to hold property to the amount of \$2,000,000. He gave the silly excuse that the names of Morgan and Lawrence were among the trustees. The Morgan was the late J. P. Morgan. The Lawrence was Bishop Lawrence. Another fight is on hand for today over the proposal to pay recess committees which actually did a lot of work in the summer. The opposition of Lomasney, who drew \$1000 himself a few years ago for some very brief recess committee work, is likely to help the bill along.

The ward 8 chieftain is, of course, not unmindful of the effect in his own bailiwick, when he makes a violent attack upon everybody and everything that has any remote connection with the Back Bay. Mr. Lomasney has been playing that game a long time and he has not suffered politically or otherwise. Had he not chosen to remain single his offspring, with the aid of the fortune he has founded and some of his ability might find their way into the ver aristocracy which he now so headily berates.

FEB-12-1914  
FIAT MONEY

**F**ELICITATIONS on the mayor's success in raising \$44,000 at his first business revival meeting were a trifle premature. The congratulations, it appears, were ringing about the town before some of the subscribers knew that they had subscribed. However, it is a compliment to the condition of one's pocketbook to have the mayor write him down as a \$1000 prospect. The candidate courageous may become the collector courageous. It remains to be seen how successful he will be in getting the donors to O K the subscriptions he made for them.



# CENTRALIZED CONTROL OF STATE BOARDS

The Commission on Economy and Efficiency submits its long expected report on the reorganization of boards and commissions having supervision of public institutions, contemporaneously with the special message of Gov. Walsh.

The commission submits two plans, one for a centralized control under supervision of five commissioners, but vested in one director; the other for supervision and control by a board of five, to give all their time.

The commission recommends plan 1.

In either case the board would be paid \$1000 each and travelling expenses, term five years.

Under either plan the present authority of the State Board of Charity over state institutions, the State Board of Insanity, the Prison Commissioner and the boards of trustees of various hospitals would be practically superseded.

The Director of Institution would be appointed by, and salary fixed by the Gov-

ernor.

Under the control of the commission he would have direction over departments and institutions—administration, operation, maintenance, treatment of patients or prisoners, and business affairs except that building or repairs, policies, etc., must be submitted to the board.

He would be authorized to appoint executive secretaries, business agent, superintendents, assistants, etc., subject to the approval of the board.

He must establish a central purchasing agency, uniform system of accounts, better oversight of farming interests and standardization of building operations.

He would appoint four executive secretaries, one for the insane, one for hospitals, one for prisons and one for charity; each to have full authority in his special department, subject to removal by the director, upon approval by the board.

The scheme also provides for a business agent and an unpaid board of three visitors for each institution.

## Lieut.-Gov. Barry Boomed For Curley's Seat in Congress

Political circles in the state as well as Boston were considerably stirred up by the announcement by officials of the Democratic State Committee that Lieut.-Gov. Barry is to become a candidate for Congress in the 12th District to succeed Mayor Curley in that office.

The announcement of this candidacy relieved the tension that is rapidly becoming pronounced between the friends and intimates of Gov. Walsh and those of Lieut.-Gov. Barry, which is due to the manner of conduct of the office by the Lieutenant Governor.

Official announcement of his candidacy has not yet been made by the Lieutenant Governor, but representatives of the new organization of the State Committee, which is closely identified with Barry, made the announcement in the mayor's office in City Hall.

### Curley Back of It.

Mayor Curley is understood to be back of the Barry candidacy in the belief that it will relieve him as well as Gov. Walsh of considerable risk of making enemies. Some of Barry's intimates have recently been threatening that the Lieutenant Governor would contest with Gov. Walsh for the party nomination for Governor next fall.

Many of those who were among Mayor Curley's warmest supporters have also been threatening a break because he will not back each for his place in congress.

Giving the nomination to Barry is therefore said to be figured by Curley to be the easiest way out of the dilemma that the Democratic leaders are now facing.

Those who are responsible for the announcement say that Senator Hickey of South Boston, who was mentioned as a candidate, will get out of the way for Barry, but would not for any other can-



(Photo by Chickering)  
LIEUT.-GOV. BARRY

didate, and that several of those mentioned from the Dorchester end of the district would do likewise.

The announcement of Curley's resignation from the office of congressman is promised just as soon as the ways for the election of his successor can be straightened out. The Mayor is now at work on that task.

## Curley Wants Reasons For Salary Raises

Another shock was given to the city employees when the news was given out by Mayor Curley that he has called upon all department heads to furnish his office, before next Thursday, with a statement of the reasons for increasing the salaries of employees within the past six months.

As this order applies to all increases given, it caused a fear to the employees who do not get as much as \$1400 per year, yet whose salaries were increased, that they will suffer the experience of their higher salaried brethren of last week, when all employees drawing \$1400 or more, who were increased during the past six months, were set back to the figures of six months ago.

The new Mayor offered no explanation of his order except that he wants "the interesting reading that the department heads in such a statement are likely to give."

Another Curley reform was inaugurated by the Mayor's notice to Supt. of Printing Casey to stop work immediately on a large volume of reports that the printing department has been endeavoring to get out for many weeks under directions of the Fitzgerald administration. The Mayor made it plain to Supt. Casey that he plans to save in printing bills as well as in other ways.

"We are not going to supply private libraries with handsomely bound copies of municipal reports any longer," was the Mayor's message.

Mayor Curley personally appeared before the Civil Service Commission and made a plea for a more elastic transfer rule by the commission that will permit him to put into operation the scheme he outlined in the inaugural address for a lightening of the work of city laborers as they grow older in the service.

The Mayor's efforts are prompted by the fact that there are several vacancies as watchmen now, but that a rule by the commission prohibits the filling of these places by transfer of other employees who have grown old in the city service or are slightly incapacitated by infirmities.

Curley says that his experience has been that for places of watchmen, husky applicants predominate, when his own idea is that the husky applicants should be forced to go into the positions that require more heavy work.

## CONTRACT AWARDED TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Navy Department established a precedent yesterday when, in competition with a number of private firms, it received the award of a contract for fitting up the proposed central heating plant on the grounds of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

From this plant heat will be supplied to the new hospital building on the hill and the old one nearer the river. The work has been given to the yards and docks department and it will be done by employees of the public works department. The cost is estimated at \$20,000 and the amount available for the heating plant and its building is \$28,000.

AMERICAN - FEB-10-1914

## DOGS AND MEN—Even Some Dogs Will Not Crawl Back to the Man Who Kicks Them

There are two extraordinary features of the appointment of John A. Sullivan to be Corporation Counsel.

One is the fact that James M. Curley should give such a job to a man whom he recently denounced as a pool shark, a political corruptionist, a protector of graft in his own family and a man "interested in at least five barrooms of a loathsome character."

The other strange feature is the fact that John A. Sullivan should be willing to serve under a man, or should accept anything from his hand, who had caused to be embalmed forever in the public records these ugly charges against his character, a taint on his name and on the pride of his descendants so long as the public records exist.

There are thousands of men in this city who would starve before they would take a crust of bread from a man who had said one-half the things of them which James M. Curley recently said of John A. Sullivan.

The willingness of John A. Sullivan to accept the position from Mayor Curley shows at least that Sullivan COULD be guilty of all these charges and still lead the life he has led in the past six years, the tool of a group of men who used him to weed the little vices of little men while their own big vices were left to grow.

In most men there is an instinct which leads them to say to themselves when they are tempted to criticise people who are no worse than they themselves are: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." A sensitive man always feels the force of this warning.

If John A. Sullivan were a sensitive man he could not have served on the Finance Commission and been guilty of the charges Mr. Curley makes against him.

But he shows that he is not a sensitive man when he accepts a job at the hands of Mayor Curley.

There are some well-bred dogs, and even some mongrels, who would not crawl back to the man who kicked them when he holds in his hand a piece of meat.

## J. A. GALLIVAN IN RACE FOR CURLEY SEAT

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan announced today his candidacy for Congress in the Twelfth District, to succeed to the unexpired term of Mayor Curley. In a statement which ends with the assertion "that he is going to win," Mr. Gallivan said:

"Having had considerable experience in public affairs, I do

not hesitate to say that I feel I could serve Boston with some degree of success at Washington. I have the friendship of every Democratic Congressman from Massachusetts (of course, I am not claiming their political support, because that would be going a little bit too far). I am, also, I think, fortunate in having a close personal acquaintance with Mr. Tumulty, private secretary to President Wilson. Those who know me need not the assurance from myself that if successful I will not be a chair warmer, neither will I become a nuisance by too frequent attempts to command the Speaker's eye."

MAR-1-1914

## CURLEY SLASHES \$2,065,860 FROM ANNUAL BUDGET

Provides Total Expenditure of  
\$21,611,680, \$88,661 Less  
for City Than Last Year.

### INCREASE IN COUNTY COST

The annual budget of the city, filed with City Clerk Donovan yesterday by Mayor Curley, provides for an expenditure of \$21,611,680.78, covering all city and county departments. Although this is an increase of \$92,161.83 over last year, the increase comes in the county expense and city debt requirements. In actual appropriations for city departments, Mayor Curley saved \$88,661.66.

The total estimated expenditures which were filed with Mayor Curley called for appropriations of \$23,677,547.19. The Mayor went over every appropriation with a fine-tooth comb and when he had completed his examinations he had sliced \$2,065,866.41 from the estimates of the departments.

The three biggest cuts by the Mayor came in the Public Works Department, the fire and police departments. In the Public Works Department the Mayor slashed \$646,933.36 from Commissioner Bourke's estimate. He cut \$124,056.57 from the estimate of Fire Commissioner Cole and \$67,211 from that of Police Commissioner O'Meara.

The Park and Recreation Department will be allowed to spend but \$806,000 this year, which is \$175,000 less than was appropriated last year by Mayor Fitzgerald. Of the amount allowed, \$175,000 is from the Parkman fund.

FEB-1914

## Curley Now "Saves" \$10,000 in 10 Minutes

In less than ten minutes yesterday, Mayor Curley chopped another \$10,000 from the expenses of the city. He gave orders to discontinue the publication of the Park and Recreation Bulletin, saving \$3,000. He has abolished the Copley school baths in Charlestown, which cost \$4,800 to maintain, will do away with the April indoor concerts of the park commission, saving \$1,350, and finally by re-advertising bids for 500,000 pounds of castings, saving the city \$2,500.

"And there will be a few others later," he added.



ADVERTISER - FEB - 1914

## FITZGERALD MAKES REPLY TO CURLEY

**Declares Successor Is Mistaken About Taxes and Says He Should Tell the Whole Story About Debt.**

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald in a statement issued last night takes exceptions to some of Mayor Curley's statements in his inaugural, particularly as to finances. He says in part—

"Mayor Curley is mistaken when he says that 'if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.'"

"The records at the City Collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year, of but two-thirds of 1 p.c. and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes of one-half of 1 p.c., making a difference of but \$35,000, which is a long way off from \$23,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, \$150,000 to \$200,000 would have been added to the surplus."

As to Boston's debt the former Mayor said:—

"Boston has greater assets in property than any city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt, as quoted by the Mayor, includes 20 odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting, are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston."

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures as far as cost is concerned as it is in business establishments."

"If Boston is as costly to govern as the Mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places, where the tax rate is from \$2 to \$6 larger than Boston's?"

"It is not my desire to discuss the Mayor's policy or his action. He must stand or fall by them, and I intend that he shall have a free hand."

## COUNCIL RE-ELECTS CITY CLERK DONOVAN

The election of James Donovan as City clerk by a unanimous vote, and of Daniel J. McDonald as President of the City Council were the finishing touches to the inauguration day ceremonies. They took place immediately upon the Council coming together in City Hall for the first formal meeting of the year.

City Clerk Donovan immediately thereafter named Wilfred J. Doyle for assistant city clerk, which is a re-appointment of a veteran official.

## FEB - 8 - 1914. MAYOR CURLEY BUSY AT ONCE

**REMOVES EVERETT AS  
FIRST OFFICIAL ACT**

**NO OTHER CHANGES  
TO BE MADE AT PRESENT**

Logue Offers Resignation, but Will

**Stay Until June—Inauguration  
Witnessed by Large Crowd—New  
Mayor Declares That Payment  
of Political Debts Through the  
Treasury Must Cease.**

### RECOMMENDATIONS BY MAYOR.

That "the policy of discharging political debts through the mediumship of the city treasury shall cease."

That no salary changes except those contained in the budget shall be allowed.

That all supplies be bought through the supply department.

That monthly conferences on city planning be held by representatives of the church, press, capital and labor.

That new city laborers be put at work in the sewer department and that transfers be made from department to department.

That more substantial material be used in street construction.

That the Parental School and Rainsford Island institutions be abolished.

That city elections be held on the same day as State elections.

That the income from the Parkman fund be used solely for maintenance purposes.

James M. Curley's first day as Mayor of Boston gave every indication that he will be as active in the office as his predecessor. While Mayor Fitzgerald was enjoying the last moments in four years as a private citizen, Mayor Curley was hard at the task of solving the problems that face the new administration in City Hall.

The new Mayor made but one change in department heads during the day, the removal of Building Commissioner Everett, as he has promised continually for months, the naming of Chairman Minton of the Election Commission temporarily in his place, and the sending of the name of Patrick O'Hearn of Dorchester, a prominent builder, to the Civil Service Commission for the place permanently.

Though all eyes in City Hall were on the Mayor's office for removals from office, there were no others, and late in the evening the new Mayor announced publicly that there will be none until he has had a better chance to look around.

After the inauguration and the attendant receptions to the Mayor in Tremont Temple and again in City Hall, during the course of which so many persons had shaken the hand of the new Mayor that two of the fingers of his right hand were raw, the Mayor lunched with the City Councillors at the Parker House and then sat into conferences with various department heads for the remainder of the day.

### Logue Offers Resignation.

Among the first of the department heads to call was Charles Logue, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission, and long-time friend and adviser of Mayor Fitzgerald. He asked the new Mayor if he proposed to make any change in his particular case, stating that his resignation was ready if the Mayor desired. Mayor Curley simply asked, according to his own story of the occurrence:—

"When does your term expire?"

"In June," replied Logue.

"Then in June I shall make the change," replied Mayor Curley.

City Treasurer Slattery and City Auditor Mitchell were in conference with the new Mayor for a long time, but it was stated that their call had to do with telling the new Mayor the exact condition of the city treasury rather than in talk of their severance of connection with the offices they hold.

## FEB - 4 - 1914 ASK LIBRARY AND AGE PENSION FUNDS

**Trustees Make Annual Report to Mayor.  
Estimating Amount Required at  
\$430,619.**

Estimating that the amount required for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library during the coming year will amount to \$430,619, which is an increase of a little more than 13 p.c. of the estimated expenditure of last year, the trustees of the library have made their annual report to the Mayor of Boston and the public.

An enlargement of the Central building in Copley sq. is the chief recommendation of the board, with an increased allowance for the pensioning of employees coming next in order. The purchasing of more books is also greatly desired by the trustees, both for the equipment of the Central building and that of the many branch libraries in the different parts of the city; all of which accounts for the enlarged estimate.

### Suggest Land.

The attention of the city government is called to the strip of land in the rear of the Central Library Building, on Boylston st., unoccupied as far as buildings are concerned, which contains about 3600 sq. ft. It is now the property of Boston University and is assessed at \$21 per foot. Nos. 15 and 17 Blagden st., which are now occupied by buildings, are also recommended as being advisable to take. These estates contain 4880 sq. ft., and are assessed at \$75,000.

"If this strip were seized for an addition to the Central Library," reports the board, "it would have certain advantages in point of convenience and expense. A building could probably be erected for \$200,000."

Ready access might be had through a passageway from Dexter st., and shipments of books might here be made under cover, instead of across a sidewalk. The addition would be large enough to add materially to the stack room, and perhaps afford a chance to rearrange some of the utilities and afford a greater space for the public rooms of the Library. It is known that the adoption of this suggestion will involve a transaction of some magnitude, but the need for increased space is great and immediate, and the longer the meeting of this need is deferred the more difficult the problem is likely to become."

### To Retire Employees.

"It is for the best interests of the city to retire employees of the Library who have become worn out in its service," states the board, "with of course, suitable provision for their proper support."

"We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of standard books," continues the report.

"It is imperative that something along this line be done. In addition to this, the books for children are used so much that their conditions renders constant replacement desirable and, on sanitary grounds, necessary."

## FEB - 1914 PLAYGROUND SITE CASE DISMISSED

The petition to restrain the city from purchasing the land of Thomas L. Hayes, on Oakland st., Mattapan, as a site for a playground, which was brought by Edwin B. Barnes and other tax payers against different city officials in the Supreme Court, has been dismissed by agreement of parties.

The land was to have been bought for \$18,000. It was assessed for \$3000.

The petitioners assented to a dismissal because their purpose was to so delay matters that the Finance Commission could investigate the property deal. They claimed that the Hayes land was inaccessible, swampy and ledgy. Hayes claimed that the land was merely flooded for storage.



HERALD - FEB-10-1914  
**RUMOR OF MR. BIRD'S  
 COMING RETIREMENT**

However the rumor may turn out, that Mr. Charles S. Bird has decided not again to be a candidate for Governor, he should never for a moment yield to such an impulse in the belief that any other candidate could run anywhere nearly so well. He is a man of large affairs and of a high order of business capacity. He impresses the electorate favorably. He proves an exceptional vote-getter. His strength is cumulative, and if he runs again next autumn—while Mr. Walsh's margin is too wide to be overtaken—he would strip the G. O. P. of the slightest hope of success.

It would be unusual for an aspirant with a steadily mounting popularity to withdraw from such a contest. It is not unknown for men to run three and even four times to reach the goal they covet. Were Mr. Bird to make a big run in 1914, increasing materially his present lead over the Republicans, he might by 1915 bring about such a "bulleting" of anti-Democratic forces on his candidacy as to achieve success.

This path to victory is not open this year, because the congressional contest, involving the tariff issue, will inevitably harden Republican lines, and make the support of the Republican candidate, if he is wisely chosen, rather formidable. A hurried concentration of anti-Democratic forces on Bird could come only in a purely state contest, like that of 1915, and even then the shadow of the presidential battle of 1916 would prevent many Republicans from entering into such an arrangement who might otherwise like to see him in the executive chair.

Of course, the legislative aims of the Progressive party, for which Mr. Bird has valiantly struggled, are in process of accomplishment at the hands of the older parties, and particularly of the Democrats, who are generally ascendant. The population of senators, long a conspicuous progressive issue, has become a reality, and we have the genuine human products of that system already making laws for us in Washington. The sociological phases of the progressive program are, in this and other states, steadily finding their way to the statute books. The burden of taxation and expense of doing business are correspondingly increasing, as our arrested industrial development seems to testify. So far as organized results are concerned, therefore, Mr. Bird does not need to persist in his personal candidacy. The country, moving on progressive lines with undoubted rapidity, is bound to go further, whatever party prevails at the polls in the immediate future. These things Mr. Bird as a shrewd observer of affairs, here and in other states, is likely to think over in the months that intervene between now and the time of his needing to make a decision. He should not make it

hastily. His retirement would be an irreparable loss to the immediate party organization with which he is connected. His was the one Progressive candidacy from the Atlantic to the Pacific that on a second trial more than held its own. But so far as the specific aims are concerned—as already noted—these are in course of adequate accomplishment by other and older agencies.

FEB-6-1914  
**PLANS FOR CITY  
 PLANT BUILDING**

**Departure from Greenhouse Effect in Design for New Horticultural Structure.**

A distinct departure from the general greenhouse effect of horticultural buildings is noted in the plans which have been completed by Hubert G. Ripley for the proposed new horticultural building for the city's park and recreation department. The walls and roof will, of course, be of glass, but the colonnade treatment in the surrounding and supporting masonry will give the structure a distinctive appearance.

It is proposed to erect the building on the so-called "10-acre meadow" between Boylston road and the Richardson bridge in the Back Bay Fens. The building will set back about 100 feet from the street, with a terrace in front. The boiler rooms, machinery and coal bunkers will be under the terrace. There will also be a broad terrace on the Fenway side. The main central hall will be 175 feet long and 110 feet wide, while the wings are each 210 feet long and 75 feet wide. The main building will be 75 feet from floor to ceiling, with a gallery around the four sides. The wings will be 60 feet high. The plans make it possible for each section to be built separately, and provisions have been made for additions if necessary.

If the mayor approves the present plans, the building could be used for a winter garden, and would furnish a delightful place for an afternoon concert. The main building would accommodate 2000 persons, and the wings could accommodate 2000.

FEB-7-1914  
**MAYOR CURLEY ATTENDS  
 BOSTON COLLEGE PROM**

**Makes Exception to Rule About Social Gatherings.**

Mayor Curley made an exception to his "inflexible rule" not to attend any purely social functions last night, for the junior promenade, and reception to the seniors of Boston College at Hotel Somerset. Mrs. Curley was one of the matrons of honor. Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald was another matron, but the ex-mayor was not present.

The promenade was in the grand ball room of the hotel, about 300 couples being present. The seniors wore cap and gown in the grand march. The tango was banned. Maurice J. Flynn, president of the junior class, was marshal and John J. Walsh floor director. The matrons serving with Mrs. Curley and Mrs. Fitzgerald were Mrs. James M. Morrison, Mrs. T. J. Boyle and Mrs. T. J. Falvey. The aides included Vice-President Joseph M. Norton of the junior class, Secretary Frederick L. Wennerberg and Treasurer James P. Hopkins.

FEB-7-1914  
**CURLEY CUTS  
 CITY PAYROLLS  
 BY \$90,603**

A reduction of more than \$90,000 in the city's pay rolls, affecting between 800 and 900 city employees, was made yesterday by Mayor Curley in his first actual move in instituting his era of economy at City Hall and in undoing some of the things Mayor Fitzgerald did before he went out of office a week ago.

In addition, the new mayor during the past few days abandoned projects fostered by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald which would mean expenditures of upward of \$1,500,000 of the city's money.

The reduction of salaries, the mayor pointed out, means an actual saving, and while between 800 and 900 salaries were cut yesterday, there will be other reductions during the next few days—reductions which will mean a saving of more than \$25,000 additional. The mayor's plan is to reduce the salary of every city employee getting more than \$1000 a year who got an increase in salary during the last six months of the Fitzgerald administration.

In his widespread reduction in salaries the mayor made a cut of \$34,340 in the pay of employees of the public works department. The reductions in other departments affected were: Building, \$13,700; infirmary, \$1400; collecting, \$5700; Consumptives' Hospital, \$300; health, \$6500; institutions registrations, \$500; law, \$2500; overseeing of the poor, \$1600; park and recreation, \$4200; public buildings, \$1330; registry, \$900; schoolhouse, \$1205; street laying out, \$66.83; statistics, \$399; supply, \$900; soldiers' relief, \$1900; treasury, \$2500; wire, \$2200, and penal institutions, \$2050, making a total of \$90,603.

The projects of the past administration, abandoned during the past few days through orders from Mayor Curley, include the horticultural building for the Fenway, which would cost in the vicinity of \$150,000; the new municipal building for wards 21 and 22, for which \$150,000 would be necessary; the municipal lodging house, which the mayor contends would cost \$250,000; the fire alarm station beneath the Public Garden, which would cost \$225,000; the Copley square improvement, which would cost in the vicinity of \$150,000; the new municipal building on the site of the old probate building in the rear of City Hall, which the mayor says would cost \$200,000, and the new fire station for Charlestown which would cost \$40,000.

The mayor says that he also gave a setback to the plans for the annexation of Revere to Boston, which would mean an additional expense of \$250,000 to the city.

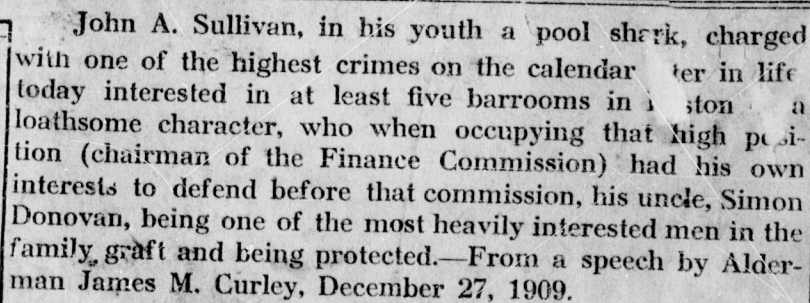
FEB-1914.  
**MEMBERS** of the Boston final commission, since the formation by law of that body, have been on anything but friendly terms with the occupant of the mayoralty chair. Consequently quite a gasp of astonishment went up among politicians assembled in Tremont Temple awaiting the inauguration of Mayor James M. Curley when James P. Magennis, member of that commission, appeared in the balcony in the midst of the section reserved for the mayor's friends. He was there on a special invitation from the new mayor.



**"There Was More Corruption When  
He Was a Candidate Than Ever  
Before Known in the City."**

**Amazing Revelations Are  
Now Made Public**

OFFICIAL RECORD OF CURLEY'S OPINION OF JOHN A. SULLIVAN



The chairman of the Finance Commission—an eminent reformer! \* \* \* While preaching morality, purity, decency and every manly virtue, I am informed that he is in a business that is debauching and demoralizing the youth of the city.—From a speech by Councilman James M. Curley, April 11, 1910.

I do not feel that it is customary for the distinguished acrobat who presides as chairman of the Finance Commission to make payment for a consignment of whiskey bought for his various rumshops before that whiskey is delivered to his rumshops. \* \* \* I wish to say that I do not take back one solitary thing that I have said about him (John A. Sullivan). \* \* \* I have charged on the floor of this chamber at various meetings that he began his career as a pool shark, that he was the originator of Kelley pool in Boston and that he was involved in a manslaughter case in his early manhood; that his election to office was obtained by methods that were responsible for the debauchery for entire weeks of one of the city departments; that there was more corruption in every election in which he was a candidate than was ever known in the history of the city.—From a speech by Councilman James M. Curley, April 24, 1911.

Continued next page

FEB-10-1914  
**Mayor, as Alderman, Constant  
 and Bitter in Attacks on Chair-  
 man of Finance Commission,  
 Now His Choice for \$9,000 Job**

**Lost No Opportunity to Hold  
 Sullivan Up to Obloquy and  
 Shame and Get "Pool Sharp"  
 and Other Charges in Record**

**M**AYOR CURLEY'S appointment of John A. Sullivan, head of the Finance Commission, to be corporation counsel of the City of Boston at a salary of \$9,000 a year has created an endless amount of unfavorable comment.

Every politician is asking why this fat office was turned over to John A. Sullivan by Mayor Curley when Curley so often in the past bitterly attacked Sullivan on the floor of the Board of Aldermen and in the Council Chamber.

One of the first attacks that Curley made on John A. Sullivan was in a speech delivered Monday, December 27, 1909, at meeting of the Board of Alder-

**COLE DENIES ANY  
 TIFF WITH MAYOR**

Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole has denied that his resignation was due to the fact that Mayor Curley had asked him to put friends of his in office and had refused. Commissioner Cole will remain in office until March 7.

"Since Mayor Curley has been in office he has made no request with regard to appointments or anything else in any way," said Commissioner Cole. "I believe that the Mayor of Boston should have the appointment of the head of his departments. Based upon that I handed in my resignation three days after he took office. That is all there is to the resignation and there is no other reason behind it."

In accepting his resignation, Mayor Curley said: "In retiring from the office of Fire Commissioner, the good wishes of the department and the City as well as the present Chief Executive, whom you have so faithfully and well served, accompany you."

men. Curley desired access to testimony offered before the Finance Commission, and, to that end, introduced the following order:

That the Finance Commission furnish this board with all papers, both public and private, in their possession.  
 Alderman Curley spoke at some length upon this order. His speech, as reported in the City Record under "Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen," is as follows:

**CALLED FOR DOCUMENTS.**

**ALD. CURLEY**—Mr. Chairman, in connection with this order I desire to state that I don't feel that Mr. John A. Sullivan or the gentlemen associated with him are the proper custodians of information that was obtained through the use of the city's money, and that papers in their possession, both of a public and a private nature, are proper documents that should be on file in this hall.

Mr. Sullivan may be a very fine man himself, but if he is it is of recent date; and his associate on the Finance Commission, Mr. Matthews, may be a very fine man, but I have yet to discover it. I feel that they have no right to hold those papers.

Every witness who was summoned before that commission to give testimony and who was paid a witness fee received his money from the city treasury; every attorney that was present at those hearings representing the Finance Commission received his money from the city treasury; every block of paper that was used by the Finance Commission was paid for out of the city treasury.

**HAD NO BRIEF IN MAYOR'S DEFENCE.**

Now I do not propose to stand up here and defend any individual this afternoon. I don't feel that a defence is necessary, and I feel that perhaps the individual I might attempt to defend would be better able to do that job himself. But the fact remains that the Finance Commission, appointed by vote of every Democratic member of this board and their appointment opposed by every Republican member of this board, was appointed, and instead of doing the work that it was intended it should do, it devoted its entire energies and time to an attempt to blacken the character of one individual, he occupying the honorable position of Mayor of this city.

No better set of men could be selected for work of that character than some of the men who made up that Finance Commission—John A. Sullivan, in his youth a professional pool sharp, charged with one of the highest crimes on the calendar later in life, today interested in at least five barrooms in Boston of a loathsome character, who in occupying that high position had his own interests to defend before that Finance Commission, his uncle, Simon Donovan, being one of the most heavily interested men in the family graft, and being protected.

Not one word does the public know about the hearings before the Finance Commission, that part of them in relation to the father-in-law of John A. Sullivan. Not one word do we hear about the Fenway investigations. The only thing we do hear and the only thing that is published is that portion that bears on the administration of John F. Fitzgerald. Now if an investigation which represented an immense expenditure of money on the part of Boston was conducted by the use of Boston's money, then the public is entitled to all the investigation whether it affects John A. Sullivan's father-in-law or John F. Fitzgerald. It is immaterial who it affects. It should be public property, and the proper custodian of those papers is not John A. Sullivan or Nathan Matthews.

**PUBLIC ENTITLED TO FACTS.**

Those papers are city property. They should be a matter of public record. Every man that went before the Finance Commission and perjured himself to protect himself in his job, his testimony should be a matter of public record. We hear considerable at the present time about the administration of Fitzgerald.

We hear very little about the irregularities of Klous and the coal stealing under the late lamented Patrick A. Collins.

We don't hear a solitary word about the Fenway graft under Jim Donovan; we don't hear anything about the Columbia road ledge, about Jack Reagan and his partners in the running of that ledge.

Those are matters that should be public property, regardless of who they hit, and I sincerely trust that the Mayor will demand that those papers be sent to this city government and that we will make them a matter of public record, just as they should be. They are the property of the city just as much as these desks and chairs are, because the city paid for the information. Then why is it withheld?

If this order passes and the Finance Commission refuses to present those papers to the city government, I shall introduce an order asking the Law Department to take the necessary steps to make those men who have charge of the papers produce the papers. They are the property of the city and should be matters of public record.

**WANTED TO "GET FITZ."**

At the meeting of the City Council, April 11, 1909, there was a discussion on the following question:

Ordered: That the President appoint a special committee to investigate the advertisements of Boston theatres and moving picture shows which have been inserted in the "Republic" from February 7 to date, and their relation, if any, to the granting of licenses by the Mayor to said theatres and moving picture shows.

Councilman Curley moved the indefinite postponement of the order.

*Continued next page.*



FEB - 10 - 1914

(2) Councilman Hale opposed. Councilman Collins participated in the lengthy debate which followed, in the course of which Councilman Curley said:

Now I don't believe in rehashing the various charges and counter charges made in the last campaign, and I don't think it is necessary. But every man knows that those who were unfortunate enough to be sent to Deer Island for connection with certain alleged wrong-doing with the conduct and administration of various departments were promised immunity and release if they would only admit something that would incriminate John F. Fitzgerald; and I venture to say that Maher or Mike Mitchell, if they were sufficiently corrupt or rotten enough to say that Fitzgerald was responsible for what they did rather than admit that they were responsible themselves, would never have served one day in jail.

### CERTAIN PROMISES MADE.

I understand that a certain promise was made to them before they were there a week that they would be released if they would only incriminate Fitzgerald. It wasn't Maher that they wanted; it wasn't Mitchell that they wanted; it wasn't Battis or the others, but it was John F. Fitzgerald. But he was elected and you are now going to herald the news all over this country that they have already started to investigate once more John F. Fitzgerald, before his administration has scarcely had its second birth. In other words, you are going to say that for the next four years rottenness and corruption are to reign in City Hall and in the city of Boston.

Mr. President, it is a fine situation. The Lord knows I never want to pose as a reformer, because I am too well acquainted with the majority of them. I like to associate with people who have some sense of common decency, instead of a parcel of crooks who pose as reformers and whom it wouldn't be safe to leave with an old umbrella or an old pair of rubbers.

A fine aggregation of reformers are operating in this city—men whom the public considered as the exemplars of all that was pure, all that was honest, all that was honorable and just, and we have had an opportunity within the last month to discover that one of them was indicted by a grand jury for bribery in connection with a will made by one of his family.

### OTHER EMINENT REFORMERS.

As for the other eminent reformers, their personal and public history are too well known to require repetition. I suppose there is one man outside of Fitzgerald whom they would like to get in this town and that is myself; but I hew pretty close to the line, and I don't think they will have the opportunity.

The chairman of the Finance Commission—an eminent reformer! I served in this City Council, sir, during the Collins administration, when the entire street department was debauched and demoralized for an entire month and when every man who could influence one vote in the Eleventh District was given a week's leave of absence with pay to go out and influence that one vote for John A. Sullivan; when hired bands of repeaters operated from one end of the district to the other to bring about the election of that eminent reformer.

I will not speak about his experiences in court—it is not necessary; and I will not speak about the rusty halo that he is wearing at the present time.

While preaching morality, purity, decency and every manly virtue, I am informed that he is privately interested in a business that is debauching and demoralizing the youth of the city.

Eminent reformers—a fine body to consider any one's character!

I realize, Mr. President, with that other eminent reformer, Bill Berwin, that votes are the only thing that count; that it is unnecessary to argue on this proposition, but the fact remains that if you are going to investigate this proposition, you should not stop here. You should go a step further and investigate the administration, or cause on order to be introduced at the State House for an investigation into the administration of Curtis Guild, who ran a paper during the time that he was Governor of this Commonwealth. Every corporation doing business in Massachusetts that required the assistance of the Legislature, advertised in his paper, the "Commercial Bulletin," during the time that he was Governor of the Commonwealth. But there was no criticism, no comment. Guild was a Republican and a blueblood; consequently he couldn't be dishonest or corrupt.

### CURLEY RISES TO EXPLAIN.

At a regular meeting of the City Council on Monday evening, April 24, 1911, Councilman Curley, on a question of personal privilege, said:

Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. My question of personal privilege concerns an article appearing in the Boston Journal under date of Monday, April 24. The article in question is relative to the payment for treatments at the Boston City Hospital by myself, and I feel that an explanation is necessary.

I have here a bill from the City Hospital, under date of April 20, 1911. This bill was mailed to me from Washington today. It was mailed to my home address, I presume, on April 20, but the postoffice

*Continued next page*

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(3) authorities had instructions to forward my mail to Washington, so to-day for the first time I received it and had an opportunity to examine it. The bill is for treatment for seven and five-sevenths weeks, dating from January 8 to April 11, and amounts to \$162. I want to say in connection with the bill, Mr. President, that neither the surgeon who treated me at the hospital, his assistants or myself were satisfied that my condition was such that I might be discharged as cured. I was discharged with "condition relieved," and with the understanding that whenever opportunity afforded I would come in for treatment until such time as a cure was effected.

Upon leaving the hospital on March 11 I waited on Dr. McCollom, the superintendent at the City Hospital, and informed him that I desired a bill for the services and treatment received at the City Hospital. Dr. McCollom informed me that the trustees had met the previous day and had abated the bill for my treatment. I told him that I appreciated the kindness of the trustees in the matter, but I felt that I would prefer to pay that bill. He said that he had no authority to accept payment for the bill in view of the action of the trustees, and somewhere about April 15 I wrote the trustees, asking that they submit to me a bill for the services received at the City Hospital. This bill has been received in reply to that request.

### COMMON CUSTOM.

I do not know whether the chairman of the Finance Commission is responsible for the making public of this article that appears in the Boston Journal, and which would lead anyone to believe that it was my desire or intent to become an object of public charity at the hands of the City Hospital. I do want to say this, however—and I feel that as a matter of justice I should say it—that it is no unusual custom to abate the bills of persons who are holding or who have held public office. In fact, it has been a custom obtaining there for a great number of years, and it obtains not only in the case of those in moderate or poor circumstances, but equally so in the case of those who are possessed of some means.

I hesitate about citing any instance, because of the impropriety of such a course, but I do feel that I should call the attention of the Council to the fact that an abatement was made, just previous to my going to the hospital, in the case of ex-Mayor Green of Boston, a man of some wealth, of considerable means.

The salary of members of the City Council is somewhat limited, \$1,500. True, the majority of people believe we are overpaid, but the services required of one representing a district such as Councilman Ballantyne and myself represent are such as to take almost the entire time of the representative. So the amount of time that such a person can ordinarily devote to outside employment of any kind is extremely limited. If this courtesy had been extended to me by the trustees of the City Hospital my case would certainly have not established a precedent, because a similar custom has obtained in the case of hundreds of other city officials since the institution was established.

If there had been such a precedent there might be some justification for the leakage of a story of this character from the rooms of the Finance Commission to the columns of the Boston Journal.

Mr. President, I do not feel that it is customary for the distinguished acrobat, who presides as chairman of the Finance Commission, to make payment for a consignment of whiskey bought for his various rum shops, before that whiskey is delivered to those rum shops; and I do not believe it should be proper for me to pay this bill before the bill is received.

I had no means of knowing just what the charge would be; consequently I had no means of paying the bill more promptly. I asked for a bill and was refused a bill. If a bill had been presented I certainly should have been pleased to pay it.

Knowing the honorable chairman of the Finance Commission as I do, I should feel that it was not only the part of wisdom but of good policy to pay it. I realize the picayunish methods that he would not hesitate to resort to in order to place me in an unfavorable light before the public. And this statement publicly made in the columns of the Boston Journal is the very best indication in the world that I have been correct in my surmises concerning him.

I have no desire to add to the criticisms that I have made in the past of the chairman of the Finance Commission.

I wish to say, however, that I do not take back one solitary thing I have ever said about him.

I have charged on the floor of this chamber at previous meetings that he began his career as a pool shark; that he was the originator of the gambling game of "Kelley pool" in the city of Boston; that he was involved in a manslaughter case in the early years of his manhood; that his election to the high office of congressman was obtained by methods that were responsible for the debauchery for entire weeks of one of the city's departments; that there was more corruption in evidence at every election where he was a candidate than was ever known in the history of the city.

I want to say, however, Mr. President, that I do not believe an attempt of this character to blacken and besmirch, when there is no ground for such action, adds anything either to the dignity or the standing of the Finance Commission, and I do want to say that it is impossible for the chairman of that commission, by any act, to add one iota to his stature which has always been exceedingly small.



HERALD - FEB - 10 - 1914

# CURLEY READY TO PRUNE CITY ESTIMATES

Will Cut Down Departments Before Submitting the Annual Budget.

Mayor Curley starts in this week to use his pruning knife in making up his budget of departmental appropriations for the year. He proposes to slash upward of \$2,000,000 off the estimates submitted him by the various department heads.

He proposes to start with the public works department. For this year Commissioner Rourke has asked \$6,302,288.36, which is \$583,699.58 more than it was a year ago, and even though the commissioner contends that the actual expenses of his department will amount to the appropriation he asks, the mayor believes there should be a cut all along the line.

The police department ranks second highest in the estimated amount required to run the department for the year. Commissioner O'Meara figures he will take \$2,549,661 net as his share of the amount raised by taxes for maintaining the various departments. The fire department runs a close third, asking \$2,031,156.57. Both departments show a large increase over a year ago, due principally to increases in salary given both departments by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald before he went out of office.

The park and recreation department wants \$1,073,288.63, which is approximately \$34,000 more than last year.

Large increases are asked by the overseers of the poor, the Consumptives' Hospital and the City Hospital departments. The overseers of the poor figure they will require \$147,050, or nearly twice as much as last year. The "mothers' aid law," they contend, will require \$240,000. The Consumptives' Hospital trustees want \$263,864, or some \$63,000 more than last year.

The City Hospital trustees figure they will need \$675,668, or about \$60,000 more than last year, because of the high cost of conducting the department. The health department is another branch of the municipal service which wants a large increase over last year. Some \$70,000 more is required, the health commissioners point out, in asking for \$409,506.

## SUBMITS SULLIVAN'S NAME

Mayor Sends Choice for Counsel to Civil Service Board.

John A. Sullivan's appointment as Mayor Curley as the city's corporation counsel was sent to the civil service commission for confirmation yesterday by the mayor immediately after he received Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett's written resignation as head of the city's law department.

In addition to making the appointment of the corporation counsel and transacting other business of importance the mayor got in touch with President Philip Stockton of the Old Colony Trust Company and urged him to get President E. C. Coffin of the General Electric Company to enlarge the plant at East Boston.

The mayor also communicated with

President Thomas P. Beal of the Second National Bank, informed him that from time to time there would be a demand for assistance for increased capital from concerns locating in Boston and advised him to have his financial board do everything possible to help those concerns which they regarded as deserving. The mayor assured a delegation from the Women's Municipal League that he would aid them in securing the enactment of a bill prohibiting the use for habitation of any portion of a building below the street level.

The mayor was notified of his election as an honorary member of Dahlgren post of the Grand Army and he was also waited upon by a delegation from Gettysburg post of the Grand Army tendering him an election as an honorary member, which he accepted.

FEB - 7 - 1914

## G. W. COLEMAN SAYS CURLEY HAS WON HIM

Newly Elected Councilman Tells Twentieth Century Club How Mayor Has Charmed Him by His Personality, Diction and Sincerity and Changed His View of the Man.

Strong praise of Mayor Curley, his personality, his diction, his ideas and his sincerity, found its way yesterday afternoon into a discussion of municipal administration at the Twentieth Century Club, when George W. Coleman, recently elected a member of the city council, told the club how completely his ideas about the mayor had been changed.

"I cannot remember," said Mr. Coleman, "that in 20 years I have changed so much towards a person as I have towards him. Everything I had heard about him was prejudicial to him, with the single exception of a statement to the effect that his word was as good as his bond, and that is a mighty good foundation stone to build upon. Well, when I came into contact with and heard him I was amazed.

"The personality of him charmed me right out of my prejudices. He charmed me by his diction, his ideas, his knowledge of city affairs and the pledges he made. At first I said: 'These things he has said are never to be heard of again.' But he put every one of them into his inaugural. And after his election, when he was among his official family, with no need of making more pledges, he said to us the same things he had said on the stump, in his inaugural, before the chamber of commerce and before the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

"I told him that for my part I proposed to vote with him in his effort to accomplish the purposes he had laid down. That was a complete transformation. For when I went to the city council after my election I expected to work three years there, under the most depressing circumstances. Instead of that I now look forward to having a

partner in the work for the betterment of our city government. "Is Mr. Curley, then, changed so much? Have I not rather myself been misled, and am I not myself going to change back again? Everything I have seen about Mr. Curley has been the finest you could ask from any mayor. There has not been yet any single indication that he was insincere."

Matthew Hale on the Charter.

The discussion was opened by Matthew Hale.

"Four years ago," he said, "we adopted a new city charter which was going to reform a great many evils, and which has reformed a great many. A good many people hoped that under that new charter the so-called reform elements of the city would be successful in electing mayors. We have had two elections since then, and the only result of the new charter as to mayors seems to have been that of reforming the mayors who were elected against the reform forces.

"There are only three possible causes of the defeat of those forces in each of the few big campaigns. First, the majority of the citizens of Boston do not believe in reform, in decent government; second, there is some defect in the charter itself; third, there must be some defect in the machinery used by the people who believe in good government.

"I believe the fault lies in the method and not in the constituency. I think there are serious defects in the charter that should be remedied this year, and I am going to help to get the changes made. I think the defect which has caused both these elections is in the machinery used by the reforming forces under the new charter.

"There is something fundamentally wrong with the present organization of the Citizens' Municipal League, and unless that league is reorganized or abolished we shall never succeed in electing a mayor who represents the citizens that believe in good government at City Hall. If any one thing has been demonstrated in the political history of this country in the last two years, it is that no political organization or party, national, state or municipal, can have any hope of success whatever unless it is founded upon two fundamental principles—first, economical democracy or social justice, and second, political democracy."

FEB - 7 - 1914

## LOMASNEY GAVE \$100 TO AID CURLEY

Representative Martin Lomasney's contribution to the mayoralty fight—and Martin was one of the few ward leaders with Mayor Curley—amounted to \$100, according to a sworn statement of campaign receipts and expenditures for the ward 8 Democratic organization—the Hendricks Club. The organization today filed with City Clerk Donovan the statement showing that the total receipts amounted to \$200 while the expenditures equalled the receipts. In addition to Lomasney's contribution, there were contributions of \$50 each from Frank Claire and John F. Corcoran. The money was spent for campaign literature and for getting out the vote.

# New Mayor Arouses Ire of Suffragists

Up In Arms Over Curley's Announcement That Only  
Men Will Be Employed in His Office—Women  
Transferred to Other Departments.

FEB 10 1914

The suffragists have one thing more to worry about.

Men only will be employed in the office of the new mayor. Women will be welcome there only as visitors.

This is reactionary, according to the equal suffragists, who are up in arms. Mayor Curley has moved backward, they think, from the Fitzgerald standard, which allowed women clerks and telephone operators.

Mayor Curley will not, however, discharge the women employees, but will transfer them to other departments. Miss Elizabeth Clayton, formerly confidential clerk to Mayor Fitzgerald, has been sent to the office of the street commissioners. Miss Herlihy, formerly chief clerk, has been transferred to the supply department. The telephone operators will soon be transferred. They are Miss Josephine Kiley, who has been in the office since the first Fitz-

## FITZGERALD DAY

THOSE were two notable addresses which Mayor Fitzgerald made on Saturday, and they were utterly unlike in tone and temper. Neither, from the mayor's standpoint, could have been improved upon. He laid the corner stone and dedicated the City Hall annex at one and the same time, and he had his chief guest, former Mayor Thomas N. Hart, who more than twelve years ago attempted to obtain a municipal loan for the same purpose and was defeated by the Democratic city machine, of which Mayor Fitzgerald was a part.

The mayor's criticism of the Finance Commission, delivered at Faneuil Hall, was straight from the shoulder and contained enough of exact truth to make it convincing. Mayor Fitzgerald goes out of office with a larger body of admirers than he ever had before, and we are reminded once again of the fact that, if he had made a fight for re-election, he would have won against all comers.

It remains to be seen whether his stupendous tactical mistake in the recent campaign will have a permanent effect upon his political fortunes.

gerald administration, and Miss Mollie Callahan.

Mr. Curley may not be re-elected if women win the ballot in the next three years.

FEB. 11, 1914

## CURLEY SURE OF SHIP CONTRACT

Gets Tip That Charlestown  
Yard Will Receive  
Appropriation.

Mayor Curley announced last night that the contract for the new \$1,300,000 supply ship will be awarded by the Navy Board at Washington to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

This means employment to over 3000 men, 2000 of whom are now out of work. It is the first ship of any consequence constructed at the yard since 1870, and means that, by the installation of ways and cranes necessary for construction, the yard will hereafter be enabled to compete with the other yards for contracts.

If the Mystic River deepening goes through and the enlargement of the Boston and Pacific Companies plant is made, it means that the two greatest improvements in Charlestown's history will have been accomplished, according to the statement of Mayor Curley last night. The Boston Pacific Company has told the mayor that the enlargement of their plant means the employment of 1500 additional men which, added to the Navy Yard employees, will mean 3000 men put to work. The city of Boston constructive departments employ only about 4500 men.

The news that the contract had been awarded to the Charlestown yard was not announced officially at Washington, but Mayor Curley received a straight tip that the announcement was assured. The contract calls for a ship that will cost \$1,300,000 or thereabouts, the bid of the yard having been increased 10 per cent.

Curley believes that the work of installing the cranes and ways can be started the moment the appropriation goes through and that the laying of the keel will take place in sixty days. Every effort will be made to hurry up the work so that employment may be given the men now idle.

FEB. 14, 1914

## THE MAYOR'S MISTAKE

WE give Mayor Curley full credit for a laudable and unselfish purpose in attempting to raise a fund for the promotion of Boston's business development. He was fundamentally wrong, however, when he threatened to remove the deposits of the city from the State Street Trust Company, after Mr. Forbes, representing the company, denied that he had offered a contribution of \$1000 and refused to stand behind the mayor's statement that such a contribution had been or should be made.

FEB. 14, 1914

Those who attended the session on Wednesday know that, according to the mayor's own frank statement, a majority of the contributions credited to the newspapers were subject to the subsequent approval of the publisher. The same understanding prevailed as to some of the contributions credited to individuals. Mr.

Forbes was well within his rights when he declined, as one who had attended the session and departed, to abide by the subsequent opinion or decision of the mayor that the State Street Trust Company should give \$1000 to the fund.

Deposits of the city should be distributed, not in exchange for advertising or for contributions to funds, but solely for the city's own official interests, and among those institutions which will safeguard the deposits and are known to be financially responsible. One bank under one administration might refuse to advertise in a weekly paper and thereafter feel the weight of the mayor's displeasure. Another bank, as in the present instance, might be punished for not seeing its way clear to expending \$1000 for an entirely laudable purpose and thereafter have its share of municipal deposits removed. Might not the next mayor, coming into office, insist that, in order to obtain municipal deposits, a bank must permit his friends to borrow freely without sound security.

We advise the mayor, if he desires to make his "Boom Boston" fund successful, to recall his statement concerning the State Street Trust Company and other banking houses unwilling to contribute, and see how large a fund he can raise among those who, voluntarily and without the application of official pressure, are ready to co-operate for the upbuilding of the city.



JOURNAL

FEB. 11, 1914

# Three R" Teaching Suits Mayor Curley

sees in It Benefit to Pupils Not Only, But a Chance to Keep Expenditures of the School Board Within Reasonable Bounds.

The plan enunciated by Chairman George Brock of the school committee to return to the "three R" method of instruction meets with the entire approval of Mayor Curley, who sees in it a benefit to the child, to the merchants of the city and to the treasury of the city. By the elimination of "esthetic" courses now given the children the mayor sees a chance to keep within reasonable bounds the expenditures of the School Board. However, he intends to hold a conference with Superintendent Franklin Dyer soon to discuss the subject of retrenchment along other lines, which means that his policy of economy will not stop with the departments under his control.

The mayor has already urged economy

in the police department, and has been promised the support of Police Commissioner O'Meara in this. His next object is the school committee, which at present takes a large percentage of the tax rate to conduct its activities.

In regard to the new policy of "three R" instruction, the mayor said:

"The position taken by the school committee on the matter of general instruction in the 'three R's' is a departure which will, in my opinion, be most pleasing to Boston merchants and beneficial to the pupils of the schools, the majority of whom are now compelled to enter life's battle with only a grammar school education, but who now, through a knowledge of fundamentals, should be better equipped than heretofore."

FEB. 17, 1914

## SUFFOLK JAIL PROBE HELD UP

Councilman Watson Asks in Vain for Speedy Investigation.

The order calling for an investigation of the Charles Street Jail by the City Council was held up by the committee on prisons of that body yesterday pending a written opinion of the corporation counsel on the rights and powers of the council to investigate the jail.

Councilman James A. Watson, the author of the order, argued for some time for immediate action, but the committee desired to learn its powers before proceeding. The committee meeting was private, but after it was over Councilman Watson addressed the following letter to the members:

"I claim and shall prove that the management and administration of the Charles Street Jail is entirely wrong; that the treatment of the prisoners is not up to standard, so far as the humane and medical treatment of the inmates is concerned, and that so-called drug users are not segregated.

"I shall further prove by competent witnesses that the discipline of the jail is lax, and that the supplies are not purchased in an economical manner, thus opening the door to graft."

Watson did not make any specific charges, however, desiring that the names of his witnesses be kept a secret until the action.

FEB. 16, 1914

## SNOW-FALL IS GOD-SEND TO UNEMPLOYED

Thousands Respond to Call for Help to Clear Boston Streets.

EAGER TO WORK, BUT SUFFER FROM COLD

Labor With Thin Clothing, Broken Shoes and No Gloves to Protect Hands.

It was a dreary group of shivering, scantily clad, appealing humanity that stood ankle-deep in the snow, with thin and threadbare coat collars turned up and hands thrust deep into pockets, that secured jobs from the city contractors called on by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works and the Boston Elevated.

The word had gone out that every one would be given work clearing up the snow, and they began seeking the work as it grew light yesterday morn-

ing. There were thousands of them who came and went in a steady stream all day, and the snow to them was a godsend, inasmuch as it was the first opportunity to work that had offered itself to most of the applicants in many weeks.

It was not the typical lounge or "bum" who sought a job either with the city or with the Elevated, but instead the army of unemployed who eagerly welcome any chance for an honest day's work. But there were many homeless men in the line-up and many a threadbare coat and broken shoes through which the snow sifted as the men worked. Sometimes the men had tied up their feet, shoes and all, with gunny sacks. Gloves were practically absent, and those who waited beat their reddened knuckles against their palms, or dug them deep into trousers pockets—of goods so thin that it did little to keep away cold.

But all were eager for the work, and though the strenuous shoveling required both by the city and by the Elevated taxed the strength of the men, whom lack of a proper place to sleep or of proper food in many cases for a long time had ill equipped them for such hard labor, there were few who were willing to give up their places to someone fresher.

What made the work much harder than usual, and doubly hard for the recruits to the regular city forces and the force under contract by the Elevated, was the fact that after the rain the snow had frozen, and not only shovels, but picks, had to be used to break it up before it could be removed.

In all more than 4000 men were at work yesterday, principally in the business section of the city, that business this morning might not be interfered with any more than possible. The city's contractors were called on for 1200 more men than the regular force, and for 300 more teams. The Elevated had 1571 men at work and used 524 teams in its work of track clearing.

Though Commissioner Rourke said last night that all of the streets of the city proper below Hollis street are now clear of snow and ice, he further said that it would be several days before the work can be finished all over the city.

FEB. 12, 1914

## SETS AN EXAMPLE

ECONOMY, like charity, begins at home, in the opinion of Mayor Curley, and he has set an example of economy by reducing the payrolls of his own department. Moreover, it is his purpose to compel heads of departments to follow his lead, whether or not it is their pleasure to do so.

Although this is not the joy-ride season of the year, it is not improbable that, when the season is upon us, the professional joyriders of the city will find themselves face to face with an executive order that municipal automobiles shall be used only for municipal business and then only by departments to which they are charged.

It is conceivable, indeed, that the ordinance which calls for a distinct labeling of municipal automobiles, and which was ignored and nullified by the Hibbard and Fitzgerald administrations, will be made effective by the Curley administration. A penny saved on municipal gasoline is a penny earned.

MONITOR FEB. 11, 1914

## INCORPORATION OF DIRECTORS OF PORT IS DEBATED

Chairman Bancroft States His  
Belief That Such Action  
Would Facilitate Improve-  
ments and Relieve Treasury

## LATITUDE IS SOUGHT

William S. McNary, However,  
Opposes Bill and Committee Is  
Also Told Plan Would Con-  
fer Too Much Power

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, and William S. McNary, one of the directors and chairman of the board of harbor and land commissioners, took opposite sides on the bill to incorporate the port directors as the corporation of the port of Boston at a hearing on the measure today before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

In giving his reasons for favoring the bill, Chairman Bancroft said he believed it would allow the directors to accomplish much more in developing the port and at considerable less expense to the taxpayers in the long run. The purpose of incorporation, he said, was to enable the directors better to make the port improvements pay for themselves without drawing continually upon the treasury of the state.

He said the city of Liverpool had expended about \$140,000,000 in port improvements without any drain on the tax levy. This city, as well as San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto and Montreal, have adopted a plan of incorporating those who are in charge of their harbor developments.

It was explained by Chairman Bancroft that the bill allows the directors more freedom in managing their work by making it unnecessary to come to the Legislature for authority to carry out every new project.

Mr. McNary said that incorporation of the directors might be a good thing at a later date but that at present he favored a continuance of the present system. He recommended that the bill be referred to the next General Court.

William B. Lawrence opposed the bill on the ground that it gave too much power to the directors. In this view he was supported by Edward Horton of Lexington.

George C. Fitzpatrick of East Boston said he was in favor of the bill only in case the committee considered that the directors had already proved their worth.

FEB. 6, 1914

## MAYOR CURLEY TO OPPOSE PLAN FOR PLANT BUILDING

He Says City Is Not in a Position  
to Finance the Horticultural  
Project

Opposition will be made by Mayor Curley to any order for the proposed new horticultural building in the Back Bay Fens. He said today that the plan to build the structure out of the Parkman fund was entirely contrary to the provisions of the will which turned the fund over to the maintenance and care of parks. He added that the city is not in a position to handle the undertaking financially.

Departure from the general greenhouse effect of horticultural buildings is noted in the plans which have been completed by Hubert G. Ripley for the proposed building. The walls and roof will be of glass, but the colonade treatment in the surrounding and supporting masonry will give the structure a distinctive appearance.

It is proposed to erect the building on the so-called "10-acre meadow" between Boylston road and the Richardson bridge in the Back Bay Fens.

The building will set back about 100 feet from the street, with a terrace in front. The boiler rooms, machinery and coal bunkers will be under the terrace. There will also be a broad terrace on the Fenway side. The main central hall will be 175 feet long and 110 feet wide, while the wings are each 210 feet long and 75 feet wide. The main building will be 75 feet from floor to ceiling, with gallery around the four sides. The wings will be 60 feet high.

MAR. 4, 1914

## Mayor Curley Says He Will Do His Best to Get Lower Light- ing Rate for the City

Because it will need its prosperity to offset the 25 per cent reduction in the rate of the new lighting contract with the city which he is going to do his utmost to obtain, Mayor Curley, in the American House last night, said he is interested in the success of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The occasion was a dinner to the Electric Motor Car Club by the Edison company.

Lieut. W. J. Keville delivered a message of greeting to the club on behalf of Governor Walsh.

Frank H. Smith, president of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, came over from New York to act as toastmaster. The dinner was the third anniversary of the campaign started by the Edison company to aid the development of the electric vehicles, and the speakers all dwelt upon conditions surrounding that subject.

FEB. 1914

## CITY PROPERTY SALE TO REDUCE DEBT IS ADVISED

Mayor Curley Advocates Scheme  
Before Council—Mr. Watson  
Criticizes His Plans—Mr.  
Coulthurst Defends Them

## MORE SAVING SOUGHT

At the meeting of city council yesterday Mayor Curley asked for an ordinance amendment ruling that all funds received from the sale of public property be used for reducing the city debt which the mayor points out is costing the city nearly \$6,000,000, or more than 25 per cent of the total of the city's annual expenditures. The mayor would exempt school property from this order, designing it to apply specially to the sale of some 3000 parcels of city property which have at various times been bid in at the annual tax sales. This the mayor proposes to dispose of by foreclosure and apply to reducing the debt. He values the city's holdings at \$1,500,000.

Councilman James A. Watson declared yesterday that the mayor's city economy plan was placing the city in a false light. He read clippings to back his statement. He also criticized the mayor's boom Boston enterprise and his failure to invite the council to participate in the work. Councilman John A. Coulthurst differed with Mr. Watson and commended the mayor.

Mayor Curley also requested the council to reduce by ordinance the salaries of the commissioner of the park and recreation department from \$7500 to \$5000 and of Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea from \$4200 to \$3500.

Commissioner Louis K. Rourke appeared before the council and blamed the citizens and the contractors alike for the nuisances occurring through garbage and ashes being dumped together in certain sections of the city.

Mayor Curley asked for an ordinance to allow no city employee to work more than six days a week. This was referred to the committee on ordinances.

The executive committee will give a hearing March 23 on changing the name of Park square to Abraham Lincoln square.



MONITOR

FEB 11, 1914

# HOOL HEADS DENY BURDEN AS TO MANNERS AND MORALS

Composite Opinion of Boston Committee Members Places  
Responsibility for Children's Conduct and Precepts  
With Home and Church Instead of Public Teaching

Allegations of Bishop John Hamilton of the Methodist church that the public schools are responsible for producing good manners and morals in the children under their care, members of the school committee today refused to accept the burden placed it upon the home, and the church. It was at a dinner of the Massachusetts Alumni of William Academy, given on Monday night that Bishop Hamilton made the statements.

George E. Brock, chairman of the committee, said: "This is one of the sweeping general statements that carries conviction with it to the thoughtful person. I deny his premise, our public schools are producing good men and young women of good character and good manners, as the result of the efforts of the godly men and women who are teaching in our public schools."

Joseph Lee said: "The children are in school five hours for half of the days of the year. There remain 10 waking hours of the school day and the other 10 of the year for the home, to say nothing of the church, to exert their influence upon the child. I do not say the school is doing everything it can to do in its fraction of time. It can, for instance, do more in the way of definite moral training as distinguished from moral instruction, but the great lack in modern education arises from the abdication of the home."

Frances G. Curtis, the woman member of the school committee, said she had heard that persons who criticize the schools seldom went into them, but there-fore without informing themselves of the facts. All that was lamented, she said, was attributed to the schools, while the home training lack of it was seldom taken into consideration, yet in much of the criticism the schools all wrong doing was placed on the schools alone. So little was allowed for strictly school work, she thought the schools were doing all right and that it would be better to

direct much of the criticism now leveled at them to the home for there was where it really belonged. If the homes did their part the schools would be able to show better results, she thought.

Michael H. Corcoran said: "I heartily agree with Bishop Hamilton when he says that when the Word of God is taken out of the schools we are breaking down all that is good in the boy and the girl. I think his closing sentence that 'Religion is at the bottom of education; that the fear of the Lord is the start of wisdom,' is as true as that the sun rises."

Mr. Corcoran went on to say: "To my view the schools today are attempting to do for the boy and the girl many things they should be taught to do for themselves. The question of opening schools at night for the purpose of dancing encourages the boy and girl to be away from home. This seems to me to be one of its great faults, viz., the taking away of the boy and girl during the day from the essentials of school work, teaching them how to play, just as though they did not know naturally without being shown. When I was a boy I thought I could play an excellent game of ball, and other sports without being shown. What we are doing is to take out of the home and to bring into the school building the work of the father and mother."

"We all know that there is no influence like that of the home and I hope the time will soon come when the parents will endeavor to make the home more attractive and not allow those interested in social work to do all the work for them. First of all, we are attempting to do too much. We do not allow the children to go enough on their own resources. I believe that the children of today have less respect for authority than before and I believe the schools have much to do with it. Today the cry is 'spare the rod and save the child,' I say 'Use the rod and spare the child.'"

Dr. David D. Scannell, the other member of the school committee, preferred to say nothing on this subject.

FEB. 9, 1914

Committee Issues Statement With  
Respect to Elementary Grades  
Based on Tests and Observation  
of Five Years

## STRENGTHENING IS AIM

Strengthening of the work of the public schools to make them more practical and effective will be the chief aim of the school officials during the coming year, according to George E. Brock, chairman of the school committee, in a statement made today. This is to be accomplished through the adoption of definite minimum standards for the pupils, individual training in essential subjects and a simpler and more definite course. The announcement, in part, follows:

Recently the committee has employed Professor Courtis to conduct arithmetical tests in the elementary schools of the city, and is now carrying on similar tests by its own teachers, in order to establish definite standards of accomplishment by the pupils in each of the various grades, and to ascertain what should and what should not reasonably be expected of children of different ages in the grades. These tests are for the further purpose of devising means to bring pupils up to standard requirements.

The committee believes, after five years of actual experience, and from the views expressed by educational authorities of high standing of many different cities, that the course of study pursued in the elementary schools of Boston is pedagogically sound, admirably arranged, and that it contains a large amount of useful and valuable material.

The committee purposes, as rapidly as possible, and with the present course of study as a foundation and basis, to establish minimum requirements in the various studies taught in the elementary schools for each particular grade; to eliminate any non-essentials that may have been included in the present course, and to fix attention more strongly than ever before upon improving the character and quality of the instruction in those subjects which are universally recognized as of fundamental importance in any school system.

The principal advantages which the committee hopes and purposes to accomplish by this plan are briefly these:

For the pupils: The adoption of definite minimum standards and the placing of great emphasis upon individual training in the essential subjects.

For the teachers: The advantage of a prescribed course which will be briefer, simpler, and more definite than the one they are now following, and which will be a condensation of the course with which they are already familiar, and from which they will still be able to draw additional material as needed.

FEB. 9, 1914

**SIMPLER SCHOOL  
COURSE POLICY  
NOW ANNOUNCED**

FEB. 17, 1914

# Where Is Col. Luther and Why?

Special Reports From Washington and Richmond Are  
More Than a Little Confusing.

JOURNAL

FEB. 12, 1914

## ANNEXATION BILL DEAD

House Refuses to Substitute Revere  
Bill for Adverse Report.

The final scene in the killing of the Revere annexation bill was enacted in the House yesterday afternoon, when a motion of Representative Cassassa of Revere to substitute the bill for the adverse report of the committee was voted down, only sixteen members standing in favor of the substitution. The advocates of the measure did not ask for a roll call.

Representative Lawler of Dorchester, in charge of the adverse report of the metropolitan affairs committee, said the bill had been turned down on the recommendation of Mayor Curley of Boston that the matter should be put over for a later date on account of the present financial conditions in Boston.

FEB. 18, 1914

## AN IMPORTANT DETAIL

IN reducing the estimates of his department heads for the current year, Mayor Curley is following an example set by numerous predecessors, as well as adhering to his determination that the tax rate must be kept down, but he should remember, as undoubtedly he will, that there are certain lines of municipal work which are absolutely necessary and which, according to various heads of departments, have not been well done in the past because of lack of funds with which to employ enough men.

The people of Boston have been told within a year by the commissioner of public works that it is impossible to care for the streets of this city as they should be cared for, owing to the fact the number of men available for that work is not large enough. The number should be large enough, and the mayor in revising the estimates should see to it that they cover the cost of adequate street-cleaning work. Let it not be possible for such an excuse to be valid in the year now begun.

For the perennial delinquencies of the building department the annual excuse has been, "We haven't men enough." The same familiar words have been uttered by the health and some other departments. Mayor Curley should cut out the superfluous employees in every department but he should make it useless in 1914 for any department head to attempt to hide behind excuses which will not be accepted by those whose health and safety are endangered by the non-performance of necessary municipal work.



Dressed in Palm Beach flannels, with pink polka dots, he addressed the  
Young Women's Equal Suffrage Association.

Friends of Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther will make an earnest effort today to learn where he is and why he is there. Various despatches received in this office last evening warrant such

an effort. While it is true that the colonel has achieved some reputation as a versatile statesman, it cannot be that he has broken as many records as the subjoined reports from the South would indicate.

## Demands Political Freedom of Negroes

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther, historian and student of political progress, delivered an eloquent address in Zion Chapel this afternoon at the invitation of the pastor and standing committee. The colonel, who prefaced his remarks by the statement that his father was famous in connection with the underground railroad during abolition days, spoke in part as follows:

"Every colored man in the South should devote his time and energy to achieving complete political freedom. The constitution is being violated as long as he is deprived of his vote under any pretext, and he should not submit to such degradation. Let you

in Washington organize and in behalf of the colored men of the South demand their rights from Congress.

"Call on President Wilson, the man whose sense of duty is so fine that he cannot recognize Huerta, but who is hand and glove with men who owe their pro. hence in politics to the illegal suppression of the colored vote.

"I feel strong on this subject," said the colonel, "for my whole family for years were prominent in the cause of freedom, and I lost half a dozen relatives in the Civil War."

The colonel said that he intended to visit the Gulf States and urge the colored citizens thereof to organize for a vindication of their constitutional rights.

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## "HOW CAN I BEAR TO LEAVE THEE?"

MAYOR JOHN F. FITZGERALD, in his old office coat, cleaning out his desk in his office in City Hall yesterday preparatory to turning it over today to James M. Curley. He is resting for a moment thinking things, perhaps—and the dust-rag lies idle on the chair.



(Photo by Journal Staff Photographer.)

FEB. 13, 1914

### THE CIVIC SPIRIT FUND.

MAYOR CURLEY'S fund for commercial expansion has but just been opened. There is room for every public-spirited citizen, firm and corporation to aid in making it a permanent and impressive monument to public spirit. The high cost of taxes in Boston and the Commonwealth is due to a steadily growing belief that the city and State treasuries should finance luxuries as well as necessities.

Mayor Curley is trying to develop public spirit in the opposite direction. It is a timely effort, and it means more than the possibility of adding to Boston's commercial prestige. It means a new realization that the individual has his part to do in making Boston what every good citizen desires that Boston shall be.

## CURLEY IN OFFICE AS MAYOR TODAY

*Audience of 4000 Expected to Witness Inaugural Ceremonies in Tremont Temple—Mayor-Elect Renews His Threat to Remove Everett.*

James M. Curley, still holding office as congressman from the twelfth Massachusetts district, will be inaugurated mayor of Boston at 10 o'clock this morning in Tremont Temple, the largest auditorium available. As a preliminary to taking office Curley was initiated a member of the Boston Lodge of Elks yesterday afternoon.

#1 Cont next page  
contd. next page

#2

FEB. 1914

The inauguration day in Tremont Temple is the second in history to take place outside of City Hall. Mayor Fitzgerald four years ago chose Faneuil Hall, but Curley, on account of the many applications for tickets, selected Tremont Temple.

#### 4000 to Attend

It is estimated that nearly 4000 persons will witness the inauguration, including the full membership of the Pro Bono Publico, or Tammany Club. Many congressmen are also expected to attend to see their fellow member qualify for mayor.

The new mayor spent yesterday in a quiet fashion, except for his initiation into the Elks. In the morning he attended St. Joseph's Church, where the Rev. Garrett Barry asked the prayers of the congregation for the success of his administration.

Mayor-elect Curley last night reiterated his promise made during the campaign to remove Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett. He said:

"If Mr. Everett's resignation is not in my hands fifteen minutes after my inauguration, I shall remove him from office. I do not wish to name yet the man who is to take his place, but I assure you someone will take his place," he said.

Mayor Fitzgerald and his office staff put in some strenuous hours yesterday afternoon and evening, cleaning out his office in preparation for the arrival of Curley. All the rugs were taken up and the office presented a sad, bleak appearance. However, friends of Curley are preparing to fill it with flowers today.

FEB. 12, 1914

## WALSH PLACES BOARD MERCER UP TO SOLONS

Asks Inquiry Into  
Advisability of Con-  
solidation.

### TWO PLANS OFFERED FOR REORGANIZATION

Present System of Manag-  
ing Institutions Faulty,  
Says Governor.

FEB. 12, 1914

In a special message to the Legislature yesterday, Governor Walsh puts it specifically up to that body to go into the question of the consolidation of various State boards which have supervision over the State institutions for the insane, the defective and the dependent.

## Curley Plans to Help; Mayor Wishes Him Luck

By James M. Curley

I SHALL take up my new duties determined to do my full duty by all of the citizens of this great city. I shall fulfil every pledge that I made to the people in my campaign platform. I shall do everything in my power to help develop Boston, commercially and industrially, and to make it a better place to live in for all its people.

By John F. Fitzgerald

I AM happy in the thought that in a few hours I will be relieved of the burdens of the mayoralty. I need a rest. A person can stand just so much. Boston is now awakened in a business way and I like to feel that I have done my full share of the work that brought this about. I wish the new mayor the best of luck and sincerely hope that his administration will be a successful one.

In his inaugural address the governor dwelt at considerable length on the advisability of consolidating the various unpaid boards and substituting for them a central body which would have charge of all the institutions in the Commonwealth.

#### Transmit Report

Yesterday's message transmitted a report of the commission on economy and efficiency along the general lines laid down in the governor's inaugural. The commissioners recommended two specific plans for the reorganization of the institutional administration, as follows:

1. A centralized control under a board of five commissioners, empowered to vest the duties of administration in one director, who shall be assisted by four executive secretaries.
2. Supervision and actual control by a board of five expert commissioners, who shall give all their time to the duties of their office, and be chosen with particular reference to the problems involved "from an administrative and correctional standpoint."

Of the two plans the economy and efficiency commission favors the first, which, in detail, provides that the five commissioners shall be appointed by the governor and council for five-year terms at salaries of \$1000 each.

The chairman of the board, which is to be known as the Commission of Public Institutions, shall be designated by the governor.

#### To Formulate Policies

The board will formulate the general policies and plans for the entire work of the new organization and shall appoint a director of institutions, subject to confirmation by the governor.

The director of institutions shall serve for an indefinite term. His salary is to be fixed by the commission, with the approval of the governor. Under the control of the commission, the director shall have direct charge of the department and all institutions connected with it, but in all matters he shall be subject to the commission.

The director shall appoint, subject to the approval of the commission, four executive secretaries and a business agent. Each of the executive secretaries shall be held responsible for the conduct of a group of institutions.

#### Board of Fire Commissioners

Plan 2 provides that the Central Board of Fire Commissioners shall be composed of men who are experts in the various lines of work required, and that the duties which in Plan 1 are distributed among the directors and the executive secretaries shall be performed by the members of the board.

In transmitting these two plans for the consideration of the Legislature Governor Walsh said in part:

"In the report herewith submitted, the commission finds after thorough investigation: That our present system of managing the institutions of the State is faulty and leads to waste and unnecessary expense, and that in the interest of economy and efficiency a complete reorganization of all the State activities in dealing with its institutions should be undertaken.

"The sole issue presented to the Legislature, therefore, is this: Is it in the interest of a better and more economical management, and that means, is it in the interest of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth that a change from the separate independent management of our State institutions should be made and in its stead a new system established providing for a central board of control?"

"The importance of this subject can be better realized by a consideration of the following statistics: The numbers of members of boards, commissions and trustees which the report deals with and which this problem concerns are as follows:

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Board of Insanity.....                | 5   |
| Board of Charity.....                 | 9   |
| Prison Commission.....                | 5   |
| Trustees under Board of Insanity..... | 89  |
| Trustees under Board of Insanity..... | 28  |
| Total.....                            | 135 |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Number of inmates of institutions affected.....                  | 22,129          |
| Number of employees.....   | 4,537           |
| Investment of State money to date in all these institutions..... | \$24,453,016.59 |

When the message was read Representative White of Newton moved that it be referred to the committees of public institutions and ways and means jointly, but after some debate a motion by Representative Washburn that it be referred to the committee on public institutions alone was adopted by a vote of 74 to 64.

FEB. 13, 1914

## GOING, GOING, GOING, GO

Fitz's Omnibus of "Sweet Adeline" Fame Will Be Auctioned Off.

"Sweet Adeline" is a back number. Not the song. Never. The automobile that in the last two years has carried the harmony and the glory of the Fitzgerald administration more than 40,000 miles.

The strain was too much. The car is in bad shape. It cost \$3500. It will be sold by the adamant new mayor at public auction in the rear of City Hall as soon as the consent of the council can be obtained. An upset price of \$700 will be set on it.

"Dearest in race!"



JOURNAL FEB. 12 1914

# \$44,250 RAISED BY CURLEY IN 25 MIN. TO BOOM BOSTON

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO MAYOR'S MILLION-A-YEAR BOOM BOSTON FUND

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| James M. Curley, mayor, City Hall.....                        | \$1000 |
| Col. William A. Gaston, National Shawmut Bank.....            | 1000   |
| Thomas P. Beal, Jr., Second National Bank.....                | 1000   |
| John J. Martin, Exchange Trust Company.....                   | 1000   |
| E. A. Grozier, Boston Post.....                               | 1000   |
| Eugene VanR. Thayer, Merchants National Bank.....             | 1000   |
| Jordan Marsh Company, Washington street.....                  | 1000   |
| Clarence W. Barron, Boston News Bureau.....                   | 1000   |
| A. C. Ratschesky, United States Trust Company.....            | 1000   |
| Joseph P. Collins, 2416 Washington street.....                | 1000   |
| Gen. W. A. Bancroft, Boston Elevated Railway Company.....     | 1000   |
| John R. McVey, Hibernia Trust Company.....                    | 1000   |
| W. F. Kearns, W. F. Kearns Company.....                       | 1000   |
| Matthew Hale, Boston Journal.....                             | 1000   |
| James W. Kenney, 79 Terrace street, Roxbury.....              | 1000   |
| Russell G. Fessenden, American Trust Company.....             | 1000   |
| New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Milk street..... | 1000   |
| Eugene N. Foss, B. F. Sturtevant Company.....                 | 1000   |
| Patrick F. Sullivan, Bay State Street Railway Company.....    | 1000   |
| W. F. Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co.....               | 1000   |
| Joseph H. O'Neil, Federal Trust Company.....                  | 1000   |
| John T. Connor.....   | 1000   |
| Boston American, Summer street.....                           | 1000   |
| Boston Globe, Washington street.....                          | 1000   |
| Charles Pfaff, Massachusetts Breweries Company.....           | 1000   |
| H. P. Nawn, Hugh Nawn Contracting Company.....                | 1000   |
| George S. Mumford, Commonwealth Trust Company.....            | 1000   |
| James J. Phelan, Hornblower & Weeks.....                      | 1000   |
| Hugh Bancroft, Board of Port Directors.....                   | 1000   |
| Christian Science Monitor.....                                | 1000   |
| Boston Advertiser, Washington street.....                     | 1000   |
| Boston Transcript, Washington street.....                     | 1000   |
| Beacon Trust Company, Boylston street.....                    | 1000   |
| Daniel E. Wing, First National Bank.....                      | 1000   |
| Philip Stockton, Old Colony Trust Company.....                | 1000   |
| Allan Forbes, State Street Trust Company.....                 | 1000   |
| H. H. Wiggan, Boston and Pacific Steamship Company.....       | 1000   |
| Max Mitchell, Cosmopolitan Trust Company.....                 | 500    |
| Marks Angell, Roxbury Iron and Metal Company.....             | 500    |
| Lew C. Hill, John L. Whiting Company.....                     | 500    |
| Patrick O'Hearn, 218 Adams street, Dorchester.....            | 500    |
| Herbert K. Hallett, Fourth Atlantic National Bank.....        | 500    |
| H. P. Hood & Son, Rutherford avenue.....                      | 500    |
| Harry W. Cumner, Boylston National Bank.....                  | 500    |
| Millett, Roe & Hagen, 15 Congress street.....                 | 250    |
| C. H. Blackall, 20 Beacon street.....                         | 250    |
| Simpson Bros. Corporation, 166 Devonshire street.....         | 250    |
| D. William Wade, Chadwick Boston Lead Company.....            | 250    |
| Francis C. Hersey, Hersey Manufacturing Company.....          | 250    |
| William H. Minton & Co., 31 State street.....                 | 250    |
| M. E. & C. E. Wyzanski, 18 Tremont street.....                | 200    |
| Luke D. Mullen, Charlestown Trust Company.....                | 200    |
| Brown Wales Company, South Boston.....                        | 200    |
| Harris Poorvu, 43 Tremont street.....                         | 200    |
| Wadsworth, Howland & Co., 84 Washington street.....           | 150    |
| E. T. Slattery Company, Tremont street.....                   | 150    |
| W. H. Woods, City Council.....                                | 100    |
| Dr. J. F. Connors.....  | 100    |
| Francis L. Daly, 251 Causeway street.....                     | 100    |
| Frank J. Callahan.....  | 100    |
| William Meyer, Carpenter-Morton Company.....                  | 100    |
| Joseph Paul.....  | 100    |
| Michael Donovan.....  | 100    |
| W. H. McMasters.....  | 100    |
| John W. O'Mealey.....   | 100    |
| D. L. Prendergast.....  | 100    |
| Pierce McCarthy.....  | 100    |
| Senator James H. Brennan.....                                 | 50     |

\$1,000,000 Fund Is  
Born at Meeting  
in City Hall.

ALL RECORDS  
ARE BROKEN

Newspaper Owners  
Bank Leads and  
Others Aid.

The "Million Dollars a Year  
Boom Boston Fund" got a fly-  
ing start yesterday.

Within twenty-five minutes  
yesterday afternoon Mayor Cur-  
ley gathered in the old alder-  
manic chamber at City Hall an  
assemblage of bank presidents,  
railroad heads, newspaper own-  
ers, merchants and public offi-  
cials, closed the doors to pre-  
vent escape and talked \$44,250  
out of their pockets into the  
coffers of the fund.

It was the quickest and most im-  
mediately successful financial cam-  
paign ever waged by a mayor of  
Boston, and is said to be the first  
instance in the history of this coun-  
try of a city's going directly to the  
business men for money to finance  
public improvements looking toward  
industrial development.

From the moment that Mayor Cur-  
ley concluded his preliminary re-  
marks for contributions for the sake  
of booming the city and John J.  
Martin urged that the doors be  
closed to prevent any would-be con-  
tributors escaping, the pledges of

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11 FEB 12, 1914  
\$1000 and \$500 kept tumbling in with clock-work regularity. Once in awhile there would be a lull, but a few apt words from the mayor and subscriptions would begin to flow in once more. The meeting, which started in as an experiment, turned out as a fact and the men who came to scoff ended up by enthusiastically loosening their pocketbooks.

This money is but a start toward the larger fund and will be used as soon as it reaches \$75,000 to dredge the Mystic river and make opportunities there for the location of many new industries that would add to the realty value of the city and afford work for many hundreds of men.

A bill before the Legislature calls for the expenditure of \$75,000 for this purpose, but Mayor Curley has had action on it suspended because it would add to the burden of the City of Boston. He told the metropolitan affairs committee of the Legislature, which has the bill in charge, that he would raise the money by popular subscription, a proposition that was laughed at.

### Has Half Amount Needed

Mayor Curley now has more than half the amount necessary, and announced last night that by calling a few men on the telephone and receiving the pledges of a number of men who were unable to be present yesterday, he would have the rest. However, if he does not get the money in three weeks, he will appear before the Legislature and give his assent to the passage of the bill.

Any surplus left over after the dredging is done will be used to encourage new industries to settle in the city. The mayor contemplates leasing a building suited for industrial purposes with the surplus, and placing therein an automobile accessory firm, now located in Waltham, but which desires to locate in Boston.

One of the most remarkable features of the meeting yesterday was the fact that Mayor Curley specifically limited the amounts that could be contributed to not over \$1000. The amounts subscribed yesterday were in many cases followed up with the statement that the amount would be subscribed every year to a fund, if desired. The mayor announced that, although this was not binding in any case, he thought that in the business men of the city could in this way subscribe a fund of \$1,000,000 annually.

Through the judicious expenditure of this money, Mayor Curley contended that within ten years more than \$100,000,000 would be added to the realty value of the city and opportunities for the employment of no less than 20,000 of the inhabitants would be afforded. In all probability, he added, the population of the city would be increased to about 1,000,000.

### Gaston to Take Contributions

In order to receive more contributions from the public who were unable to attend the meeting, Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, announced that he would accept and receipt all sums at the National Shawmut Bank.

The committee which will take charge of the fund and provide ways and means for the most effective use of it consists of Mayor Curley, Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank; Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Company; John R. McVey, president of the Hibernian Savings Bank, and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, of the Provident Institution for Savings. They were appointed by Mayor Curley and will obtain bids on

the work of widening the Mystic river as soon as the money is in. The mayor opened the meeting promptly at 3 o'clock and outlined the proposition. He said that it was his intention to work with the business and financial interests of the community to develop that spirit of co-operation that would promote the industrial and commercial prosperity of Boston. This announcement was greeted with cheers by an audience of men who were bitterly opposed to him during the recent campaign.

H. H. Wiggin, president of the Boston-Pacific Steamship Company, was introduced and told the gathering of the proposed dredging of the Mystic basin and assured them that upon the completion of the work his concern was prepared to begin the construction of a lumber plant at this point. This will add more than a million and a half dollars to the realty value of Boston and afford employment to more than 2000 men.

### Steel Works May Come

Mayor Curley followed him with the statement that the Carnegie Steel Com-

pany was desiring a location in Allston and that a large automobile specialty house was looking for assistance to locate in Boston. He also said that a man acting as a representative for him was attempting to bring the R. Hoe Press manufactory to Boston from New York, and so far was having good success. He said that by proceeding along this line, making things easy for the great industries to found plants here, Boston could make more progress in the next two years than it had in the last five years.

The mayor then started in to receive contributions after setting the limit at \$1000. Col. Gaston urged everyone present to co-operate with the mayor in every way possible and ended up by writing himself down for \$1000.

John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, followed and urged that the mayor compel contributions from every man in the room. "They all can give \$1000," he said. "I would urge that the doors be shut and guarded until every man has contributed. For three years I have worked to do just this very thing and now is our opportunity to put it through. I subscribe \$1000."

His announcement was greeted with cheers, and the crowd got into the swing of the thing. Thomas P. Beal, amid a volley of applause, jumped to his feet and added another \$1000. Meanwhile the mayor had unostentatiously subscribed \$1000.

Several more thousands rolled in, and then the mayor smilingly looked at Gen. Hancock, president of the Boston Elevated.

### Bancroft Gives \$1000

"What do you say, general?" said the mayor.

"Well, I am a resident of Cambridge," began the general, "but since you are so good to foreigners I shall put down a thousand."

Curley then put down John R. McCarty, who was acting as treasurer, for \$1000. He did not ask McVey's permission, either. Matthew Hale, publisher of The Boston Journal, followed with \$1000. Thus in a few minutes the bank president, a newspaper man, a head of a street railway system, a 1000 head, a great real estate corporation had all subscribed, aligning themselves shoulder-to-shoulder with a mayor who was being denounced as a gang politician a short while before.

After a while the contributions began to come slow, a Curley said: "Had we better start in with the \$500 ones now?"

To this John J. Martin took decided objections. "Keep it at \$1000, Mr. Mayor. Go right after them, don't let up," he urged, and Curley did. A few more piled in, and then the \$500 and \$100 ones began.

In a short while \$35,000 was reached, a limit Curley had set earlier, but which he advanced to \$40,000 after seeing how easy it was. Within a few minutes, after a slight bit of urging, he reached \$44,000, and Curley declared the meeting adjourned. However, another meeting will be held on Monday.



# PROGRESSIVES URGED TO FIGHT DEMOCRATS NOW

Await Inevitable Split in  
Party Is Advice of  
Chairman Hale.

REPUBLICANS NOT  
TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Predicts Success Next Fall  
Speaking at Lincoln  
Day Celebration.

"Since the elections last fall the Republican party need not be seriously considered by the Progressives of Massachusetts; we must now devote our attention to the Democratic party, fight along the same lines that have brought success to us in the last two years and wait for the inevitable split in the Democrats," declared Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive State committee at the Lincoln birthday celebration and Progressive conference in Faneuil Hall last night.

"That split in the Democrats is sure to come," he continued. "The progressives among the Democrats will leave their party and join with us, and then we can write down our principles in the statute books of this country."

"Success will come to us next fall when Mr. Bird takes the field again only by perfecting our organization and making the same inroads on the members of the Democratic party in the big towns of the State such as we made upon the Republicans in Boston last fall."

## Compares Conditions

Mr. Hale, in opening his speech, said that the Progressives could learn from the early experiences of the Republican party, which had to wait for more than four years before it elected its President. He compared the political situation of today with that of two years ago, when no mention was made of Progressive principles and measures by the governor or legislators.

"Today we have a Democratic governor who owes his election entirely to his avowal of progressive views," he said. "We also have before us the spectacle of a Republican party claiming it has the right to come back to power again because of its 'progressive' principles. It is now an established thing that no candidate for office is assured of success unless he stands for progressive principles. There has been a tremendous and almost revolutionary change in public sentiment in the past two years."

"Those Republicans who are in favor of an amalgamation with the Progressive party say that our work is finished since the other two parties have been forced to adopt progressive principles."

I say that we cannot express and carry out our political ideas through the medium of the old boss-ridden parties. They also say that it is a disgraceful thing in this State for the Democrats to control everything. 'Why not get together and turn the Democrats out of office is what they say.'

"It has been my experience that almost every man who says that is running for some sort of office. This amalgamation business really amounts to haste on the part of the Republicans to get their old jobs back again. Amalgamation would not help the situation any. There were Democratic governors elected before the split in the Republican party."

"If the Progressive party should be wiped out or the Progressive State committee went over with the Republicans, this State would not go Republican. More than 50 per cent. of the Progressives under those conditions would join with the Democrats rather than enter into the Republican fold with its old bosses."

## Much Enthusiasm

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience of more than 1000 persons who had braved the intense cold to attend the meeting. Great applause and cheers greeted the speakers, and Mr. Hale's rejection of any idea of amalgamation with the Republican party was loudly applauded. Lauriston F. Ward, the newly-elected chairman of the city committee, presided. In his opening address he said that one of the purposes of the meeting was to inaugurate the policy of taking the people into the confidence of the party leaders and telling them what the party has accomplished, what is being done, the obstacles to be overcome and what the party hopes to accomplish.

T. Benton Kelley, Civil War veteran and friend of Lincoln, was given a rising ovation by the audience when he arose to speak. Mr. Kelley became acquainted with Lincoln early in his life.

"He was the most convincing man I ever heard in an argument," said Mr. Kelley. "His language was so simple and forceful that a child of 12 could understand just what he meant as well as an adult."

After relating his experiences as a member of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry on the opening day of the Battle of Gettysburg, when he was the first to give the alarm of the approach of the Confederates, Mr. Kelley recited Lincoln's Gettysburg address in such a telling fashion that there was hardly a dry eye in the audience when he finished.

Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell, Progressive candidate for lieutenant governor last fall, reiterated the assertion of other speakers that the fight is now between the Progressive and Democratic parties since the elections last fall. Mr. Cosgrove also commented upon the situation of the United States army acting as nurses and undertakers for the Mexican slaughter house" along the border and asked how long that situation would last with Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln or Theodore Roosevelt as president.

## Formulating Legislation

Joseph Walker, chairman of the party's legislative bureau, explained the recent work of the bureau in formulating legislation, according to the platform of the party. The initiative and referendum measure, prepared by the bureau, he said, is the most important piece of legislation to come before the Legislature this session. The urgent need of a constitutional convention, he said, should not mean the defeat of the initiative and referendum.

After discussing other measures the bureau has prepared, Mr. Walker declared that the questions of woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum should be submitted to the people on the ballots next fall.

Representative George P. Webster, candidate for Speaker of the House recently, who was to have spoken, did not appear.

FEB. 5, 1914

## CENSORING THE DRAMA

THERE is little or no need of play censorship, private or public, wherever the police authorities do their duty and keep vicious matter under cover. A certain element in every community will seek putridity whenever it presents itself, just as flies seek carrion, and the suppression of the putrid drama—which will always smell to heaven and compel its removal as a public nuisance no matter how brazenly its authors bawl for help—is to be taken as a matter of course. Filthy plays are to be treated like filthy victuals. But self-respecting people would not go to see such malodorous productions anyhow, no matter what their creed or class might be. They would as soon haunt the cheap hotels or the divorce courts. It has been found comparatively easy to put the lid down on such plays in Boston, and keep it down, even when decadent ailettanti have called for sewage in the name of art.

As for other plays, they linger according to their capacity to give the public legitimate pleasure. These plays are in the majority. Some of the most worthy of them fall for the reason that there is lack of appreciation for their imaginative or literary qualities. Perhaps the church movement just started in New York will prove a boon to such plays. If so, it will serve an excellent purpose.

FEB. 11, 1914

## CURLEY AS BONDSMAN

Is Surety for Immigrant Family  
Detained by Authorities.

Mayor Curley again yesterday interceded with the commissioner of immigration in behalf of a poor immigrant and his family who were detained when entering this country by the authorities.

The immigrant was Chaim Bichwid, who arrived at this port with his wife and four children, one of whom, a daughter, Chalkie by name, is deaf and dumb. The father himself is temporarily lame, and for that reason the family was held up. The mayor, however, went bonds for their welfare and they were allowed to land.



# CURLEY ADMITS USE OF FORBES' NAME MISTAKE

Appoints Bank Head to  
Place on Boom Boston  
Committee.

FEB 14 1914  
MILLION FUND IS  
NOW OVER \$50,000

Mayor to Invite Fitzgerald  
to Meeting Called for  
Monday.

Declaring that the inclusion of a contribution of \$1000 from Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, in a list of donations to his "Million Dollar Boom Boston Fund" was a mistake, Mayor Curley announced yesterday that the funds of the city will not be withdrawn from the State Street Trust Company, as threatened, and added that he will appoint Mr. Forbes to the general committee to boost the fund.

In a statement issued last night the mayor explains the situation and comments on it as follows:

"The importance attaching to the success of the movement to develop industry and commerce in Boston and the enthusiasm displayed has been such, that the duty every citizen holds in common requires the harmonious adjustment of present apparent, though not real, differences.

"I have upon investigation learned that Mr. Forbes of the State Street Trust Company did not personally announce that he desired to be recorded, as contributing the sum reported by the press, or, in fact, any sum, and that the announcement was publicly made by an overzealous individual without authority.

## Done in Good Faith

"Mr. Forbes, being a stranger to myself and the secretary of the meeting, it was but natural that the announcement that he desired to be recorded in good faith and this was done.

"With reference to the Boston Herald, I desire to state that after conferring with the editor and being informed that it was contrary to their policy to contribute, no further action was taken in this case.

"It was assumed at the meeting, and I trust correctly, that the Christian Science Monitor, the Boston Advertiser and the Boston Transcript would contribute and they were conditionally so recorded.

"It is my purpose as mayor to serve the entire people honestly, efficiently and with equity, and the fact that Mr. Forbes expressed himself before he had learned that his name had been given by another at the meeting, is not sufficient justification for drastic or inequitable action on my part.

"I consider the incident closed, and at the meeting to be held in the Aldermanic Chamber upon Monday, I shall appoint Mr. Forbes to the general committee, that the splendid work so well begun may be harmoniously and successfully continued, and trust that he will serve."

## Ready to Aid Mayor

"I am ready to serve Mayor Curley in any way I can to further his plans for the advancement of the industries of Boston," said Allan Forbes. "I have served on committees before now in

the interest of the city and I am ready to do so again. But the mayor's unauthorized use of my name as a subscriber for \$1000 to his fund is a plain 'hold-up.' In view of what he has done, I shall neither contribute personally nor recommend to the directors of my bank that they authorize a contribution."

On being informed last night that the mayor had said he will appoint him a member of the general committee to boost the fund, Mr. Forbes refused to retract his statement.

David B. Ogden, business manager of the Christian Science Monitor, said that the use of the name of his paper in connection with a \$1000 contribution to the fund was entirely unauthorized.

"The board of trustees are the ones to decide whether this newspaper shall contribute," said Mr. Ogden. "I am ready to present the matter to the board at its next meeting this week if request comes to me in writing from Mayor Curley."

James W. Dunphy, publisher of Record and Advertiser, said last night that he does not yet know what action will be taken by his paper regarding a subscription to the fund.

Despite the criticism hurled at Mayor Curley and the million dollar fund, yesterday it jumped over the \$50,000 mark. A contribution of \$1000 from George J. Raymond, recorded late at night, sent it flying over this mark, with \$575 to spare.

## Ambition to Reach Million

To reach the million-dollar mark is now the ambition of the mayor; the \$75,000 which he desired at first to be sure of now being a certainty, according to his declaration yesterday.

"I will have weekly meetings to aid this fund. I will send out canvassers," he said, "and raise the million easily. I am too busy now collecting to pay any attention to other things. I have substituted action and money now for conversation and promises."

All talk of "blackmail," "sandbag" and "holdup," which was flung at Curley during the day, he smiled off and refused to even talk about. The bankers of the city, however, who have city funds, will have to help out or lose these funds. The bankers themselves are now certain about this, even though there was a feeling that the city treasurer might not permit it. If the city treasurer do this he will have to make way for another city treasurer who will.

Mayor Fitzgerald, whose absence from the meeting on Wednesday was the subject of much comment, explained this yesterday in his weekly by stating that he was not invited, although he is, according to his own weekly, the "father" of the "boom Boston" movement. Mayor Curley replied to this last night by the promise

that the "editor of the Republic" would receive an invitation to attend the meeting to be held in the old aldermanic chamber on Monday afternoon.

In the early afternoon yesterday the fund had reached \$48,125 through contributions of \$1000 from Henry B. Mc-

Dowell of 304 Beacon street and John P. Lyman of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, one of \$300 from Herbert A. Rhodes, president of the Dorchester Trust Company, and one of \$250 from Melvin O. Adams.

At night a contribution of \$1000 was received from the Reynolds Oil and Supply Company of 332 Atlantic avenue, which, together with subscriptions of \$100 from State Treasurer Mansfield, \$100 from Stephen J. Whittier and \$250 from the Fidelity Trust, brought the fund to almost \$50,000.

In order to shove it over this mark before today the mayor called up George J. Raymond at his house for a subscription. Not being able to get him, he said that Mr. Raymond had promised him \$1000 some time ago and he would put him down for it now.

## City Depositories

The list of banks which are city depositories is as follows:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Bay State Nat'l Bank                        | \$100,404.52   |
| Commercial Nat'l Bank                       | 35,139.18      |
| First National Bank                         | 524,057.84     |
| First Ward Nat'l Bank                       | 28,113.27      |
| Fourth-Atlantic National Bank               | 425,719.17     |
| Hyde Park Nat'l Bank                        | 10,057.75      |
| Merchants' Nat'l Bank                       | 508,458.17     |
| Merchants' Nat'l Bank, sidewalk assessments | 5,105.92       |
| tailings account                            | 30,121.37      |
| Mutual National Bank                        | 563,848.34     |
| National Bank of Commerce                   | 70,272.86      |
| National Rockland Bank                      | 12,048.88      |
| National Security Bank                      | 45,089.51      |
| payroll tailings account                    | 632,118.03     |
| National Shavmut Bank                       | 351,591.78     |
| National Union Bank                         | 206,795.27     |
| Old Boston Nat'l Bank                       | 70,272.85      |
| People's National Bank                      | 454,447.81     |
| Second National Bank                        | 2,231.63       |
| Webster and Atlas Nat'l Bank, account No. 1 | 3,560.70       |
| Webster and Atlas Nat'l Bank, account No. 2 | 351,326.64     |
| Webster and Atlas Nat'l Bank, account No. 3 | 40,242.71      |
| Winthrop Nat'l Bank                         | 100,369.34     |
| American Trust Co.                          | 140,564.36     |
| Bay State Trust Co.                         | 197,375.23     |
| Beacon Trust Co.                            | 317,248.36     |
| Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.             | 18,071.58      |
| Charlestown Trust Co.                       | 12,048.52      |
| Columbia Trust Co.                          | 342,773.18     |
| Commonwealth Trust Co.                      | 28,102.19      |
| Cosmopolitan Trust Co.                      | 28,102.27      |
| Dorchester Trust Co.                        | 77,516.78      |
| Exchange Trust Co.                          | 268,987.44     |
| Federal Trust Co.                           | 10,000.00      |
| Fidelity Trust Co.                          | 10,000.00      |
| Hamilton Trust Co.                          | 28,070.00      |
| Liberty Trust Co.                           | 10,040.43      |
| Lincoln Trust Co.                           | 35,141.43      |
| Market Trust Co.                            | 15,059.59      |
| Mattapan Deposit & Trust Co.                | 290,632.33     |
| New England Trust Co.                       | 556,961.58     |
| Old Colony Trust Co.                        | 10,039.75      |
| Paul Revere Trust Co.                       | 20,072.66      |
| Puritan Trust Co.                           | 140,555.68     |
| State Street Trust Co.                      | 65,258.47      |
| United States Trust Co.                     | \$7,238,054.66 |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Merchants' Nat'l Bank, Andrew Carnegie Donation                               | \$16,148.45 |
| National Bank of Commerce, George F. Parkman Fund                             | 59,011.82   |
| Old Colony Trust Company, George F. Parkman Fund                              | 67,003.06   |
| Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Geo. F. Parkman Fund, income             | 6,935.06    |
| Second Nat'l Bank, Franklin Fund  | 2,385.55    |
| Commonwealth Trust Company, Patrick A. Collins Hospital Memorial Library Fund | 719.57      |
| Federal Trust Company, Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company, Tunnel     | 10,875.68   |

contd. next page



FEB. 3, 1914

# FITZGERALD DENIES CURLEY'S FIGURES

**Says 1913 Tax Collections Were Less Than 1912, Not More, and That Mayor Should Tell Whole Story on Debt Question.**

FEB 3 1914

The reflections on the financial aspects of the administration of John F. Fitzgerald, made by Mayor Curley in his inaugural speech yesterday, proved too much for the former to stand and, in spite of his promise to go into seclusion, he sent out a statement disputing Curley's figures.

This statement, however, the mayor declares is his last. "It is not my desire to discuss the mayor's policy or his actions," he said. "He must stand or fall by them, and I intend that he shall have a free hand."

The mayor's statement said:

"Mayor Curley is mistaken when he says that 'if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year I would have found the public treasury absolutely without a dollar upon taking office.' The records at the city collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year of but two-thirds of 1 per cent, and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes of one-half of 1 per cent, making a difference of but \$35,000, which is a long way off from \$528,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, \$150,000 to \$200,000 would have been added to the surplus.

"Then, again, 1913 had 53 weekly payrolls, against 52 ordinarily, and \$200,000 was lost to the surplus by the additional week. More than \$500,000 was spent for new school buildings and other permanent improvements, which formerly came from loans.

"No other administration but mine handled these problems. Therefore this surplus of \$528,000 in tax money and \$227,000 in water income, \$755,000 in all, as against an average of less than \$200,000 in all administrations outside of Mayor Hibbard's and my own, is a record that speaks for itself."

The mayor was asked about Boston's big debt.

"Boston has greater assets in property than any city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt as quoted by the mayor includes twenty odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting, are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston. Baltimore's surface sewage flows down the streets. Philadelphia hires many of its school buildings. Many Western cities which I have visited have buildings for city hall use. Loans for street construction in most Western cities are charged directly against owners of property, as against the city here, which is charged with the loan and collects the assessments.

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures, as far as cost is concerned, as it is in business establishments.

"Special assessments are the rule in many places, while Boston collects its bill as a whole. If Boston is as costly to govern as the mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places, where the tax rate is from \$2 to \$3 larger than Boston's?"

FEB. 11, 1914

## WALSH AND CURLEY TO BE D.A.R. GUESTS

**Mayor to Be Introduced by  
Descendant of Member of  
Boston Tea Party.**

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley will be the guests of honor at the Lincoln day celebration of the ex-regents of the D. A. R. at the Hotel Vendome tomorrow afternoon. The mayor will be introduced by Miss Marion H. Brazier, a direct descendant of one of the leaders of the Boston Tea party, or "Beer Party," as the erudite mayor calls it.

Other speakers will be the Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the Senate; Past Commander Gilman of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Charles H. Masury and the Rev. Stephen H. Roblin.

Solos will be sung by Master Charles Savage, boy soprano, and others. Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, one of the surviving nurses of the Civil War, will be among the guests.

FEB. 3, 1914

## Senator Brennan Boomed as Murray's Successor

At a banquet at Young's Hotel yesterday afternoon by the ushers at the inauguration of Mayor Curley and some of the speakers during the recent city campaign ex-Councilman Frank Crane presided. Edward L. Dolan was secretary, Francis L. Dolan was treasurer, and about 75 of the supporters of Mayor Curley were present.

A boom was launched for Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown for Congress to succeed Congressman Murray from the district, and all of those present pledged themselves to support Senator Brennan for the seat and to start work at once for his campaign.

FEB. 14, 1914

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Federal Trust Company,              | 510.15 |
| John Foster Fund...                 |        |
| Old Colony Trust Company,           |        |
| Hyde Park Library Building Fund     | 224.21 |
| Old Colony Trust Company,           |        |
| P. F. Sullivan Public Library Fund. | 456.84 |

164,230.29  
\$7,403,203.85

Money handled by the Sinking Fund Commissioners was on deposit Jan. 31, 1914, as follows:

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Boylston National Bank.....        | \$66,181.61 |
| Commercial National Bank.....      | 73,102.31   |
| First National Bank.....           | 164,157.35  |
| First Ward National Bank.....      | 55,682.86   |
| Fourth-Atlantic National Bank..... | 103,566.17  |
| National Bank of Commerce.....     | 123,543.06  |
| National Rockland Bank.....        | 75,083.92   |

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| National Security Bank.....        | 54,000.51  |
| National Shawmut Bank.....         | 164,628.36 |
| National Union Bank.....           | 108,797.68 |
| Old Boston National Bank.....      | 107,363.37 |
| People's National Bank.....        | 73,988.95  |
| Second National Bank.....          | 166,285.84 |
| Webster and Atlas National Bank.   | 166,278.23 |
| Whitthrop National Bank.....       | 76,405.03  |
| American Trust Co.....             | 108,817.82 |
| Bay State Trust Co.....            | 86,189.03  |
| Beacon Trust Co.....               | 98,840.05  |
| Boston Savings Trust Co.....       | 136,926.76 |
| Columbia Trust Co.....             | 24,813.82  |
| Commonwealth Trust Co.....         | 138,459.49 |
| Cosmopolitan Trust Co.....         | 10,005.18  |
| Exchange Trust Co.....             | 10,039.75  |
| Federal Trust Co.....              | 130,725.05 |
| Hamilton Trust Co.....             | 9,757.65   |
| Liberty Trust Co.....              | 20,487.05  |
| Mechanics Trust Co.....            | 37,532.80  |
| New England Deposit and Trust Co.. | 32,134.30  |
| New England Trust Co.....          | 113,684.00 |

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Old Colony Trust Co.....    | 164,342.25 |
| Puritan Trust Co.....       | 27,739.85  |
| State Street Trust Co.....  | 99,639.18  |
| United States Trust Co..... | 78,105.43  |

Total.....\$2,849,669.08  
Merchants National Bank.....168,969.53

Total deposits, Jan. 31, 1914.....\$3,018,638.41

FEB. 3, 1914  
EXCELLENT

INAUGURAL addresses by mayors are, as a rule, rhetorical efforts, based largely on good intentions and a more or less clear appreciation of the city's needs. Mayor Curley's inaugural address was a model of its kind. The new executive knows Boston, he appreciates the condition and needs of the city, and he has plainly stated his views on important municipal topics.

His address was not so long as to obscure any essential part, and we advise every citizen to keep it handy for future reference. Boston has seen mayors of larger reputation than Mr. Curley repudiate their own platforms and pledges, conveyed in inaugural addresses, within forty-eight hours after taking office.

We have a well-defined idea that Mayor Curley intends to make good. There is no adequate reason why he shouldn't. There is every good reason why he should. Moreover, he has ability in the highest degree to do what he desires to do. He will never be a victim of his understrappers.

JOURNAL

FEB. 16, 1914

## PROTEST CONTRACT LABOR ON GARBAGE COLLECTION

FEB 16 1914

Declaring that contractors are receiving from the city the regular rate of \$2.50 a man for the work of collecting ashes and garbage, but are paying 75 cents a day to their non-English-speaking laborers, the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday adopted a resolution endorsing the stand of the Teamsters' Union and the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' and Helpers' Union, and calling on the city to put a stop to contract labor.

A committee was elected to lay a protest before Mayor Curley against the employment of non-English-speaking laborers on city work while citizens are unable to get work from the firms to whom the contracts are let.

## Smith Is Favored For City Treasurer

FEB 4 1914

Earnest M. Smith, who failed of nomination for the mayoralty by a slight margin, and who retired from the City Council last Monday, is mentioned prominently as city treasurer to succeed Charles H. Slattery, provided the latter is not reappointed.

It is possible that Slattery will be retained in office. If he does not hold the position, however, Smith appears to be the most probable selection. Most of his active followers went over to Curley after the election commissioners ruled against his nomination.

Smith is in the bond business, and is

treasurer of the General Theological Library. He is also a trustee of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and a director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Harvard Law School.

## City Hall Notes

Now that John A. Sullivan has been confirmed as corporation counsel a large number of young lawyers who labored nights and days for the cause of Curley for mayor are preparing to move out of their offices into the Tremont Building to start in assistant corporation counseling, at salaries varying from \$3000 to \$5000 a year. The present attitude of the administration does not look promising for them, however. It is just probable that the Good Government Association and the C. M. L. will be drawn on to fill these places.

Mayor Curley, after a conference with the building department yesterday, decided to sign the amendment to the building limits ordinance extending the time when it will take effect from March 1 to May 1. The council passed this, although Councilmen Kenny and Watson dissented. The first report was that the mayor would veto it, a rumor that caused Councilman William H. Woods's hair to turn a shade grayer than it is. This is his first order as a member of the City Council and he was quite proud of the manner in which it went flying through.

Strict orders have been issued at Mayor Curley's office that no visitors will be allowed to enter the outer office after 5 o'clock at night. This reform caused some consternation among those who thought they could enter at any hour to interview their leader. Last night Patrolman MacHugh was forced to threaten physical violence to keep some of the visitors from forcing their way in. Even a representative from East Boston was forced to leave City Hall without seeing the mayor.

Chairman Salem D. Charles of the Street Commission feels he has done better than contribute to the Boom Boston fund by voting with his fellow-members on the Street Commission to allow the Carnegie Steel Works to build a spur track from their factory to the Easton and Albany line. From the very start he was heart and soul with the idea and Mayor Curley's speech to him was only a repetition of his own ideas on the matter.

FEB. 17, 1914

## CURLEY BLAMES LACK OF MONEY ON TAX-DODGERS

Wants State-Wide Tax  
Rate for Personal  
Property.

FINDS \$2,000,000  
EXPENSE INCREASE

Says Estimates of Many  
Departments May Have  
to Be Cut.

FEB 17 1914

A flat tax rate throughout the State on personal property, lower than the Boston rate, was the idea advanced yesterday by Mayor Curley as the only solution to the present financial difficulty into which the city of Boston has fallen. This he contends will do away with the present practise of the rich of moving from Boston to towns with a smaller tax rate every winter, in order to dodge the high Boston rate, and add millions to the income of the city.

The mayor offered this after receiving the "budget" or estimated expenditures of the city departments for the coming year, which show an increase of almost \$2,000,000 over the actual expenditures of these departments last year.

The total of the estimates is \$16,390,450.82, whereas the amount which the city can appropriate under the law for these departments amounts to but \$14,465,601.80, or almost \$2,000,000 less than was allowed last year.

Under these circumstances Curley will be compelled to cut \$2,000,000 or so from the estimates, thus causing much suffering all along the line. His reduction in the salaries of the high-priced clerks effected some change, but it may be necessary for him to discharge a number of employees unless the extras asked for by the department heads can be slashed in some other way.

"I am not responsible for the sins of my predecessors," said the mayor, "but the situation is here and I must shoulder it. I am arranging an interview with several Harvard professors of economics for tomorrow to thresh out the whole taxation situation. Just at present the city can have but \$9.26 of the tax rate, but if the estimates of the department heads were allowed it would be necessary for the city to go to the Legislature and receive an increase to \$12.

"However, I believe that the rate of \$9.26 per thousand ought to be sufficient for the maintenance of the city departments. If the wealthy people of the city were only permitted to fulfil their obligations to the city there would be no necessity of increasing the city's share of the tax rate.

## MAYORAL MOTOR CARS

It is a somewhat interesting fact that, since mayors of Boston took to riding in touring cars and limousines, instead of street cars and top buggies, not one of them has been satisfied to ride in the motor car used by his predecessor. Mayor Fitzgerald during his first term rode day and night in a speedy vehicle known as "Sweet Adeline." Mayor Hibbard got rid of that as soon as possible, and "Non-Partizan Nance" became as famous as "Sweet Adeline" had been.

In spite of predictions to the contrary, Mayor Fitzgerald came back, and "Non-Partizan Nance" was promptly sent to the dealer in second-hand goods. It, or she, was succeeded by "Senatorial Sal," but the constant demand on her took her to the automobile boneyard within two years and she was succeeded by "Nocturnal Nell," which, apparently, expired last month with the mayor's final term of office, for she is no longer seen in the rear of City Hall.

"Booster Bess" has come into the possession of the new mayor. She may be able to break all mayoral records for mileage, but the task will not be an easy one.



FEB. 17, 1914

## Amos Stands by Southern Whites

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther, the well-known explorer and sociologist, lectured this evening before a large and fashionable audience on "The Federal Constitution, Its Weakness and Defects."

Col. Luther took a firm stand on the subject of the franchise and insisted that, no matter what the constitution might say, the South was entirely justified in suppressing the colored vote and also in relying on the suppressed vote to prevent the South from being suppressed in the matter of representation. The colonel declared that he was the best friend that the colored men had. He believed they should devote their entire time to industry and ignore poli-

tics. He told of his experience with white men who had been honest until they entered politics and then became professional grafters. He thought that in itself was the best reason why colored men should abstain from politics, permitting white men to do such dirty work.

He was positive, he said, that the Southern white man was the colored man's real friend and could be relied upon always to look after his interests.

The colonel's lecture was delivered at the request of the Southern Colonels' Association and was warmly applauded. He explained that he was a descendant of the Georgia Luthers and that his family were among the largest slave owners before the Civil War.

## Believes in Militancy for Women

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther, dressed in Palm Beach flannels of white, with pink polka dots, addressed the Young Women's Equal Suffrage Association this noon at the luncheon given in his honor, on "It Is a Right, Not a Privilege." The colonel was introduced by Miss Agnes Poindexter, a well-known society woman of Battle Creek, who is visiting in this city, and he spoke for more than half an hour without notes.

Col. Luther said that the time for half-way measures had passed, and urged upon the young women before him the necessity for adopting militant methods in order to obtain their rights. He denounced President Wilson in unmeasured terms for his indifference to the suffrage question, and intimated that the cause would gain immeasurably if its advocates would throw bricks and

cobble stones through the White House windows.

Continuing, he said in part:

"It is not a privilege that you are seeking; it is a right that you demand. Woman is the superior being; man is the inferior animal. Man will tell you that your place is in the home, but nine times out of ten when he says that he is trying to think of pretexts for declining to provide you with adequate homes.

"There should be no more dilly-dallying, no more compromise with the inevitable. Woman has the right to vote, and woman must enforce that right, peaceably, if possible, but by militant methods if those be necessary."

He urged the women to meet weekly for practise in throwing stones, in order that, when their work begins, they will be able to aim straight and hit what they aim at.

The colonel says that it is his purpose to begin at once a campaign for militancy in New England.

## No Women, Few Men, Should Vote

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—In an extensive interview given today by Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther to Andrew R. Kelley, a well-known journalist of this city, the eminent expert on suffrage made this declaration of principles:

"I am unalterably opposed to women's suffrage. I do not believe that women should vote for any officers, even of their own organizations. They lack the intelligence and discrimination that should be the asset of every voter.

"I believe that only a very few men should be permitted to vote. The average man is unqualified for the voting privilege, and no woman is qualified for it. Nine men out of ten don't know why they vote, and the reasons that they gave for voting for a candidate for

mayor in my own city shows it. These are the reasons offered:

"He is a live wire."

"He is against the Back Bay gang."

"He will make business boom."

"He can talk like a house afire."

"He believes in spending money."

"For every 1000 male inhabitants in this country, one man should be permitted to vote. He should be chosen by lot, and it should make no difference whether the man chosen is crazy or imbecile. Give him the vote, in order that officials who have to be elected may be elected. The people won't get what they want or need, but they don't get that under existing methods. Women, in the course of the next 1000 years, may know enough to vote, but I doubt it."

## In Richmond and Won't Talk

Richmond, Va., Feb. 16.—Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther, the well-known explorer, is in this city and a guest at the Jefferson Hotel, where he has the suite occupied by Dr. Francis A. Cook, another well-known explorer, when here. Col. Luther, who was dressed in fish-bear skins when he received the reporters today, said that he was on his way to Mexico, where he intended to take a prominent part in bringing peace out of chaos.

He said that it was his first visit to Richmond and that early tomorrow morning he will visit Libby Prison, as the representative of the Boston City Council, which desires to obtain expert

testimony concerning the comparative merits of the Suffolk county jail and other institutions similar in scope and age.

Col. Luther declined an invitation to address the Explorers' Club tonight, as he is under a pledge not to talk until his mission to Mexico is at an end.

The building of this ship at Charlestown, the first one of any considerable size since the close of the Civil War, means continuous employment to the men at the yard and marks the beginning of an era of permanency, progress and prosperity for the oldest yard in the United States.

The mayor also sent a telegram to President Wilson, conveying the thanks of the people of Boston for award

# BOSTON YARD GIVEN SUPPLY SHIP CONTRACT

Secretary Daniels Makes Award for New Naval Vessel.

\$1,171,713 BID WAS LOWEST RECEIVED

First of Her Type, She Will Embody Military Characteristics.

The contract for the \$1,500,000 supply ship was awarded to the Charlestown Navy Yard by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels yesterday afternoon, as was stated exclusively in yesterday's Journal would be the case.

Telegrams confirming the award were sent to Congressman Roberts by Secretary Daniels' and to Secretary Meany by Governor Walsh, who is in Washington.

The bid of the Boston yard, \$1,171,713, was considerably lower than those offered by private shipbuilders seeking the contract.

The supply ship will be the first of her type ever built for the navy. Her design was developed to embody military characteristics recommended by the navy general board. She will be 400 feet long, with 55 feet beam and 21 feet draft. She is designed to furnish supplies to a fleet of eight battleships for a period of two months. She will be equipped to burn either coal or oil and will have high power radio outfits and special facilities for the rapid handling of cargoes.

In preparation for the new vessel, Secretary Daniels will ask Congress that \$148,000 be appropriated for a building slip and equipment at the Charlestown yard in place of an unexpended appropriation of the same amount for marine barracks there.

Governor Walsh in his telegram declared that Secretary Daniels had full confidence in the ability of the Boston yard to construct the ship, and said that he had conveyed the thanks of the people of Massachusetts to the secretary for his decision. The governor also pointed to the fact that the building of slips will put Boston in a position to build more ships in the future.

Mayor Curley, on hearing the news, exclaimed:

"There is one campaign promise fulfilled."

The mayor then dictated the statement which follows:

The news that the construction of the supply ship has been awarded the Charlestown Navy Yard is most gratifying. The action of the naval board and of Secretary Daniels is in conformity with the splendid character of public service being rendered the entire people of the United States by its great leader, Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

# JOURNAL FEB. 18, 1914 WALKER SCORES CUSHING'S SCHEME TO ABOLISH PARTY ENROLMENT

Speaker Grafton D. Cushing's declaration before the committee on election laws of the State Legislature yesterday that the proposition to abolish party enrolment was fundamentally dishonest, brought forth from Joseph Walker, Mr. Cushing's predecessor as presiding officer of the House, a stinging reply in the form of an open letter issued last night.

Mr. Walker, as chairman of the legislative bureau of the Progressive party, appeared in favor of the bill at yesterday's hearing, but was not allowed an opportunity to answer Speaker Cushing's statements at that time.

## Walker's Open Letter

His letter, addressed to Speaker Cushing, and is as follows:

At the hearing this morning before the committee on election laws you took the liberty to denounce, as "fundamentally dishonest," the bill, introduced by the legislative bureau of the Progressive party, to abolish party enrolment and to protect the secrecy of the ballot. The committee declined to allow me to reply to your remarkable assertion, and so I resort to the expedient of an open letter.

My reply is this: That your statement is based on the proposition that voters generally are "fundamentally dishonest;" that unless they are enrolled and entrusted only with their own party ballot they will enter primaries with a dishonest purpose and that they will exercise their franchise against the public good. This may be true of a few politicians, but I affirm that it is outrageous to base legislation on the assumption that voters generally will act dishonestly.

Moreover, I assert that voters have a right to ally themselves with any political party they see fit, and that no one but themselves has a right to know with what party they choose to act, at any given primary. Who, but the voter himself, has a right to say what his party affiliations are, and why, unless coercion is to be employed, should he be compelled to make public those affiliations? All we have a right to say is that he shall not act with two political parties in any one year. This, in effect, is what the bill provides, and in fact such was the law for many years before the direct primary law was enacted.

## Right of Voters

A party is not a private affair like a club, and our laws recognize the right of each voter to join any political party he sees fit, and to change his party affiliations at his own option.

The bill which you denounce as "fundamentally dishonest" provides simply that the voter each fall may decide with which party he will act, and that in making that choice he need not be labeled, but may vote at the primary as at the election, secretly and free from any form of compulsion.

Your idea that voters need guardianship and supervision in the exercise of the franchise is quite consistent with the attitude of certain reactionary leaders, who regard as unwise all progressive legislation intended to free this government from the political boss and the party machines and return it to the direct control of the voters.

I appeal to the voters of the Commonwealth to watch the action of the Legislature on this important measure, designed to free the voter from coercion and espionage, and give him that freedom in political action which the public welfare demands.

## Cushing Prefers Parties

In opposing the bills at yesterday's hearing, the Speaker of the House said:

"I think that the history of government throughout the world shows that there must be some sign by which men can act together politically. If you are to abolish party enrolment, and, incidentally, parties, the division will have to be on racial or religious lines, and personally I prefer parties. I believe that the effect of these bills would be fundamentally dishonest, because it would allow Republicans to nominate Democratic candidates, and vice versa. I consider it dishonest for a Democrat to say who shall be the nominee of another party."

"Do you consider that the four Progressives who elected you acted dishonestly?" asked Representative Mc-Morrow.

"The election of the Speaker of the House is not analogous to a caucus. Every man should vote for whom he considers the best man. The Progressives who voted for me thought it would be preferable to have me Speaker of the House than to enter into an alliance with the Democrats, and I think they acted wisely," was Speaker Cushing's reply.

## Progressives Hit Hard

William F. Garcelon also appeared in opposition. He said that the Independents would be the ones to benefit by his change, and declared that the men who would be hit the hardest would be the Progressives. Mr. Garcelon also prophesied that if this change was made next year there would be a demand that a voter be allowed to "skate" all over the primary ballot.

Channing Cox declared the bills were wrong and dishonest, and stated that he did not want any man to vote for him who was afraid to come out publicly as a Republican.

Speaking of the bill presented by the Progressive legislative bureau, Mr. Walker stated that he believed thoroughly in party government and party responsibility.

The Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L., through Henry Sterling, expressed itself emphatically in favor of the bills.

Judge Joseph J. Corbett, former corporation counsel of Boston, also appeared to plead for a single ballot at primary elections, with columns for the candidates of each party.

Representative George Pearl Webster of Roxford, Representative Currier of Lynn, Representative Lyle of Gloucester and others appeared in favor of dispensing with party enrolment.

## SUPERSENSITIVE

ACCORDING to Hon. J. Otis Wardwell, it is time for men to resign their highly honorable positions as legislative agents for public service corporations when other men, "trying to be funny, begin to call them by their first names."

Mr. Wardwell is supersensitive. His friend and political guide, Henry Cabot Lodge, would tell him that it is a mark of the highest appreciation to be called by one's first name, or even by one's second name, if the front name is less attractive. The most popular statesman in this country, Theodore Roosevelt, is referred to colloquially, nine times out of ten, with a freedom which is not contemptuous, but affectionate.

Mr. Wardwell should remember that when a legislator, or a broker in legislators, says, "I am going down to see Jake," he puts it that way because of his keen regard for and interest in Mr. Wardwell. "Abe" Lincoln, "Bill" Chandler, "Bill" Turtle, "Charlie" Innes and scores of other names should suggest themselves to "Jake" as being ample evidence that popularity breeds familiarity rather than contempt.

## FRIENDS IN DISTRESS

IT is not remarkable that those Republicans in New York State who take their orders from Barnes of Albany lined up in opposition to a State-wide graft investigation. Republicans and Democrats are tarred with the same brush, and while the Tammany grafters profited during the Dix administration they merely did what the grafters of the other party had been doing while it was in control of the State.

Barnes represents in the Republican party what Murphy represents in the Democratic party. He is not the same type of man, and his up-State following is different in a degree from that of Murphy, but nobody who knows the Barnes machine has any delusions concerning its methods and its motives. Now and then Tammany and Barnes have a falling out, but in times of stress and danger they have no difficulty in getting together.

PER 14 1914  
To the Editor of The Boston Journal:  
Why does water run down hill? The answer is self evident; is it not equally evident that capital will do the same flow in the direction of least resistance? If Mayor Curley and others who are raising one million dollars to be used to attract capital to Boston would devote their energies to educating the Legislature and get laws passed removing obstruction in the shape of taxes upon industry, capital would flow to Boston just as naturally as water runs down hill. Why not see to it that they all read "The Handwriting on the Wall," in your issue of Feb. 12? Wellesley Hills.

GEORGE N. SMITH



FEB. 19, 1914

I obtained the ship.

Among all of my non-military achievements, I consider this the greatest, in view of the fact that some days before my arrival in this city it had been definitely decided that, while Boston should have its promise, for purposes of historical embellishment, the ship itself would have to be built in the Southland, where the backbone of the democracy is located.

As soon as I learned the facts, I got into action. I put the matter right up to Tumulty. I have known him for a long time and I have as much confidence in him as the President has. Said I to Joe, after lighting a corn cob and sitting down for an informal chat:

"How about that supply ship, Joe?"

"You will have to see Josephus Daniels about that," he replied. "Josephus is ordering supply ships for this administration just now."

"But you know something about it, Joe," I insisted. "Has it not been promised to Charlestown?"

"You are right there, Amos. It has been. It has been promised so many times that Boston, which, after all, is the greater Charlestown, ought to be well satisfied."

"But does Charlestown get the ship, Joe, as well as the promises?"

### Long List of Promises

Joe refused to commit himself on that point, but he furnished me with an official list of those who had received promises that the ship would be built in Charlestown. It is as follows:

James M. Curley, three times.

William F. Murray, twice in one day.

Henry Cabot Lodge, without asking for it.

John W. Weeks, to show to constituents.

Andrew J. Peters, by telephone.

Ernest F. Roberts, twice, verbally.

John F. Fitzgerald, eight years ago.

And several others.

I tried to induce Private Secretary Joe to accompany me on a visit to Naval Secretary Jo, but Joe declined, on the ground that President Wilson was expecting a lot of purely Protestant mail that day, from various denominations, and that the President insisted upon having it opened by a non-combatant. And so I went to see Secretary Daniels alone.

I am not allowed to say what passed between the secretary and myself. He is a newspaper man and one of the best now holding high office in Washington. He was dressed in civilian raiment, like myself, and I put the matter right up to him. I said:

"Mr. Secretary, the people of Greater Boston wish to thank you here and now, through me, for your splendid and repeated promises that a naval supply ship, as yet unnamed, shall be built in the Charlestown Navy Yard, where so many vessels were built, rebuilt and unbuilt during political campaigns in the good old days of long ago."

"Your promises have been made over the telephone, verbally and otherwise, and they have rung true. Now, Mr. Secretary, as a fellow statesman and journalist, let me beg of you, in the name of 750,000 men, women and children, let me beg of you, I repeat, to go a step further. You have given us your promise; and we prize it as it should be prized. But we ask just one thing more, and that is this:

"On top of your promises, give us an order for one custom-made supply ship."

### Daniels Starts Pondering

The secretary seemed struck by my plain, definite and even ruggedly eloquent request. It was palpable that the matter had not been brought to

the Water street gate, but there are strong reasons why I wish to avoid any display.

In the first place, I am going hence to Max.

In the second place, when I return it will be via the New Haven road, and at this season of the year, when snows fall and winds blow, it would be unfair to the populace to keep it waiting in and around the big train-shed for hours at a stretch and then for other hours at the next stretch.

It is enough for me to know that I have obtained here what I came here for, in spite of the fact that somebody, taking advantage of my activity for the public good, palmed himself off as me and committed me to various propositions on which my views for the current year are not even known.

I met Governor Walsh at the Union Station on his arrival and was able to tell him what I had accomplished some hours before it was given to the press. He congratulated me heartily. He had intended to take up the matter with the administration, but the best that he had hoped to obtain was a promise. To know that I had obtained more than that, and that a supply ship was actually to be built in Boston, was enough for his excellency. He is not envious, and there are promises enough to go around, even though the supply of supply ships is not large.

### Supply Ship no Job-Supply

May I give a little advice to those now rejoicing loudly over the decision?

In the first place it should be more clearly understood than it seems to be at the present time that a supply ship is not named and built primarily for the purpose of supplying jobs in the navy yard for all who seek them. A supply ship is an essential feature of a modern navy, and another essential feature of such a navy is that an ship built for it must be maintained.

There are those of us who remember, as Gen. Taylor and I remember, the old days in Charlestown when it took so long to build a ship that the earlier construction decayed and had to be replaced by new timber as soon as the last sections were completed and thereby a navy yard job was made one long, sweet song, with here and there a game of cards and an adjournment to Mullett's, if we had real good jobs, and an adjournment to humble places of sustenance if we were of the ordinary gang.

We remember as innocent bystanders and poll-tax payers those busy days the navy yard, just before an important congressional or presidential election, when one sturdy gang of labor would move one long piece of timber from one end of the yard to another the forenoon, if the sky was clear, another gang would move it back again in the afternoon, if the weather held good.

These were the good old days, when all ships that came into the yard were supply ships, and when there was the slightest danger that an efficient expert would figure out the possibility of obtaining one whole day's work week from any good, handy cat worker.

I am informed, however, that the eye of the whole administration is upon the supply ship that is to be built at the Charlestown yard, and members of the cabinet are to turn coming to Boston and watch the ship in process of construction. I hope that it won't be as bad as I

Of what use will be my efforts if the work is begun, Congress "Bill" Murray's men upon the job compelled to keep right on working when Billy needs their services in primaries, at the polls, or even at doorbells?

FEB. 21, 1914

## City Hall Notes

Candidates for Congress to succeed Mayor Curley have decided to hold joint noonday rallies in the rooms of the new Good Government Association in a popular Washington street restaurant. The rallies will be held daily except Sunday from now until election day in November.

There is less ostentation to the new mayor than to anyone in history, according to the old-timers. If he desires to go out of his office he simply grabs his hat and goes without any body-guard or display. Yesterday he left his office and walked at his usual swift pace through the corridors of City Hall and down School street, and hardly one out of fifty who passed him knew it was the mayor of Boston.

Politicians in the city are daily wondering at the silence from ward 17, although the newly elected mayor has not handed out a single job or fired a man holding a job since Corporation Counsel Corbett and Building Commissioner Everett were let go. There is a lot of silent pondering among the sturdy yeomen of the Tammany Club, but very little grumbling. Whether Mayor Curley has told them some interesting possibilities that may work out later is the question.

The resignation of Michael J. Jordan as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Institutions Department, an unpaid board, was received by Mayor Curley yesterday and accepted. Mr. Jordan said pressure of business would not permit him to give the time to the work which it needed.

William Curley Dunn, custodian of the third floor at City Hall, will celebrate his 41st birthday at his home tomorrow with a few friends from Antigonish and St. John, New Brunswick. Superintendent of Public Buildings Manus Fish will be the guest of honor.

FEB. 26, 1914

## WE SHOULD MAKE GOOD

THE new head of the Finance

Commission was, in his militant days, as practical a politician as ever took political and executive charge of a municipal department. As fire, wire and water commissioner for the city he held stoutly to the doctrine that the spoils belonged to the victors and that there should be enough of them to go around.

He broke with the Democratic machine in 1899, was robbed of a Democratic nomination for mayor under the old caucus system, and became a conservative in politics. He is able, farsighted, judicious; he is not likely to be swerved one way by reform theorists or the other way by plain politicians, and if he desires to find something that is not exposed to view, in connection with municipal administration and expenditure, he will know how to find it because he will know where to look for it.

We believe that John R. Murphy, who may be described as an ex-politician with an excellent memory, will make good and will not play favorites.

# Col. Luther Writes the Major

He Tells Brough What He Wants Him to Do, and  
Then Talks All the Space Away From Him.



"The present policy of 'Watchful Waiting,' as you will remember, was first adopted by our common ancestor, Cap'n Noah, when he took to the ark and trusted himself to the resilient qualities of salt water.

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

I received last evening from Washington this message from Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther:

"Dear Major—Will you kindly enlighten the readers of The Boston Journal on their duties under the income tax law. They have only one week more in which to make their returns, and I am very busy here in Washington on secret service for the government. We who are close to the administration are greatly perturbed because of the fact that a subject of Great Britain has been killed violently by Villa and a court-martial held on the remains in accordance with Villa's conception of international comity and strategy.

"The murder now and then of a few Americans in Mexico who are so rash as to insist that their real estate and personal property is their own has not caused much excitement in administration circles at any time, but the assassination of

an Englishman, who was also a Scotchman, has stirred us—I say "us"—advisedly—to our very depth. We have ordered a careful investigation into the matter. I have a theory that the man committed suicide and that Villa, who is a genuine patriot, from our administration standpoint, tried to protect the man's life insurance by stating that he had been executed.

If I can induce the administration to accept my theory, and I think now that I can, the wife of the murdered man will be commended in general orders and the new arbitration treaty with Switzerland will be lightened up a little in order to permit the importation of Swiss yodelers to this country without undergoing voice tests at the quarantine stations.

## Finds Bryan Vexed

The Benton incident has filled the administration with keen regret, as it has seriously distracted Secretary Bryan's attention from his newest lecture on

"The Lesson for Americans in Mexican Turbulence." Indeed, I may say the secretary is vexed beyond his capacity for vexation. The secretary is largely responsible for the President's present policy of 'Watchful Waiting,' a policy, as you will remember, that was first adopted by our common ancestor, Cap'n Noah, when he took to the ark and trusted himself, as the late steamship Monroe trusted herself, to the resilient qualities of salt water. The Monroe's trust was unhappily misplaced.

"I attended a session this evening at which the Mexican situation was carefully discussed, and the possibility of further unpleasant developments considered. The administration feels, major, that England has acted very handsomely in this case, but I may say that it is one of the policies of the present administration to feel that England has acted very handsomely in every case involving relationship with her daughter, Columbia, as it was well put to me by a stalwart friend of the administration.

"But it seems that there are certain people of prominence in diplomatic circles who insist that England's callousness at this time should arouse somebody to action in the White House. Those gentlemen, admittedly of high standing as diplomats, say that England's calmness is more to be feared than if England were fuming and fussing.

"I know nothing about that. I don't attempt to know all that there is to know about English diplomacy and English methods, but if I were as close to the editor of the London Times as the President seems to be, I would sit right down and write a long letter to him, pointing out that the policy of this nation is to recognize no man as President or even dictator in Mexico who has blood on his hands.

## A Going Argument

"The President could very well tell the Times that, inasmuch as every patriot now engaged in liberating Mexico has more or less gore on both hands, the President finds it impossible to take any action in relation to Mexico, except to permit the exportation of those utensils generally in favor with those who make a specialty of gore.

"Such a letter, going into all the details and pointing to the President's excellent tariff bill, based on a desire to strengthen British industry, would appeal to every Briton. Everybody knows that England never bathed her hands in gore when attempting to get something that did not belong to her, and that usually she has been successful in international grand larceny by taking the precaution of wearing gore-proof gloves and burning them after the deed is done.

"However, we are hoping for the best. That is our long suit, hoping for the best. We are hoping for the best from the tariff, but we have received so many kind words concerning our new financial system that we are beginning to be suspicious. Some of the biggest men in Wall street have applauded openly what we did, and Secretary Bryan, who is a keener financier than Alexander Hamilton ever tried to be, is beginning to suspect that the interests have put one over on him.

"It is true that Secretary Bryan is not the secretary of the treasury, but when he crucified gold with a crown of sterling silver in Chicago eighteen years ago next July, he promptly went to the front as the greatest financier ever reared in Nebraska. You can't make Bill Bryan believe that, when the Financial Interests—don't forget the capitalists—rise up on their hind legs and say that the new system of feeding money to the people is all right, something is wrong, and he will get to the bottom of it if he has to stay at home when the rest of the



FEB. 23, 1914

Chautauqua leaders are going to Georgia for their spring training.

### Some a Little Vexed

"Some of us, representing the administration, are just a little vexed with the way that the tariff law is working out, in spots. Several of the Monopolistic Corporations and Poes of the People—don't forget the capitals—are still doing business at the old stand and keeping a large part of their men employed. Moreover, they are selling their goods at a profit. That is where the schedules are wrong. It was our firm purpose to make them do business and to sell their goods at a loss. We begin to fear that, after all, Underwood's popularity as a conservative radical is due mainly to his conservatism.

"However, we have sent copies of our latest arbitration treaties to the various patriots now engaged in devastating Mexico, with a hope that they will be of some benefit to them. As a majority of our best-known Mexican patriots can neither read nor write in any language, and have to kill a man whenever they desire to make their mark in red ink, it may be that the lessons will be lost; but I have communicated personally with my old friend, Gen. Antonio McWorrio, and he has promised that his army, one and all, shall read the peace pact with Switzerland if he has to fire a whole regiment in order to make the rest of them see that he means what he says.

"That will be about all, Major, except that I wish you to give to the readers of The Journal clear and comprehensive instructions concerning the income tax. I had intended to do that good work myself, but find that I cannot. I expect to start for Mexico at any moment. I shall go representative of the government to demonstrate the new serum which, according to its inventor, Dr. Anguish Rhubarb, will make a quiet and peaceful Mexican citizen out of the most fiery marauder.

"If it works all right, a great triumph is coming to the administration, and as Dr. Anguish Rhubarb is a political friend of Secretary Bryan and voted for him for President four times, including the year that Alton B. Parker was the party nominee, Secretary Bryan will reap the major portion of the triumph.

"But it has been my own experience in Mexico, Major, that it is far easier to inject leaden slugs than liquid serum, and that the former method also converts turbulent bandits and other temperamental patriots into quiet and peaceful Mexican citizens. I think that is the way which, eventually, Uncle Sam will adopt, but Dr. Rhubarb's serum shall have a fair test.

"Sincerely yours,

"AMOS TALLEYRAND LUTHER."

FEB. 1914

## City Hall Notes

The reductions in salaries threatened by Mayor Curley have not materialized as yet. The mayor has the lists of all the employees who received raises during the last six months of the Fitzgerald administration, but has not started in to look them over yet. He has explanations from all the department heads who gave the raises, but has not looked these over carefully yet. Within a few weeks, however, it is thought that all employees receiving \$1,000 a year and over who were raised will be reduced, especially because of the fact that the payrolls for the last week were higher than a year before.

FEB. 1914

# Spend Bay State Cash On Roads In the South

Measures of the present administration were roundly criticized by ex-President Taft and Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania at the Boston City Club luncheon yesterday.

Senator Oliver declared that the government is becoming too paternal, that it is suffering from too much legislation and that the North is being taxed for the benefit of the South. Ex-President Taft spoke briefly after Senator Oliver's address, but declared himself in thorough sympathy with the principles Senator Oliver expressed.

The widow's pension act and the measure to imprison men who fail to support their families and to pay the families \$1.25 a day were characterized by the former President as "useless legislation." The second measure he described as a "lazy man's measure."

Senator Oliver, after taking a few falls out of the legislation he characterized as too paternal, raised a particularly vigorous protest against the bill to have paid experts give farmers instruction in agriculture, and the good roads bill, which appropriates \$25,000,000 for constructing roads. Agricultural education, he said, was for the individual farmer to work out for himself. The building of roads should be left to the States.

"If there is any one thing which lights a statesman who comes from the South of Mason and Dixon's line more than anything else," he said, "it is to spend money in his own State which is raised by taxation in States north of the Potomac river and east of the Alleghenies. Under the new and revised system of taxation devised by the present Congress, by far the greater part of the country's revenues are raised in the States north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghenies. And it is a temptation which cannot be resisted to raise money in Massachusetts and to spend it on roads and farms in South Carolina.

"The Shackelford bill, with its measly \$25,000,000 appropriation, is only a cocktail to stimulate this giant appetite. It will be billions before they get through. If the money runs out, all they need to do will be to add 1 or 5 or 10 per cent to the income tax. They will be simply spilling the Phillistines and regard the reserve as inexhaustible."

FEB. 23, 1914

A storm of protest has been raised in South Boston over Mayor Curley's decision to forbid the installation of tablets in buildings commemorating the builder, the mayor and other officials. Although the tablet for the South Boston municipal building was ready to install, it fell under the ban of the mayor. It was intended to alter it to place the name of Thomas J. Kenny with that of the mayor. This was a project dear to the hearts of the South Boston people who are ardent admirers of Kenny. The fact that Kenny was a candidate against Curley has not served to soften the edge of the criticism directed at Curley.

Standish Wilcox, secretary to Mayor Curley, made a great hit with the members of the Ward 18 Curley Club yesterday afternoon when he launched the candidacy of ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath for Congress to succeed Congressman Peters. Wilcox declared that it would be the proudest day of his life to hear the name of Edward Emmet called out in the halls of Congress by Speaker Champ Clark. When he got through speaking McGrath thought he had the fight already won.

The mail received daily at City Hall is greater than ever before in history. In addition to the mail that he receives as mayor of the city, Mr. Curley also has his huge congressional mail. In the mail every day are hundreds of applications for jobs. Each one is answered with a separate letter, a plan which requires many hours of extra work by the secretaries. Nearly all the applicants claim to be members of the Tammany Club or some organization with which Mayor Curley was once identified. There seems to be no disposition as yet to fill these applications.

The warring Curleys, "Tom" and Mayor "Jim," are not so unfriendly after all. Brother Thomas the other day declared that he hoped that Brother Jim would give a good administration because if he did not, he, Tom, would be blamed. Of course, he added, if Jim did give a good administration he would claim all the credit for himself.

FEB. 27, 1914

## City Hall Notes

Patrick O'Hearn, the new building commissioner, took up his duties for the first time yesterday afternoon. He had intended to wait until Monday, but Mayor Curley desired him to take hold at once. It is the mayor's desire to reorganize the department and place it on a basis of efficiency as soon as possible, in order that it may co-operate better than formerly with the new firms erecting plants in the city.

Mayor Curley gave strict orders to the park and recreation department yesterday to put a stop to the discrimination between white and colored men alleged to be prevalent at the Cabot street baths. The mayor received a letter from W. Munroe Treiter, representing the Political Equality League, calling his attention to this alleged infraction of the fundamental doctrine of the United States.

John R. Murphy, the new chairman of the Finance Commission, visited Mayor Curley yesterday to pay his respects. The mayor, after wishing him success in his new office, immediately turned over some work to him. He wants the subject of abatements of water rates thoroughly investigated. As a former water commissioner, Mr. Murphy is well qualified to do this.

The Roslindale men and women who protested the Sunday night moving picture show license yesterday at City Hall were not loath to make a few sly digs at Mayor Curley for his action in canceling the appropriation for a municipal building for the district which had gone sailing through the last City Council. The women of the district are especially worked up over this because of the long hours they spent last year working for this appropriation. The mayor received their sallies in silence.

# JOURNAL FEB. 25, 1914 ELECTION FOR CURLEY'S JOB IN CONGRESS APR. 7

Resignation Stirs a Host of  
Candidates to Come  
Forward.

CONNOLLY AGAIN ON  
FOR PROGRESSIVES

Mayor Regrets \$12,000 Ex-  
pense to City of the  
Special Election.

Behind the resignation of Mayor Curley from Congress yesterday, to take effect as of Feb. 4, politicians see the hand of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald working through Minority Leader Mann, who introduced the resolution to declare Curley's seat vacant.

Mayor Fitzgerald went through Washington on his way to Palm Beach. He was in Congress at one time with Minority Leader Mann. He may be a candidate for Congress to succeed Curley, it is reported. The mayor himself, although not naming the ex-mayor specifically, has hinted that he believes this to be true.

"It may be that some gentleman from the twelfth congressional district," said Curley, with the ex-mayor in mind, may want to represent a portion of the City of Boston at the Capitol."

However, no definite announcement the mayor would be a candidate to succeed Curley was made in political circles. In fact, when this contingency was mentioned some time ago, the mayor strenuously denied that he would go back into public life.

Election on April 7

Curley's resignation was sent yesterday to Speaker Champ Clark and Governor Walsh.

Steps to hold the special election to fill James M. Curley's seat in Congress are as follows: The last day for filing with election commissioners for certification, Saturday March 7; nomination papers must be filed with the secretary on or before Tuesday, March 10; the primary will be held on March 24, and the special election on Tuesday, April 7.

In connection with his resignation, Curley gave out the following statement:

"In view of the action taken by the minority leader, the Hon. James Mann, I have decided to tender my resignation to his excellency, the governor, and to the Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the same to take effect Feb. 4, of the current year.

"This step necessitates the issuance of a precept for holding at the earliest possible date a special election in the twelfth congressional district to fill the vacancy occasioned by my resignation. "I regret action of this character is apparently necessary, because of the expense to the municipality involved, but believe, in justice to myself, that this course is imperative, in consequence of the apparent desire of some person or persons to create political capital at the expense of myself or the party represented in Congress by me."

The expense spoken of by Curley he estimated at \$12,000, but officials of the election department are of the opinion that it would not cost this amount.

Curley turned in his resignation to take effect Feb. 4, because this was the last day on which he drew pay from the nation for his services. While he desires it to take effect on that date, he contends that there is nothing to be gained by hurrying the special election for a successor, because the delays and time consumed by the formal procedure preceding this will carry it beyond June 1, the probable date on which Congress will adjourn.

His resignation set a host of candidates in motion to succeed him.

Connolly Again a Candidate

Charles Harding, a former councilman and a resident of Ward 20, was the first to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination. James B. Connolly will probably be a candidate for the Progressive nomination, and about twenty prominent men will set sail for the Democratic nomination. Connolly ran against Curley at the last election and, with a little more financial backing, stood a good chance of defeating the present mayor. As it was, he cut down the usual Curley plurality by almost half.

On the Democratic end, Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Senator William ("Billie") Hickey of South Boston, Assistant District Attorney Thomas Lavelle, Maj. Patrick O'Keefe, Councilman Walter Leo Collins, John D. Cusick, Leo Leary, the Harvard football coach; Judge Edward L. Logan, Daniel J. Gallagher, and last, ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, are among the candidates.

Mayor Curley declares that he will not back any candidate for the place and will keep his hands off. However, if ex-Senator Thomas Joyce, his arch enemy, is a candidate for the nomination, it is doubtful if he can keep away from the fray.

FEB. 19, 1914

CURLEY READS RIOT ACT

Building Inspectors Told to Cease  
Heckling Auto Concern.

Mayor Curley read the riot act to certain inspectors of the building department yesterday, and put a stop to the friction between that department and a large automobile concern.

This concern was erecting a building on West Newton street, in fact had started in September, but owing to trouble between the inspectors of that district and the company, the work had been held up.

Curley called the representatives of the company and the inspectors to his office yesterday and laid down the law. He informed the inspectors that their duty was to assist and advise, and at the same time see to it that the company's building complied with the law, but to see to it also that there was no more delay or friction, or there "would be several vacancies in the inspection force of the building department."

# TO ABOLISH REFORM SCHOOLS PLAN OF CURLEY

Are Turning Out Young  
Criminal Recruits, He  
Asserts.

WILL SAVE CITY  
\$100,000 ANNUALLY

Truant Officers Must Here-  
after Look After De-  
linquents.

By abolishing the city's two parental schools for delinquent and stubborn children, which he declares are turning out "young criminal recruits and degenerates," and sending truant officers after such children to take them to school, Mayor Curley purposes to inaugurate a new regime in the care of juvenile delinquents in Boston. Incidentally, he asserts, his plan will save the city \$100,000 annually.

Believing that hundreds of boys are being ruined in character, rather than reformed, in these schools, the mayor announced to the trustees of the children's institutions department yesterday that he intends as soon as possible to close the parental school for delinquent and stubborn children in West Roxbury, and to follow this by abolishing the Suffolk school for boys on Rainsford's island.

In order to accomplish the abolition of these institutions the mayor will recommend to the City Council ordinance amendments doing away with them. If he accomplishes this, he will have fulfilled another campaign promise.

In going over his estimates the mayor has already cut one-third from the appropriation for the Parental School and one-third from the Suffolk School for Boys. In this way the schools will be partially put out of business.

"I shall arrange the proper procedure to abolish the Parental School," said the mayor. "And as a substitute for this I will recommend that the truant officer be compelled to call at the homes of stubborn children and accompany them to school. The institution should be abolished."

"My contention is that since Boston maintains the most expensive school system in the world, it should save the children to society. Seldom, if ever, is a child of wealthy parents committed to the institution, and not infrequently children who could be an aid to their mothers—often widows—are committed."

The trustees of the children's institutions department also have charge of several hundred dependent children placed in country homes. They could not be reached last night.



JOURNAL FEB. 1914

# GRA CHARGED TO CONTRACTORS IN CITY'S PA

Street Cleaners Declare  
Men Are Employed at  
75 Cents a Day.

SAY THE CITY HAS  
TO PAY \$2.50

President Eliot Severely  
Criticized by Freight  
Handlers.

Contractors working for the city charge \$2.50 a day for each of their employees, and pay foreigners only 75 cents or \$1 a day, pocketing the rest, according to charges made at the meeting of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' and Helpers' Union 149 in Wells Memorial Hall, yesterday.

President William Kobs of the Central Labor Union, International Vice President Harry P. Jennings, and President Greaney of Union 149 will make a formal protest to Mayor Curley in regard to the charges, and will seek to have contract work in city departments discontinued.

They will also protest against the employment of laborers supplied by contractors at the city yards, instead of giving work to citizens whose names are on the civil service lists.

A resolution was passed, asking that judges be elected by the people.

Vigorous criticism of Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was voiced at the meeting yesterday of Boston and Albany Freight Handlers' Union 80 in Appleton Hall. They declared that railroad employees' unions were for the benefit of their members and the public interests in general. They asserted in a resolution that "labor unions are a menace only to those who live without work or usefulness or who are heads of educational trusts which constantly endeavor to restrict the opportunities for a higher education to a limited circle."

The New England Anti-Bread Trust conference of the Bakers' Unions was held yesterday at 100 Washington street, when it was decided that Robert C. Schneider, international vice president, should seek to have the international convention to be held at Chicago next week ask the government to proceed under the Sherman act.

It was charged that the "Steel Trust" is the foster parent and supporter of the "Bread Trust." Good progress in the local agitation against firms which it is claimed are in the trust was reported. New England Organizer Joseph T. Walsh and General Organizer J. J. Dooley began a new campaign.

Boston Chauffeurs' Union 126 ratified a compromise agreement with the Taxi Service Company, which employs 60 of its members, at its meeting yesterday. The chauffeurs will have a work-day of 10½ hours in 11½ hours, according to the agreement, without any reduction in wages, and a day off with pay each month.

International Vice President J. J. Keppler of Chicago arrived in Boston last night to arrange for a mass meeting of Boston machinists on Thursday in Wells Memorial Hall. International Vice President Frank Jennings and agent John J. Connelly of Lodge 264 will participate in the meeting. Special permission has been granted printing press machinists to attend the meeting.

The general board of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station employees of the Boston and Maine will meet Wednesday at the Quincy house to act upon the report of the schedule committee and the proposals offered by the road's officials. Boston Division 1 will meet Thursday at 164 Canal street specially to consider the same.

Full financial support was voted for the seventy-five custom tailors out on strike at a joint executive meeting of local unions of the United Garment Workers held at 724 Washington street. Benefits will be paid to the strikers at the Boston Tailoring Company and four little shops.

A special meeting of Round House Employees' Local 1063, B. & M., will be held Tuesday night in Hibernian Hall, Charlestown, to draw up a new wage scale and other betterments desired for 1914.

Freight Clerks' Assembly 1733, K. of L., voted \$50 be appropriated to assist a brother member whose home in Woburn was destroyed by fire recently, at its meeting in Owl Hall, Charlestown, yesterday.

Membership in the New England machinists' unions was doubled in the last six months as a result of the unionizing campaign, it was reported at the conference yesterday of all the New England A. F. of L. machinist organizers in Wells Memorial Hall. On March 9 all the New England organizers will be in attendance at the national conference of all of the machinist organizers at St. Louis, when plans for the rest of the year will be made.

Members of the new Lowell Machinists' lodge yesterday presented Frank Young of Salem, its organizer, with a gold watch and fob as a testimonial of their appreciation for his labors in their behalf.

International Vice President John J. Gallagher and Secretary William H. Keenan of the general adjustment board, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, will be the principal speakers and guests today at the smoke talk and entertainment of Bay State Lodge 102 at 694 Washington street.

FEB. 1914

# COUNSEL ANSWERS KENNEDY STORIES

Disposes of Some Alleged  
Reasons for Suicide of  
Treasurer.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Following the funeral of John J. Kennedy, State treasurer, here today, Michael F. Dirnberger, his attorney, gave out a statement in which he answered some of the stories circulated during the last few days as alleged reasons for Mr. Kennedy's suicide.

Mr. Dirnberger denied that the intimation had been conveyed to him that a charge of perjury was to be made against Mr. Kennedy because of his testimony before a New York grand jury in regard to his relations with Charles F. Murphy, Jr., and George McGuire. He also classed as absurd the statement that a prominent Tammany official had control of \$30,000,000 of State funds and that Mr. Kennedy was to have testified in regard to this before the grand jury last Monday.

FEB. 25, 1914

# DE LUXE INKWELLS

As reported, the mayor has refused to permit the school house department to pay \$10 for an inkwell, he is to be commended, and the fact should be made a special text for municipal economy in the purchase of supplies. Department heads think nothing of paying ten and twenty times as much for certain necessities as they would pay for them if purchasing out of their private funds. Ten dollars is a small amount, but an inkwell good enough for any department head or other municipal hired man may be bought for 50 cents. The average user of inkwells pay less than that.

Only a few years ago the city was engaged in buying maps, pocket-books and graft-plated badges for the members of its City Council. That particular form of theft from the taxpayers has been done away with, but there is still room for genuine retrenchment in small things.

At City Hall, as elsewhere, "Many mickles make a muckle."

## BANS \$10 INKWELLS

Curley Says "Holy Smoke" When He Gets Liquid Literature Bill.

Inkwells that cost \$10 apiece are the latest fad at City Hall, or, that is, started to be until Mayor Curley put a stop to it. Some official in the Schoolhouse Commission's office who demands proper atmosphere when he works, on the theory that by surrounding himself with the best he produces the best, tried to cross this inkwell over on Mayor Curley.

The inkwell came, and the bill also came to the mayor for approval. "Holy smoke!" exclaimed the latter, "that's some inkwell. Ten iron men! I guess not." And the bill went back, also the inkwell.

No description could be obtained of the inkwell and the imaginations of the city officials failed utterly to conjure up what it might be at \$10 a copy.

FEB. 24, 1914

## City Hall Notes

As soon as Mayor Curley appoints a successor to D. Henry Sullivan as head of the park and recreation department a settlement of the fight over the deputyship of recreation is expected. Although the competitive examination for a man to fill the place has been held, the matter seems as tangled as ever. Hugh McGrath, who is acting head of this department, is still thought to be the choice, in spite of the fact that he came out fourth in the examination. The position carries with it a salary of \$4200 as a maximum, but in these days of economy it may be reduced to \$2500 or \$3000.

The new buildings at Long Island are progressing in rapid style, despite adverse weather conditions, and it is thought that the first building will soon be ready. The harmonious action of the board of trustees ever since Thomas P. McQuade took charge as chairman is thought to be responsible for this. The board that was once the scene of many stormy sessions is now the most peaceful in the city service.

The lure of the social whirl is slowly but surely entangling Mayor Curley in spite of his good resolutions prior to taking office. Dances and entertainments are proving too great an attraction to him, possibly because of the drudgery he is forced to go through in the day and the many unpleasant tasks, such as reducing salaries, which are forced on him every day.

If James A. Watson, "Councilman Jerry," can make good in his investigation of the Charles Street Jail and actually proves his general charges of mismanagement and lack of discipline, nothing can stop him from being the successor to Congressman Andrew J. Peters, according to politicians in the district. The fact that he supported a lost cause in the last mayoralty fight will not count against him, his friends claim.

On Wednesday of this week Corporation Counsel Sullivan will submit a report to the City Council on its authority to investigate the Charles Street Jail. It is thought the opinion will give the City Council all powers necessary and that the probe will go sailing through. If it is favorable, Councilman Watson's order for an investigation will be recommended for passage by the committee on prisons.

FEB. 25, 1914

## Let Foes of Mexico Take Warning

If They Do Not Desist, Texas and California Will Be Ceded Back to Their Rightful Owners.



"I met Col. Bryan by appointment today."

By Amos Talleyrand Luther

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Feb. 24, 1914.

I met Col. Bryan by appointment today. I call him colonel, just as the members of the Bryan and Sewell Free Silver Club of Massachusetts still call him President. The colonel has his hands on the lever, his face is to the front, and no action will be taken in Mexico without his knowledge and consent. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that no action will be taken in Mexico, with or without his consent.

There are those who find fault with the colonel's mad devotion to the cause of peace, but who can blame him, when once they stop to review the facts? The colonel is gradually acquiring a chain of summer, winter, spring and fall homes in various parts of the country, and what would happen if a foreign foe should invade the United States? You and I might escape, and our friends might escape, but a really strong inva-

his keen belief in migration. His official itineraries are another.

While it is true that the secretary of state has no unkind words for those who refused to quit Mexico, or could not quit Mexico when he told them to quit, and who since then have been murdered in the cheerful and artistic fashion for which Mexican patriots are noted, it is but natural that he should entertain some resentment against them for not doing what he intended that they should do.

The secretary of state, as well as the President, believes that the victories of Americans in Olympic games will serve no useful purpose, unless they teach the American people that the noblest method of upholding the national dignity and honor is by hot-footing it away from the immediate vicinity of mongrel brigands.

## Times for Waving Flag

The Star-Spangled Banner, waved in Democratic national conventions or by Chautauquan audiences, is a noble and inspiring spectacle, but the administration believes that there are times when



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sion would be bound to result in the destruction of one of the colonel's homes.

The colonel is a poor man. He who steals his purse steals trash, but he who gets away with the colonel's pocket pathfinder leaves him stranded between love and duty. I knew the colonel as long ago as when he made his first celebrated trip into the enemy's country, which was and is New York, N. Y. The colonel had tortured the goddess of gold in Chicago, Ill., had pressed a crown of sterling silver upon her auriferous brow, had listened to her shrieks for succor without batting an eyelid, and proceeded to move on New York. Up to the time that he talked a Democratic nomination into his list of assets, New York could not have told whether Bryan was a poet or an Indian doctor, but New York was willing to find out.

### Bryan Talked for Gold

It was hot in New York that July night, but the colonel was on the job, and he began on that occasion, in Madison Square Garden, 1896, a speech that has suffered but few interruptions since then. While at times the colonel has seemingly talked for silver, actually his talk has been for gold. And he has obtained what he has talked for. It is true that he has accepted the job of secretary of state at great personal sacrifice, but it is also true that thus far, even while deeply engaged in his work of conciliating nation after nation, like Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Atlantis, there has never been a morning in the year, no matter whether he was occupying a lower or an upper berth in a sleeping sickness car, that he could not take his ready pen in hand and prove to himself that not only was he making both ends meet, but that both ends, meeting, were winking at each other.

And that I me back to the question which I asked at the beginning:

"What, in Col. Bryan's opinion, is our duty in Mexico?"

That is the query that I was told to put right up to Col. Bryan, and that is the question to which every American citizen demands an answer.

On that subject, and without directly quoting anybody, I am authorized to state that Secretary Bryan's negotiations, now in progress with Great Britain, with a view to protecting migratory game birds which pass between Canada and the United States, are progressing most satisfactorily. That, in my opinion, will be one of the greatest triumphs of diplomacy ever achieved by a Democratic administration in Washington.

### Eagles to Carry Passports

When those negotiations are completed, as they will be ere the opening of the next out-door lecture season, an American eagle flying from Labrador on the North to El Paso on the South will carry on his left limb a passport entitling him to pursue his way without danger or disaster until he shall have reached his destination and will then find it possible to rest in a lofty tree near the Mexican border and listen comfortably and disinterestedly to unpleasant cries of defenseless women as they fall victims to bands of patriots now freeing Mexico from those other patriots who freed Mexico from Madero by murder.

The colonel feels deeply on the subject of migratory birds. He believes that humans as well as birds should migrate as much as possible, and he sets them an example. His request, warning and demand that all Americans in Mexico quit that unhappy but active country and take their houses, mines and other immovable property with them was one demonstration of

the American flag should be WAIVED.

And this is one of the times. The feeling in favor of peace grows stronger and stronger wherever you follow in the footsteps of the present administration.

I was assured today by a Nebraska statesman, who knows the colonel as well as he knows the colonel's brother, and who knew the colonel's brother when he kept a livery stable as a preliminary to publishing an uncommon organ of the common people—I was assured by him, I say, that, if worst comes to worst, and the Mexicans invade Texas, it will be the policy of the administration to gradually retire from Texas in order that the Mexicans may have no one with whom to fight.

And that I maintain, is a stroke of genius. As was pointed out to me by the aforesaid Nebraskan, Texas actually belongs to Mexico and was torn from her by force of arms after an unjust war, in which the crude Americanism of early days sought revenge for certain alleged injuries which were not, gauged by any adequate standard, insults or injuries to the United States, but merely insults and injuries to persons.

That difference cannot be too strongly emphasized at this time. When an American mine owner in Mexico is carved and tortured; when American women in Mexico are subjected to horrible treatment, it does not in any way affect the United States as a nation. We—representing the administration—concede that it interests and even concerns the friends and relatives of the people thus annoyed and injured. It is for them to appeal directly to those responsible, or irresponsible, for such deeds, and wait until the consciences of the perpetrators bring them to a realizing sense of their responsibility and duty.

### Justice to Restore Texas

It would be no more than simple justice to restore Texas to Mexico, more especially since certain Texans have been passing resolutions and otherwise trying to convince the American people that our tranquil relationship with the country to the immediate south should be disturbed because, forsooth, certain people who should have been in this country, sharing in the beneficent results of the election of Mr. Wilson and the appointment of Col. Bryan, have suffered the penalty of their own folly.

I will admit that there have been times when, as one who would have gladly furnished a substitute for service in the Civil War if it had been necessary to do so, I have felt that the administration should have spoken more or less harshly to President Huerta and his potential successors now liberating the various States of that country, but I see that the Wilson policy is the best.

"Watchful waiting," as the most indignant foemen of Mexico will admit, sounds well, and sound, as we all know, is more effective and popular nowadays than action. Finally, and this news has not been given to other visiting statesmen now here, if William Randolph Hearst does not stop criticising the administration's Mexican policy, California will be ceded back to its rightful owner.

FEB. 25, 1914

## MAYOR'S AX TO CUT A SWATH IN PARK WORKERS

Trail of Heads Will Mark Curley's Raid Through That Department.

FEB. 25, 1914  
SULLIVAN'S POLICY BEGINNING TO SHOW

Four Other Departments Are Also Under His Honor's Surveillance.

Mayor Curley will give the park department the greatest shakeup it has had for years today. The suspension of a large number of employees in this department, whose services are not absolutely required, has already been planned by the mayor, in conference with Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea and acting chairman of the Park Commission, Commissioner John M. Minton, yesterday. Every superfluous employee has been singled out and will be made to walk the plank.

The mayor feels that there are altogether too many employees carried by this department, especially in view of the condition of the city treasury. The park department, however, is not the only department which the mayor believes is overloaded with high-salaried subordinates. The collecting, assessing, health and building departments are under examination by the mayor to determine just where he shall apply the ax.

It is beginning to be the impression at City Hall now that John A. Sullivan, the new corporation counsel, is the man behind the economy policy of Mayor Curley. It is claimed that he suggested the suspensions made by Curley in the bridge department last Saturday.

The mayor, it is understood, desires to have the shakeup in the park department take place before a new chairman of the commission is named to succeed D. Henry Sullivan. The first guess made as the probable successor to Sullivan names Deputy Commissioner Shea for the place. That official, however, is anything but anxious to take it, although it carries a salary of \$7500 a year.

The confirmation of Patrick O'Hearn as building commissioner gave rise to the story that immediately following his taking office a complete reorganization of the department, mixed with a liberal use of the ax, will take place.

# ALBANY ROAD AGREES TO SELL LAND TO CITY

Surprises Mayor by Offer  
of 70 Feet Along  
Boylston Street.

## ANNOT ABANDON BIG FREIGHT YARD

ew Plan for Terminal of  
All Roads There Shown  
by Kelly.

Representatives of the Boston and Albany railroad announced to Mayor Curley yesterday that the road would agree to sell a strip of land, seventy feet wide, from the Hotel Lenox to Huntington avenue on Exeter street, gain from the Lenox up Boylston street to the bridge over the railroad tracks.

This is a concession that Mayor Curley has been fighting for and will enable him to carry out his plan to make Boylston street the Fifth avenue of Boston. The mayor believes that seventy feet is enough to permit of the erection of business houses.

The officials in conference with Mayor Curley yesterday were H. M. Briscoe and R. van Unnensen. They, it is understood, had authority from the board of directors to agree to the sale of this land. The road has the authority to sell only and cannot engage in the development of this land as in the case of the Park Square development scheme, where a company was formed especially to carry on the work of development.

### Consent to Sell Unexpected

The railroad officials were closeted with the mayor to discuss his plan to abolish the entire freight yard which he had maintained, extending from Boylston street to Huntington avenue in the rear of the Hotel Lenox. It was rumored beforehand that the railroad had a counter proposition to submit for the development of this district, but consent to sell a strip of land was not expected.

The idea of abandoning the entire yard, the officials said, they could not consider because it was absolutely necessary for them to have a depot for the discharge of freight at that spot, for the sake of the automobile interests.

y scheme for covering the yard, as had been suggested to Mayor Curley by a large building firm, the officials declared, was out of the question, unless the road was electrified, an event which will not take place for some years as yet. This scheme of building over the tracks, it was pointed out, would call for the expenditure of four or five millions of dollars, another impossibility at the present time.

The mayor called the attention of the railroad officials while they were in his office to plans for a complete change of the whole scheme of transportation in the city, which were prepared and shown by Walter S. Kelly, a consulting engineer of Brookline.

Mr. Kelly's plans call for a central terminal for the Boston and Maine, the New Haven and the Boston and Albany roads on the site of the present freight yards and car storage tracks on Boylston street. The Boston and Maine will be enabled to reach this terminal by a tunnel under the Charles river, the New Haven by a short tunnel from Columbus avenue and the Albany would naturally pass right through the terminal.

Mr. Kelly's terminal idea is revolutionary in detail. It is circular in form, with the approaches for the various roads coming in from the four points

(Continued on Page 3—Column 5.)

of the compass. This will enable a Boston and Maine train to come in from the north and pass out along any of the other roads by the circular scheme. This is further aided by the fact that all the tracks will be underground and on three levels.

### Would Raze North Station

By this terminal idea the North Station can be wiped out and the money received from its sale applied to the work of constructing the new terminal, according to Kelly. The terminal building itself will help to furnish the necessary funds, because it will have 4,000,000 feet of rental space, the buildings covering fifteen acres, or one and one-half times the space covered by the South Station.

Kelly also claims that it will be able to handle twice the number of trains now handled by the South and North Stations, because there will be no reverse movement of trains and but twenty-four switches in the whole scheme.

The present tracks to the South Sta-

FEB. 25, 1914

## OPPOSE "MOVIES" OPPOSITE PARK

Roxbury Residents Protest  
Theater on Blue Hill  
Avenue.

More than two hundred men and women appeared at the hearing granted by Mayor Curley in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall yesterday to protest the granting of a license for a moving picture or vaudeville show to Abraham Kubinsky, who plans to erect a theater at the corner of Elm street and Blue Hill Avenue.

On account of the "Boom Boston" hearing, which was scheduled for the same time, the protestants and defendants were only allowed a short time to put on their case. At the close of the hearing the mayor stated that he would take the matter under advisement.

Mr. Supple, pastor of St. Hugh's Church; the Rev. Charles E. Page, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, and Judge Sullivan spoke against granting the license, terming it a calamity to the district, a danger to the morals of the children and a serious blow to the realty values in the district. Raymond P. Delano produced statistics showing the damage that would be worked by the theater, which were submitted to the mayor for a more thorough examination.

Letters of protest were read from the Rev. F. A. Cunningham, pastor of St. Leo's Church, and the Rev. F. D. Budlong, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Judge Edward L. Logan of South Boston, attorney for Kubinsky, stated that he could see no reason why the license should not be granted, claiming that it would bring many people to Franklin Park who would otherwise not go. The other speakers had argued that the presence of the show near Franklin Park would divert the people from that place and cause them to go elsewhere when they should be out.

FEB. 23, 1914

## AN AWAKENING

ONE of the most important problems confronting Greater Boston is that of fire prevention. It is one on which good citizens have differed materially, and their differences have made it possible for tinderbox construction to become a menacing Boston institution.

There is to be a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall tomorrow evening for the purpose of considering fire prevention and protection. Many organizations are interested in the subject, and the meeting should be of value to the community. Boston is far behind some other American cities in dealing with fire hazards, and cannot for years regain valuable ground that she has lost, but such meetings as that called for tomorrow evening lead to the hope that a genuine awakening to important civic duty is already under way.

FEB. 26, 1914

## MAYOR REFUSES ASSESSORS' GIFT

Members of the board of principal assessors got together yesterday and subscribed \$250 between them for the boom Boston fund, only to have Mayor Curley refuse the donation.

"I refused it for the sake of efficiency among the employees of the city," said the mayor. "I may have to remove these men at some time." This last was said with a grim smile.

One member of the board had previously subscribed \$50 as an individual and another member refused to give anything. Although the mayor refused this sum, he received \$1500 from other sources. The Buick Automobile Company gave \$500, Breyman Bros. \$500 and Bradley \$500.



## NO CITY COUNCIL OF 28 MEMBERS

Measure Turned Down by  
Metropolitan Affairs  
Committee.

The committee on metropolitan affairs cleaned up several important matters in executive session yesterday afternoon, reporting favorably on bills relative to water meters and the building laws of Boston among others, and turning down several measures, including that providing for a City Council of twenty-eight members for Boston.

Some of the committee reports were as follows:

A bill providing that whoever injures a water meter or who prevents such meter from registering the quantity of water supplied through it shall be punished by fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

A bill amended to provide that if a meter is taken out by the city of Boston on complaint that it is wrong and it shall be found that the fault is on the owner, that the latter shall pay the cost of the test and not the city.

A resolve that the Metropolitan Park Commission shall investigate the conditions on the Nahant road and report the cost of filling the hollow between the embankment and the street railway location between Nahant and Lynn, to the next General Court.

A bill to change the Boston building laws, to provide that it shall not be necessary for a builder to cover his building with corrugated iron as a fire protection within 300 to 400 feet of a dwelling house, but contingent upon the approval of the building department of the city of Boston.

Leave to withdraw on bills:

For the federation of communities making the Metropolitan Boston "Greater Boston" bill.

For consolidation of Metropolitan commissions.

For a Metropolitan fire district.

To change the date of the annual Boston city election.

For a teaming tunnel between Boston and East Boston.

Next General Court on bill for a Boston City Council of twenty-eight members.

FEB. 27, 1914

## CHANGE STREET NAMES

Four in Dorchester, One in City  
Proper, Have New Titles

The Board of Street Commissioners, with the approval of the mayor, has made the following changes in the names of public streets, to take effect March 1, 1914. They are as follows:

East Ninth street, from I street to Columbia road, changed to Marine road.

Barrymore street, Dorchester, from Blue Hill avenue to Harvard street, changed to Paxton street.

Kilton street, Dorchester, from Washington street to Talbot avenue, changed to Norwell street.

Carmen street, Dorchester, from Prescott street to Shafter street, changed to Vassar street.

Lovering place, Boston proper, from Washington street to Harrison avenue changed to Lovering street.

FEB. 19, 1914

## Co' Luther Admits He Did It

He It Was Who Got the Supply Ship, After the Other  
Statesmen Had Obtained Promises.



"Said I to Joe, after lighting a corn-cob pipe and sitting down for an informal chat."

The White House, Washington, D. C.,

Feb. 18, 1914.

I desire to thank the people of Boston, and especially the people of Charlestown, for the congratulations and good wishes which have been pouring in upon me since it was announced yesterday that the Charlestown Navy Yard would build, through my personal intercession and influence, a supply ship for the United States navy.

It is now possible for me to state that for three whole days I devoted my personal efforts and prestige to obtaining that which no other man in public life had been able to obtain. Some of them, it is true, including Mayor Curley, obtained promises.

him in that way before. He pondered at least thirty seconds before replying and then talked earnestly. I am not at liberty to repeat what he said to me, because I promised that I would not quote him, but the facts are matters of public knowledge. Within two hours after I called personally on the secretary of the navy it was announced that the secretary had promised again to have the ship built in Charlestown, but had stated that the award had been given to Charlestown.

I desire no public honors for what I have done. I especially request that the people refrain from assembling in large numbers at the railroad station upon my return for the purpose of escorting me to Faneuil Hall. I am deeply sensible of the feeling which my achievement has aroused in every section of the city, but especially in the vicinity of Chelsea street, Charlestown, and at

contd. next page



JOURNAL

FEB. 26, 1914

## APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR WALSH

**JOHN R. MURPHY**, who is now the head of the Finance Commission—Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater, first woman to hold office as trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital.



## Murphy Confirmed Fin. Com. Chairman

Governor's Council Suspends Rules to Take Action at Once—Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater First Woman Appointed Trustee of Mass. General Hospital.

Governor Walsh yesterday appointed John R. Murphy of Charlestown to be chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and the executive council suspended the rules and confirmed the appointment so that the new chairman might assume his duties at once. The governor also established a precedent by appointing a woman to a board of trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, when he named Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater of Webster, widow of Horatio N. Slater, as one of four trustees.

The appointment is regarded as a particularly fitting one, as Mrs. Slater's great-grandfather was one of the founders of the hospital.

The three other trustees nominated yesterday were David P. Kimball and Joseph H. O'Neill of Boston and Henry S. Hunnewell of Wellesley.

## CURLEY RECEIVES MORE FUNDS FOR BOOMING BOSTON

Total Contributions Now  
Handed to Mayor  
Reach \$63,000.

Contributions to the Boom Boston fund rolled in yesterday on Mayor Curley, bringing the total to date, exclusive of the amount collected by Treasurer William A. Gaston, to \$63,000.

The largest contributor of the day was Col. Sydney M. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company, who handed the mayor a check for \$1000, and at the same time assured him that he was ready to take hold and work shoulder to shoulder with him in the movement.

The Cigar Makers' Union brought in a check for \$500, accompanied by the following letter:

"Appreciating your efforts to boom Boston, and being desirous of co-operating with you and your committee, enclosed please find check of \$500 from the label committee of Cigar Makers' Union No. 97 of Boston.

"We have nothing to sell, but are organized to boom 'Boston made cigars.'

"We boom no particular manufacturer or brand of cigars, but say if you do smoke, 'smoke Boston made cigars.'

The mayor then announced that he would name as his official or administration cigar every cigar manufactured in Boston which bore the blue label of the union. Several firms have been attempting to have him name their brand as the administration cigar, one firm even offering him two boxes a day if he did so.

Other contributors during the day were: The Boston Development and Sanitary Company, which holds the contract for the disposal of the refuse of the city, \$500; Franklin A. Snow, \$250; Dr. Richard Hogner, \$100; A. Lincoln Filene, \$500; Margaret Toye, stenographer, \$5; Curtis and Pope, \$250; Col. George W. Moses, president of the First Ward National Bank, \$300; George P. McClellan of the Hibernian Savings Bank, \$100, and Julius C. M. Westmoreland, \$5; a total of \$3411.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the third of Curley's boom meetings will be held in City Hall, at which he will announce several more offers from outside businesses to start in this city if the proper encouragement is given them.

The most prominent among them is a concern manufacturing water pipe, valued at a million dollars. This company desires to locate near water, and the mayor believes that the Mystic river, after the work of dredging is completed, will be an ideal location. In addition to this concern, a phosphate company and a motor car company have written asking for a proposition.

The mayor will announce his appointments enlarging the general committee having charge of the fund from five to twenty-five, and at the same time appoint a committee on sites at the meeting today.



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# WATCHFUL WAITING

*By Bert Holden*

They are shooting down the Gringos—

Shooting straight and shooting true;

And we hear a lot of mouthings

'Bout what government should do.

Why this talk of intervention?

Why the noise by Texan yaps?

We are watching and we're waiting,

And we can't prevent mishaps.

They are wiping out the Gringos;

They are taking off their wives;

There are shrieks from little children;

There are worse than broken lives.

They are burning homes by hundreds;

They have drenched the soil with gore;

But we're waiting and we're watching,

And you shouldn't ask for more.

They are sneering at the Gringos,

Whom they rob and slice and shoot;

And they're sneering at the women,

Whom they take as human loot;

And they're spitting on the banner

That the blood of brave men dyed;

But we're watching and we're waiting,

Though our eyes be sorely tried.

They are drunk on Gringo money

That they took from Gringo dead;

And they revel with the wantons

On the coin they've stained blood red;

And they issue proclamations

From the dramshops of the town;

But we're waiting and we're watching,

Though we watch with thoughtful frown.

We are shipping Gringo rifles

That the toll of death may rise;

We are viewing wholesale slaughter

With our keen commercial eyes.

We have licensed loot and rapine,

In exchange for Greaser gold,

But we're waiting and we're waiting

While the shooting goods are sold.

Take the eagle from our standards!

Give the Greaser's buzzard room!

Let the Greaser bandits murder

Till the final crack of doom!

What's a Gringo 'gainst a dollar?

Furl the flag and talk of trade!

For we're waiting and we're watching—

Calmly, coolly, unafraid!

Yes; we're watching and we're waiting,

Though our heads should droop with shame.

We are waiting, watching, waiting

While they play their murder game.

Self-respect would be too costly;

And we can't afford the price—

Till Great Britain puts the question:

"Are you Men, or are you Mice?"

FEB. 26, 1914

## HIS FIRST DUTY

THE public opposition to the  
firmation of Patrick O'H.

appointment as building commissioner was peculiarly unfair and malicious and, of course, it was impossible for the Civil Service Commission to take it into serious consideration. Commissioner O'Hearn has promised that the laws and ordinances relative to the construction and repair of buildings in this city shall be enforced. We take it that he will give prompt official attention to this charge made by Mayor Curley in Dorchester on Tuesday evening.

Since September last the Willys-Overland Automobile Company has been endeavoring to learn how it may comply with the rules and regulations for the construction of buildings. It began and finished a piece of work and was then informed that the work was not necessary, that it was contrary to law, and that it would have to be torn down. The company had intended to build a plant in Boston which would employ 300 men, but became disgusted and decided not to locate in this city.

Building Commissioner Everett was an honest official, but he did not control the department. Unless Patrick O'Hearn controls it, he cannot make good, and the responsibility will rest upon him. At one time the department was overloaded with grafters, big and little, who sold privileges to ignore laws and ordinances and who were known to every builder as municipal hold-up men.

First of all, the new commissioner should see to it that none of the former methods of obtaining graft have survived.

# WHICH IS WORSE, SUNDAY MOVIES OR ICE CREAM?

Roslindale Citizens Ask  
Curley to Prohibit  
Shows on Sabbath.

MAYOR HAS KNOTTY  
PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Confectioner ✓ Protests  
Against Business of  
Theater Man.

If one man is allowed to manufacture and sell ice cream on Sunday, thus affording "bodily entertainment" for his fellow-men, should not another man be allowed to keep open his moving picture show on Sunday night, as he affords entertainment of "the mind and spirit" to his fellow-men?

This question, opening up an entirely new phase of the ethics of modern civilization, was put up to Mayor Curley yesterday at the hearing on the question of granting to Charles J. Gorman, proprietor of the Roslindale Theater Hall at 4255 Washington street, the privilege of conducting a moving picture show on Sunday night.

The attorney for Gorman, James M. Graham, put the question and now Mayor Curley is scanning every book on casuistry that he can lay his hands on in his attempt to solve this knotty problem.

Over 200 men and women, representing the churches and civic associations of Roslindale, appeared to protest the Sunday night show in this theater. Mrs. Fred McArdle, representing the Community Club of this district; the Rev. Phillips Fendicott Osgood, representing all the Protestant churches of the district, and George Wilkinson, representing the Roslindale Citizens' Association, made impassioned speeches against a show on Sunday night, on the ground that it would attract an undesirable crowd to the community and would endanger the morals of the youth.

In answer to this argument, Attorney Graham, for the proprietor, declared that it afforded entertainment to a class of people who could not afford to patronize the more expensive theaters, and who had no entertainment in their own homes on Sunday nights. Entertainment of the sort projected in this theater on Sunday night, he argued, must be provided for the poorer class to keep them off the streets.

He then proceeded to raise a delicate point, by saying that he had noticed among those who protested a man who kept his ice cream shop open on Sun-

day, selling, manufacturing and delivering the delicacy all day long in his store under the moving picture house. If the fellow downstairs, he concluded, was allowed to afford "bodily entertainment" for his fellow-men in this way on Sunday, why couldn't the fellow upstairs be allowed to provide entertainment for the mind on Sunday nights? Mayor Curley announced that he would give his decision later on in the week. He may be forced to submit the question to a board of moralists.

No persons appeared to protest Councilman Wood's moving picture house in Brighton.

## MAR. 4, 1914 EVACUATION DAY PARADE PLANS CAUSE TROUBLE

Slighting of City Point  
Causes Discrimination  
Charge.

Mayor Curley's decision that the Evacuation day parade shall not include City Point in its line of march has aroused the indignation of residents of that section, who say that they have been discriminated against in favor of Dorchester.

That is only one of the many disquieting features in the present plans for the celebration, for as yet no speaker of national prominence has signified his willingness to come to South Boston for the day, and wide differences of opinion are exhibited on practically all the details of the celebration.

Whether pinks or American flags shall be used to decorate the banquet tables is a point on which much discussion has arisen. Another question that has split South Boston into hostile camps is whether Governor Walsh's visage or the Aquarium's photograph shall decorate the menu cards.

One difficulty appears to have been settled, at least for the time being, and unless protests arise it appears that two South Boston boys, Basil A. J. Rehill and John A. McMahon, will declaim at the Evacuation day exercises to be held in the municipal building on the Sunday preceding the holiday.

Headmaster Augustus D. Small of the South Boston High School felt that he had a grievance against a member of the committee in charge of the exercises, for the boys told him, he says, that they were insulted by one of the committeemen. Mr. Small threatened to withdraw the declaimers, but the events of the day indicated that the trouble was due to a misunderstanding.

The City Point residents appealed to Mayor Curley yesterday, after they learned that the colonels of the Fifth and Ninth Regiments had refused to allow their men to parade if City Point is included in the line of march. The mayor decided that the parade's route should be from Edward Everett square, Dorchester, to L street, South Boston.

The difficulties will be threshed out at a meeting to be held Friday night of the committee in charge of the celebration arrangements.

FEB. 28, 1914

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
A TORNEY THOMAS D.  
LAVELLE, who aspires to Curley's seat in Congress



## LAVELLE LIKELY TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Denies He Is Candidate for  
U. S. District Attorneyship.

Assistant District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle, who is mentioned for the office of United States district attorney at Boston, is not a candidate for that position, but is almost ready to announce his candidacy for Congress to succeed Mayor Curley, according to the following statement made by him last night:

"The announcement in the press that my name has been mentioned for the office of United States attorney at Boston comes as a complete surprise to me. I fully appreciate the compliment implied in the suggestion of my name by Lieutenant Governor Barry in Washington.

"I am not a candidate for the position of United States attorney, but am seriously considering becoming a candidate for Congress in the twelfth congressional district."

Mr. Lavelle was secretary to W. S. McNary during the latter's career in Washington, and later practised law in Boston. He has been five years in the district attorney's office and has handled many important cases.



# SAYS WOMEN ARE CAUSE OF RUSH FOR CAR SEATS

The Fair Sex Is Accused of Regarding Seated Males as Usurpers.

## SUBWAY ROUGHNESS CONTINUES MERRILY

By Virginia Tyler Hudson

Contrary to what was expected, Boston men yesterday did not arise to defend themselves against the charge of being unchivalrous and lacking in politeness.

From no quarter was a voice heard declaring that Boston men are not in need of the reformation which Mayor Curley, with the aid of Gen. Bancroft and those in charge of the Elevated and other roads, propose to bring about as far as the manners of Boston men in street cars and terminals is concerned.

Instead there was brought out a charge which steadily grew in volume as the day increased and more and more men were interviewed on the subject, that Boston women are themselves to blame for the fact that they are compelled to stand while the men ride at ease in the car seats. There was no denial by the men that they do confiscate seats whenever they can. But—the women, they say, are to blame.

It was an official of the Elevated in the offices at Dudley street, a man who was once a conductor and so in a position to know whereof he speaks who put the plaint of the Boston men into words, and told how the women themselves have driven the masculine element of society to forget their manners, as Mayor Curley puts it.

### Hobble Skirts a Handicap

"The women," he said, "adopt the attitude that the cars are put on for their especial benefit, and that there would be no seats at all if there were no women to ride. They look on seats as their inalienable right, and any man who sits in one a usurper. They adopt that attitude. A man will get up and give a woman who sniffs at him, glares at him, and never thanks him, a seat—once, twice, maybe three times. Then he's through. When he gets a seat he keeps it. And he'll go out of his way to get it, too, just the same hat the women would, if they could, but hobble skirts were never made for car jumping.

"When I started as a conductor I was just as full of politeness as the average boy who has had a good home training. I wanted to treat all women

like I treated my own women folks. But they don't want politeness. You never can tell whether to help one or not. Like as not she'll resent it. She's afraid people will think she's old and helpless, or she's a new woman and wants to do things for herself. Just about the time you've tried to help a few of them and got, 'Attend to your own business, please,' or 'Take your dirty hands off of me,' why, you'll just about have got to the stage that an angel could get on your car and you wouldn't reach out a hand to keep her from dragging her wings."

As the man spoke, there was the usual rush and scramble going on in the terminal, which was the reason for Mayor Curley's writing to Gen. Bancroft, and suggesting a campaign, whereby matters might be bettered in the terminals and the women get a chance for seats. Men, women and children rushed helter-skelter, piling into cars, regardless of clothing, bundles or anything else save the important fact of getting a seat. A stout man of humorous countenance stood by, waiting, while other men swung onto the platforms.

### Fat Man Plays Safe

"That's your car, Fred," sang out a friend. "You'd better run it you want it."

"What?" cried the one addressed. "Into that bunch of women—and have every one of them stick a hatpin into me? Not me."

Gen. Bancroft yesterday would make no further comment on the mayor's proposed politeness campaign than to say that he would heartily co-operate with any plan that would make the daily crush in the terminal less annoying.

Others, however, expressed themselves more fully on the measure, which is generally approved. Among those who were questioned on the subject was J. Randolph Coolidge, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who before he had been quoted as saying that the people of Boston are primitive. Mr. Coolidge hesitated to criticize either men or women in the frank way that some have, but expressed himself as in accord with the mayor's ideas.

"I think it is a good thing for a movement to be started to bring men to a realization of the courtesy due women," he said. "I am afraid there has been carelessness in the matter. I think it should be brought home to every man that it is his duty to treat every woman as he would want other men to treat his mother, wife or sister."

### Finds Women Appreciative

"I think it a mistake to say that even the most modern of women does not appreciate courtesy in a man. Perhaps some of those who have complained of this have had that experience because he seat was given, or the deference, whatever it may have been, grudgingly. Then, perhaps, the woman who accepted it did not thank the man. But perhaps, also, she only accepted the favor because she had refused it would have called attention to her, and she accepted the best way out of a difficulty, preferring, possibly, that she might have refused such misdealt courtesy."

"They say that the stress of modern times has made old-fashioned courtesy impossible. I do not see why. I have been asked if I think such old-fashioned ways would be practicable. I can only reply that I wish the people of Boston would try it and see."

"Nor do I think Boston people impolite. I think they are more polite than people in other cities—certainly far more so than the people of New York city—but I think they could improve in their manners in street cars and public places, so, therefore, I am heartily in accord with any scheme that will bring about any such reformation."

## IDLE—AND GLAD

WE are told every day by gifted fictionists and experts on unemployment that there are 20,000 unemployed men in this city. They tell us solemnly that of the entire population of the city—men, women and children—one in every thirty-eight is unemployed and that of less than 200,000 male adults in Boston, one in every ten is out of work.

The claim is false and palpably false. There are many unemployed men in Boston, but there are not one-half of 20,000 male citizens of Boston out of work and seeking work. More than 50 per cent. of the "unemployed" in Boston belong to a distinctive class that won't or can't work. Many of them, husky though they be, decline to perform manual labor, even while they are supported through the manual labor of their wives and children.

It would be of value to know just how many male parasites there are in this city—big-framed, physically-fit loafers who specialize in politics and criticize working conditions while their wives slave as washerwomen or office cleaners. Why don't some of the ready statisticians who revel in fiction figures relative to unemployment give us the inner details of the "armies"—professional vagrants who dodge opportunities to earn day wages and whose favorite haunts are as far as possible from unwelcome invitations to substitute the spade or pick for the cigarette or pipe.

They are the "army" who live and thrive on newspaper headlines because of the fact that there are many worthy men seeking employment who cannot find what they seek, owing to causes beyond their control, including advancing years and a surplus of material in certain branches of the skilled labor market.

FEB. 27, 1914

## CITY PLANNING BOARD

Civil Service Commission Confirms Members as Appointed.

The planning board for the city of Boston appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald just before leaving the office was confirmed yesterday by the Civil Service Commission. The members and their terms are as follows: William C. Ewing of the United Improvement Association, appointed for one year; Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union, appointed for two years; Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, appointed for three years; John Jackson Walsh of East Boston, appointed for four years, and Ralph Adams Cram, appointed for five years.

By this action the commission settled the problem of who had the right to approve the appointments. Under the reading of the ordinance establishing the board it seemed as if the City Council had the power. The commission solved the problem by granting its approval regardless of the ordinance.

# Tony Writes to His Friend Wilson

Has a Scheme by Which Germans and Englishmen  
May Be Thoroughly Protected in Mexico.

*Translation by Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.*

To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson,  
President of the United States of North  
America.

Illustrious and Respected Sir:

It has been brought to my attention  
by a personal friend and loyal follower  
of your excellency, Col. Amos T.  
Luther, that conditions now in Mexico  
are such as to justify steps on your  
part and mine that will end all trouble  
and some bloodshed in this partially  
unhappy country and renew the feel-  
ings of mutual respect and esteem  
which for many years were entertained  
for your people by my people, and  
reverse.

It has been demonstrated to me by  
Col. Luther, than whom, in my opinion,  
there is no abler demonstrator in either  
country, that the time is ripe for  
mutual concessions by you and by me,  
representing respectively and ably the  
Republic of the United States and the  
Republic of Mexico, and I, therefore,  
urge you to join with me in the selec-  
tion of a commission having for its  
purpose the arbitration of all differ-  
ences between your nation and my  
own.

## \$5000 for Huerta's Body

For that purpose, and in order that  
the beginning of negotiations may not  
be marred by unsightly and unneces-  
sary bloodshed on the part of irrespon-  
sible bandits and self-proclaimed ad-  
ministrators, I have this day offered a  
reward of \$5000 for the body, dead or  
alive, of one Huerta, now or recently  
in Mexico, said body to be delivered to  
me at my field headquarters in Taran-  
tula, Mexico, in an unutilized condi-  
tion not later than March 25.

I have also offered rewards of like  
amount, for the delivery to me at the  
same headquarters of the bodies, dead  
or alive, or both, as the case may be,  
of one Villa and one Carranza, now of  
parts unknown, but claiming to be  
patriots and liberators and therefore  
eligible for the death penalty without  
undue delay.

I am constrained to make these offers  
in order that my partially unhappy land  
may be freed from the blight of mur-  
der, arson and rapine, and upon the deliv-  
ery to me of Huerta, Villa and Car-  
ranza it shall be my proud aim to elimi-  
nate and exterminate as far as possi-  
ble those who have represented them  
in high positions. Meanwhile, your ex-  
cellency, I desire to call your attention  
to the fact that not one charge has  
been made against my methods of free-  
ing Mexico by those who justly protest  
against the methods of Huerta, Car-  
ranza and Villa.

I have made it a point since I began  
to liberate Mexico to leave no incrim-  
inating evidence. I have known that  
your policy has been that of watching  
and waiting, and I have done my best  
to win your confidence. There have  
been deaths; there have been what  
some of your emotional fellow-citizens  
would unhappily call "outrages," but I  
defy my critics on either side of the  
border to produce the slightest evi-  
dence.

## It's So Embarrassing

As I see it, your position is made dou-  
bly delicate at this time by the fact  
that not only are there charges that  
Americans and Europeans have been

murdered in this partially unhappy  
country, but the charges have been sus-  
tained. I can think of nothing more  
disgraceful and unwelcome to your ex-  
cellency than to have a Texan mob  
violate all the rules of comity and  
etiquette by obtaining the body of a  
man murdered by some of the bandits  
against whom I am waging relentless  
warfare and of exhibiting that body as  
evidence that he had been murdered.

I realize that a policy of watchful  
waiting involves endless correspond-  
ence and inquiries, that step after step  
must be taken with due care, and that  
nothing shall be said or done that will  
tend to arouse popular passion. I  
realize that as long as your excellency  
is watching and waiting, it should be  
the policy of all true Americans, north  
of the boundary line, to watch and  
wait, no matter what may happen to  
those of their countrymen below the  
line.

I can understand the horror and the  
indignation that must have over-  
whelmed your administration when, just  
as your correspondence concerning the  
disappearance of one Clemente Ver-  
gara had reached what might well be  
called a satisfactory progressive stage,  
the short-sighted governor of Texas  
and some of those who take orders  
from him procured the body of said  
Vergara and had it deposited for exhi-  
bition on American soil.

I can imagine nothing more repugnant  
to any high-minded American execu-  
tive, seeking to solve the problem of

Vergara's disappearance, than to have  
that problem solved brutally, vulgarly  
and without the slightest respect for  
the tenets of diplomacy or for a policy  
that has been received with the highest  
favor by Mexicans in Mexico. The fact  
that Vergara was murdered would have  
been brought out in due season, of  
course, unless something had occurred  
to prevent, and it seems to me, as one  
not altogether versed in American meth-  
ods, the height of unfairness to dis-  
arrange the scheme of inquiry so care-  
fully and peacefully laid down by your  
excellency.

I feel, however, that the policy of  
watchful waiting which you have adopt-  
ed in connection with our partially un-  
happy Mexico will not be permitted to  
interfere with your stern purpose to  
make an example of those Texans who  
have done so much to annoy and dis-  
credit you. May I, as the President  
of Mexico, venture to suggest that it is  
your duty in the matter of the late  
and unfortunate Vergara to insist upon  
the prompt and salutary punishment of  
all concerned in obtaining and taking  
to your country a body which has  
caused so much comment in the press  
of your unfortunately inquisitive nation.

I would suggest that the execution of  
Governor Colquitt of Texas would be  
the first logical step in a course that  
would impress upon Texas and all other  
States of your North American Union  
that your administration may not be  
flouted and its policies must not be  
interfered with.

I would also suggest to your excel-  
lency that, exercising the authority re-  
posed in you by the constitution or im-  
posed on you by your own responsi-  
bility, you at once issue orders for the  
arrest and imprisonment of Senator Fal-  
l of New Mexico, who, in defiance of  
common decency, has seen fit to make  
public what he calls "a list of out-  
rages" committed upon Americans and

other foreigners in Mexico.

There should be no hesitation on your  
part, your excellency, in doing what  
that dastardly attack demands. Why  
has he assembled, for purposes of pub-  
licity, the names of a score or more  
of Americans who may or may not  
have been killed or tortured? Why did  
he not confine himself, if he felt im-  
pelled to make any list public, to the  
names of those in whom your honorable  
administration might have been sup-  
posed to maintain a reasonable interest  
—the names of Englishmen and Ger-  
mans, for whose safety their govern-  
ments have manifested an utterly in-  
explicable concern?

## Should Be Shot at Sunrise

It is not for Senator Fall, it is not  
for Governor Colquitt, to concern them-  
selves with the fate of Americans in  
Mexico or to urge that their deaths be  
avenged. Long ago your excellency  
ordered all Americans out of Mexico,  
and it is my opinion that if your ex-  
cellency were not a man of soft heart  
and deep sympathy, he would justly

order those remaining Americans to be  
executed by me for not obeying your  
commands.

Whatever may happen to any Ameri-  
can now in Mexico, and by "any Ameri-  
can" I mean women as well as men,  
it is not for your American trouble  
makers and your American newspaper  
men to utter loud and disturbing noises.  
Moreover, I am prepared to take my  
solemn oath before any competent  
tribunal that the list of "victims" fur-  
nished by your fire-eater Fall is not  
correct. I know that it is not, for I  
have a list of my own, and I say here  
and now that not one of those who,  
by the exigency of war, lost their  
lives at the hands of my proud and  
chivalrous army has been obtained and  
made public by Senator Fall.

Therefore, your excellency, believing  
as I do that it is not your purpose to  
be disturbed in your policy of watchful  
waiting by the treasonable utterances  
of malefactors in or of the Southern  
States, I desire to state that it is my  
wish to lay before you a project where-  
by there need be no more attempts to  
arouse the people of the United States  
to an unfortunate spirit of revenge,  
owing to the deaths of foreigners, with  
its possible evil effect upon the patriots  
of my own country.

## Badges for Identification

I desire to make arrangements to  
supply all Germans and Englishmen liv-  
ing in or visiting in my partially un-  
happy country distinctive badges bear-  
ing the colors of their country, their  
names and whatever else may be nec-  
essary for purposes of identification.  
These badges would be worn where they  
would be visible at a distance and  
would protect their wearers from death  
or injury.

Of course it would be necessary to  
provide severe penalties for Americans  
who might obtain such badges under  
false pretences and attempt to protect  
their lives by wearing them, but that  
feature of the matter I could leave.  
I believe, to your excellency, knowing  
that you would do your utmost to pre-  
vent such treasonable practices.

There is little more that at the  
present time I can say to you except  
that your course in the present per-  
plexing conditions of our unhappy  
country is very comforting to thousands  
of true Mexicans like myself, who  
hitherto have been misjudged and  
maligned.

I have long believed that the time  
would come when Mexico, fairest and  
sweetest among the flowers of our tropi-  
cal nationality, would be judged as she  
should be judged by men capable of  
judging her. Your excellency, you have  
achieved the warmest spot in the emo-  
tional heart of your devoted friend and  
fellow-patriot.



# Maj. Brough Talks to Gallivan

Learns Something About the Troubles of a Candidate in the New Twelfth District.



"He was rescued while going down for a third time."

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

Your reporter called yesterday on James A. Gallivan, formerly of Harvard and now the Democratic candidate for Congress in the twelfth Massachusetts district. I sent my card in to Mr. Gallivan, and it was returned to me with the information that I might need it to leave at the next office, but as soon as explained that I had once seen him a second base for Harvard in a game which I had bet on Yale, he welcomed me to the inner office and consented to be photographed. But I had forgotten to load my camera.

Mr. Gallivan informs me that he is a member of the Board of Street Commissioners of the city, but denies that he is responsible for the present condition of some of the streets in the outlying districts. Only yesterday an older brother of mine attempted to visit another brother in West Roxbury and started to cross what actually claims to be a street. He was rescued while going down for the third time. At 11 o'clock last night he was still spouting mud and trying to devise a way of forcing the return of \$3 that he gave last week to the Boom Boston movement.

## Gallivan Waits Patiently

Meanwhile, Mr. Gallivan remains patiently waiting to be interviewed. I asked him how he campaigned to victory. "It is very simple," he replied modestly. "One, in order to win the support of the voters of the twelfth district, has merely to establish his claims for support. I went through and through the district, talking of pertinent issues, comparing the Federal League with others of larger reputation and promising, if elected, to place the district where it belongs."

"Where does it belong?" I ventured in query, but at that point Commissioner Gallivan was called away to lay

a street in South Dorchester. For half an hour to lay out a street any section of the city. I have known him and his colleagues to lay out, in eight minutes, a street that was not constructed for fifteen years afterward. But already Commissioner Gallivan has completed his task and returns to the interview.

What, he asks, "do you think the people of my district demand, more than any other thing?"

"Seeds," I replied promptly, much to his disappointment.

"You are right," he continued. "It is seeds. I had supposed that, as soon as I was nominated, and long before a election, which is yet to take place, would be pestered with applications for custom houses and federal buildings of all kinds. But 'tis not so. I am urged and beseeched to send vegetable and flower seeds. For example, look at this:

"Dear Mr. Gallivan—I did not vote for you, because I was not old enough; and my brother voted for Mr. Joyce because brother is no longer working for the city, but I have been a great admirer of yours ever since this morning, and I am glad to see that you are nominated. Will you please send me a sampler of all the flower seeds that you will have in stock, as well as whatever vegetable seeds you may have. I would like peas better than the others, if you have enough of them, as I would not bother to plant them, but would make soup out of them."

"Truly yours,

"EUNICE SMALL."

"That's a nice little letter," I remarked.

Commissioner Gallivan did not remark back. He looked out of his office window over beyond Province court into the distance. It seems that Mayor Curley, as a member of Congress at the time that the government's annual seed spree took place, was entitled to 25,000 packets of seeds, including melons.

## Curley Controls Seeds

But Commissioner Gallivan cannot have the seeds that Mayor Curley has not taken. Commissioner Gallivan is

not yet a member of the national House and the only way in which he can get seeds is to write to Mayor Curley and ask the mayor to send him an assortment of seeds, including melons, just as the mayor would send them to any constituent.

But the mayor declines to take the seeds out of the government storehouse, the people are already sitting on Commissioner Gallivan's doorsteps and waiting for seeds and it is impossible for him to begin his campaign for election until the seed problem is disposed of. Next year, of course, he will be where he can send seeds to every man, woman and child in the district who will receive them, but he desires me to state as clearly as possible that those in the Twelfth district desiring seeds this year should write to Mayor Curley and have him bring or send just what is wanted.

Otherwise, Mr. Gallivan's policies will not be revolutionary. For years he has been a constant reader of the Congressional Record, and there is not an undelivered speech by any member that he does not know by heart. While other city officials have been attending ball games or joy riding in municipal machines, Commissioner Gallivan has been scanning the Congressional Record day after day, obtaining new points on statesmanship and learning how easy it is for congressmen to talk without making the slightest noise.

I have an impression that if Commissioner Gallivan is elected he will do his own talking and will not ask the compositors in the government printing office to do it for him. He is rated as one of the best all-around extemporaneous orators that this city has produced in the past twenty-five years, and as the department of statistics at City Hall has a card index of no less than 2500 surviving Boston orators, it will be realized that Commissioner Gallivan has encountered and beaten keen competition.

## Connolly to Have Troubles

Those who think that James E. Connolly, the Progressive candidate, will have an advantage over Gallivan in the running, having run once before, forget that Mr. Gallivan was a candidate for Congress in 1898, at that time being the common people's choice in the ninth district against John F. Fitzgerald, afterward, if my memory serves me right, mayor of Boston. Mr. Gallivan did not exactly win that time, but he got a lot of practise, and ever since then he has been biding his time. And he is something of an expert bidder.

But you may think that James E. Connolly, Progressive, has an advantage as a candidate because of his deep sea tales. Go very slowly, gentlemen! Mr. Gallivan is the only candidate now in captivity who ever wrote a history of the Sacred Cod and had it published by the Commonwealth.

And wasn't that a saline tale?

# Hark! Hark! The Dogs Do Bark! No—It's the Duellists in Town

JOHN and JERRY.

A Duello In Some Acts but More Words.

Dramatis personae:

Honest John, a sheriff.

Jerry, a councillor.

Registrar Billie, second for John.

City Clerk Jim, second for John.

"The Terrible Timility," second for Jerry.

"The Jubilant Joyce," second for Jerry.

The Doc, officiating surgeon.

Friends in Need: Trustees and Constituents in the background.

Time: Now.

Place: The Common by Moonlight.

Enter John a la pensive Hamlet, past the Frog Pond.

John—

How soft the arc light sleeps upon this place,  
He'll LIE as softly once I smash his face.

(Observes his seconds approaching.)

What Ho, my pals, mine enemy is late;  
P'raps with cold feet he fears to face his fate.

With cut and thrust I'll do my best to spit

This FIREBRAND on my bat, and score a hit.

Enter Jerry, loud-speaking, past the handstand, followed by his seconds.

Jerry—

I'll teach him how to bluff and bluster

And make vain threats against my life.

My draught armor sets him all afuster—

Now watch him draw that great big bowie knife.

Registrar Billie approaches.

Billie—Are you ready?

The Terrible One—We are.

Jim—We grant you choice of weapons.

Jerry—We'll fight with anything that comes to hand.

John—Suits me.

(They fight. The duellists, with much gnashing of teeth, stab each other with "Liar," "I'll get you yet," "Big bluff," and so on. John hisses mightily through his teeth, but Jerry parries. The invectives grow weaker and weaker and then both fall.)

The Jubilant One—A ha! the Doc, the Doc, somebody get the Doc.

The Doc—Here and on the job. (Siaps John's wrist.) He's all right, boys. Just a feint. (Tickles Jerry's funny bone.) And he's O. K.—just exhausted from talking all the air out of his lungs.

The Timid Jerry, "protected" by every kind of armor known.

Friends in Need rush up and bear victors and vanquished (they're both that) off the field. Sound of a patter of big feet in the distance, and policeman rushes up, exclaiming: "Who's doing the tango?"



The Doughty Sheriff, "armed to the teeth."



## CITY HALL HEARS THAT WATSON WILL ATTACK JAIL AGAIN

Councillor Silent on Quinn Controversy Until Meeting Next Saturday.

The clash between Sheriff John Quinn and Councillor James A. "Jerry" Watson sizzled yesterday afternoon when the sheriff called the Councillor a "fool, firebrand and liar," but lapsed into just a simmer last night when the Councillor "came back" with a comparatively mild statement that he had agreed not to say anything until next Saturday.

But around City Hall there flew rumors that when the Charles Street Jail investigating committee of the Council meets next Saturday afternoon, Councillor Watson will prefer new charges against the jail.

The storm burst Friday afternoon when the sheriff made a threat to kill the Councillor because of the latter's alleged references to the sheriff's family at a hearing before the committee. Later Watson said the sheriff was bluffing. Then came the sheriff's red hot talk in which he said:

"Jerry says I'm bluffing, does he? Well, it may not be the bluff he says it is. He'd better not press me too hard.

"Jerry is a liar in everything he says. Once when the Council visited the jail, I opened a box of cigars. The other Councillors took one each, but Jerry took a handful and put them in his pocket. This shows he was greedy. He'll never get into the jail except as a prisoner or by order of the court."

Councillor Watson, in a signed statement, said he believed the sheriff had been unnecessarily excited and had not realized what he said when he made the threat to kill. Later he said:

"I have nothing to say at this time in reply to Sheriff Quinn's latest statement regarding me for the reason that the committee, of which I am a member, agreed to make no statement concerning the matter until after the next meeting, Saturday, March 7. I intend to keep that agreement."

When asked if he had applied for a permit to carry a revolver, Councillor Watson replied:

"No, I have not nor am I going to. It is not necessary."

### MRS. WATSON WORRIED.

Fearing that Sheriff Quinn would carry out his threat to kill her husband, Mrs. "Jerry" Watson has made him promise her that he would not go to the Charles street jail alone. Mrs. Watson is on the verge of nervous prostration and is under the care of a physician. She said:

"I fear that Mr. Quinn may yet carry out his threat and Mr. Watson has promised me that he would not go to the jail alone. There are no politics back of his charges. He is doing a service to the people of Boston. If they only knew what I have heard inmates tell me during the past week they could hardly believe such conditions could exist."



# COULTHURST CALLS LIGHTING DEAL 'SCANDAL'

Councillor John A. Coulthurst's denunciation of the lighting contract proposed by Mayor James M. Curley as "another attempt to foist upon the city a scandalous lighting contract without the proper investigation and publicity," has aroused tremendous discussion among city politicians.

"A break between Curley and the Council," they call it, and wonder what the Mayor will have to say to the councillor who classed this contract with those of the past which he called a "a scandal and a disgrace."

Mr. Coulthurst added ominously today: "We are going to have some fun with this thing before it is over." And straightway the confusion was several times more confounded. It was the biggest political sensation of the Curley administration.

Mr. Coulthurst's opposition to the confirmation of the contract resulted in its being tabled for two weeks while the executive committee considers it. There was a stormy session of the Council, in the course of which Mayor Curley himself appeared to urge the confirmation of his contracts. Mr. Coulthurst, after introducing resolutions asking the Finance Commission to investigate the contracts for gas and electric lighting, declared:

## DISGRACE AND SCANDAL.

"I believe that Commissioner Rourke and Mayor Curley have been cajoled into making this contract. The price, \$87.53 per lamp per year, is too high. If the Mayor had made the price \$75 the company would have said, 'All right!' They are making too much money now altogether.

"It is a scandal and a disgrace how this respectable bunch, Burdette, Wardwell, et al., have foisted contracts on the city. I do not question the motives of Rourke or the Mayor, but I did not want to see them get into the toils of this bunch before publicity was given, the contracts. The city is getting the worst of it in a scandalous way.

"In Detroit, where there is a municipally-owned plant, the total cost to the city of Detroit during the year 1913 could not have been more than \$45 per lamp."

Coulthurst declared that Boston paid from \$93 a year for a Gilbert 2,000-candle-power light to \$103 for a Magnetite lamp, while a similar lamp in Detroit costs but \$25.49. To this is added the depreciation, lost interest on the investment, and lost taxes, which would bring the total cost to \$52.87 a lamp, at least \$40 less than what the city is now required to pay.

"I think a matter of this kind should be given the widest publicity," Coulthurst explained. "For many

years these contracts for city lighting have been passed quietly and with little publicity. It is time these matters were given due consideration.

"The cost of lights has been much cheaper here in Boston, and I believe the Edison company could furnish arc light at a much more reduced rate than the city is now compelled to pay."

## RATES TOO HIGH.

In discussing the situation today, Councillor Coulthurst explained:

"I opposed the new contract presented by Mayor Curley because I felt that the prices demanded by the Edison company were exorbitant. I felt that it was a repetition of the scandalous street lighting contracts of the past.

"The contract calls for exorbitant rates, and I for one propose to do everything in my power to prevent its adoption by the city of Boston. We are going to have some fun with this thing before it is over.

"There is no reason in the world why Boston should be called upon to pay such prices for street lighting as this calls for and as has been meekly paid in the past. Why we pay more than any other city and it ought to be stopped.

"Mayor Curley figured that the rate of \$87.53 per lamp as prescribed in the new contract would be satisfactory in that it would bring about a reduction of \$15.47 per lamp, but I pointed out where \$38 a lamp could be saved and still let the Edison make a comfortable thing out of it.

"My plan would reduce more than twice the saving that is provided by the new lighting contracts or \$38 against the Mayor's saving of \$15.47.

"I raised the point at the City Council meeting that the saving of \$15.47 was not enough; that this meant the city would still have to pay at the rate of \$87.53 per lamp when \$65 per lamp was a fair price, all contingencies and conditions considered.

"Now let me give a little history. When the original electric lighting contract was made in 1899 it was for a period of ten years, and the maximum cost per lamp was \$130. As a result of the increase in lamps the price was gradually reduced to \$118.

"It will be remembered that during the Hibbard administration, when the matter of renewal of the lighting contract for a five-year term came up, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations protested vigorously. The chamber and the other remonstrants urged that the lighting contract be carefully and thoroughly sifted before the contract was renewed.

"The increase in lights has brought the maximum price to \$103 per lamp for Gilbert and Magnetite lamps. During the agitation under the Hibbard regime the Edison Company got so scared that it voluntarily offered to reduce the price of the Gilbert lamps to \$93, but this was only a blind, a sort of bait to get the contract.

"The Edison company knew that there were only few Gilbert lamps, and that what few existed were fast giving way to Magnetite lamps, which still called for a cost of \$103 under the renewed contract. Therefore the \$93 figure was only a temporary wrinkle, while the Magnetite price of \$103 per lamp would remain the maximum, and it has to the present time.

## EXCESSIVE FOR YEARS.

"There isn't any doubt that the haste with which Mayor Hibbard and Superintendent of Streets Emerson accepted this street lighting contract was the great cause for Hibbard's unpopularity when he tried for re-election.

"These street lighting contracts have been excessive for years and the time has come to adjust an honest figure. I don't claim to be an expert, but I have made a study of street lighting for fifteen years. I concluded that something ought to be done to bring about a rate better than the contract introduced to

the Council by Mayor Curley. That was why I offered my resolution."

## WOULD SAVE \$1,000,000.

Under the proposed gas contract the Consolidated Gas Company agrees to do the city's street gas lighting on a ten-year contract at \$21 per lamp per year or \$2.60 per lamp per year less than the present price. The company also agrees to work, which would cost the city 40 cents per lamp, which really makes the reduction \$3 per lamp per year. There are 10,000 street gas lamps. The saving on this contract would total about \$300,000 in ten years, the Mayor declared, thus making a total saving on the two contracts of over \$1,000,000. The gas contract would amount to about \$2,000,000.

Both contracts would, under the present arrangement, aggregate about \$8,500,000.

Councillor James A. Watson declared he knew of a Boston electric plant that would furnish electricity for the county buildings 24 per cent cheaper than the rate now paid.

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## HERE ARE SOME FITZ 'KNOCKOUT' JABS AT CURLEY

The political column in the current issue of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's weekly paper, the Republic, might be called a "Curley and Sullivan Column," so many jabs are made at the Mayor and his corporation counsel.

Among the sharpest are the following:

How times have changed with the Civil Service Commission when the Mayor can go to Lawrence, see a bit of good paving and offer a \$5,000 position, which is under civil service, to a man outside of Boston. Great is John A. Sullivan not only in the law department but in the civil service.

Mayor Curley says that former Mayor Fitzgerald ordered Superintendent Casey of the printing department to get out 1,000 copies of the Advance of Boston in Morocco. This is not so. The order for the printing of these books, as well as Mayor Fitzgerald's speeches, was passed by the City Council.

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Needless to say that the policemen of Boston are overjoyed at the defeat of Mayor Curley's attempt to secure legislation giving him the controlling power in regard to the finances of the police department. They cannot understand why the Mayor was so anxious to get it, because up to the time that he entered the Mayor's chair he pretended to be a great friend of the policemen. The fact that Mayor Curley pretended to be friendly to the interests of all the employees of the city of Boston and has turned his back upon them is really the basis of his present unpopularity.

RECORD - MAR - 1914

## City Workers Really Work at Franklin Field as Ordered by the Mayor

In compliance with the edict of Mayor Curley, announced on Wednesday, giving physical instructors, custodians, janitors, lifeguards and such like, in the employ of the Park and Recreation Department, the alternative of going to work with the pick and shovel or getting off the city's pay roll, about 40 such men employed by the Bath Department, under the aforesaid designations, reported for laborious duty to Foreman James Edgeworth at Franklin Field at 8 a.m.

The majority of these men are physical instructors and life guards at the various baths in South and East Boston. All were provided with implements of earthly warfare in the shape of pickaxes and shovels, and set to work leveling off the bowling green at the field. And strange to say, yet true—with Foreman Edgeworth as the undisputed authority—none of the men was the least bit afraid of soiling his hands and all went at the work with a will.

### Very Tired Tonight.

"True," said Foreman Edgeworth, "the work is going to be a bit hard on them for a day or two and no doubt some of them will go home at the close of the day sore handed, tired and weary. But there are some mighty fine workmen among the crowd and they are not afraid of filling up their shovels or bending their backs."

On the same footing with all other laborers, the men will work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. All went at their task in optimistic spirit and did not seem to mind the new order of things the least mite.

The bowling green is being levelled off, dirt being removed from high places and used to fill in low places. Some of the men were put at work filling the dump carts with dirt removed from the high places, and others spreading it about on the low places of the green.

It will take about two weeks to complete the work under way at Franklin field, and then it is expected the men will be transferred to some other park where work is being done.

### Many Were Sick.

Foreman Edgeworth was furnished with a list of the men Thursday night who were given the alternative of pick and shovel or getting off the pay roll.

As they reported at Franklin field their names were checked off and they were assigned to their new task. The foreman said that a number of those whose names were on the list did not put in an appearance. Many of these reported sick.

The names of those who sent no excuse will be reported to the heads of the department and given an opportunity to declare their decision on the order of Mayor Curley that they go to work as laborers or be taken from the city's pay roll.

## MULLEN PROMPTLY PENSIONED

Mayor Curley has accepted the recommendation of Fire Commr. Cole that Chief Mullen of the fire department be retired. The act goes into effect immediately. Mullen's pension will be \$2500 a year. The Mayor sent a letter to Chief Mullen recognizing his splendid service.

### Women Pianists Plead in Vain.

The fearful pleas of a number of the women pianists who felt the Mayor's axe this week when he removed them from their positions as pianists in the city's gymnasiums were not successful in moving the Mayor to rescind his order.

A delegation of the pianists called at the Mayor's office and told their stories directly to the Mayor. Most of them were stories of the absolute need of the money received for their work.

"It is a question with the city of depriving itself of its luxuries and its necessities," he told them. "Either the pianists must go, or the laborers and scrubwomen must."

### Boomers Salaries Opposed.

Mayor Curley has announced that he sides with the majority of the committee of 30 in charge of the Booming Boston movement in giving the chairmanship of the active boomers to former Speaker Cole of Andover at \$5000 per year, and in employing a secretary at \$2500 per year. It was stated that there is opposition to paying such high salaries among some of the members.

The Mayor made it plain, however, that he expects Cole to give his entire time to the job. He added that there is a possibility that the amount of the salary might be increased later.

In connection with the booming Boston movement, the Mayor stated that, after an inspection of West First st. conditions in South Boston, he is in favor of granting a spur track location the entire length of the street. This would hasten the coming of industries to the street, he said, that would result in a \$10,000,000 valuation increase in a couple of years.

He announced that the actual cash paid into the fund to date is \$15,915.

### Parade Order Holds.

Another notice was given by Mayor Curley to those in charge of the parade in South Boston on March 17 to the effect that if the parade does not start at Edward Everett sq. there will be no parade. "At least there will be none that the city will pay for," explained the Mayor.

Another message was given also that the Mayor will be responsible for no bills contracted to exceed the appropriation allowed, \$4000. It has been customary for the committee in charge to exceed the appropriation by as much as \$1000.

"If it is done this year, however, the committee will pay the bills from their own pockets," the Mayor stated.

Acting with Lieut.-Gov. Barry the Mayor has forwarded a telegram to each of the army and navy departments at Washington, asking that liberal detachments be allowed to participate in the city celebration of Evacuation Day. They asked also that Major General Thomas Barry of the department of the East, now stationed at Governor's Island, be delegated as the army's particular representative at the celebration.

## CURLEY OPPOSES CHARTER CHANGES

Mayor Curley gave Boston and state political circles another distinct surprise by appearing unannounced before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and vigorously opposing practically all the changes contemplated by the politicians in the Boston city charter.

The recall provision that the politicians call useless; the four-year term for mayor which the labor organizations have repeatedly denounced; the present size of the city council that Mayor Fitzgerald, Martin Lomasney and other political leaders fought to have changed; the Civil Service Commissioners' approval of appointment to city department heads that Mayor Fitzgerald fumed against, all came in for Mayor Curley's distinct opposition. In addition the politicians' new idea, the election of a public works commissioner, was denounced by the Mayor.

The Mayor stated that he is opposed to all the charter amendments before the committee in their present form and opposed to the principle of most of them.

He said further:—"I am opposed to the district system of nominating and electing members of the City Council, but believe some system should be devised which would give the various districts in the city a direct representative, without changing the system of electing Councillors at large, and with-

out increasing the membership of the City Council.

### City Election in December.

"I believe that the date of the city election should be changed, and that the number of signatures required for a nomination should be reduced and jurating abolished. It would be more economical to have the State and city election on the same day, but as this would result in confusing national and municipal issues it would seem better to have the city election held in December on the sixth Tuesday after the State election, when weather conditions would be more favorable and a larger vote would be polled.

"This change would require a reduction in the number of signatures, but as the time for getting signatures would be reduced about one-half under the terms of the bill I have presented there can be no valid objection to these changes.

"Under the bill which I have presented the citizens would have better weather conditions at the time of the city election, the election would be ended before Christmas, there would be less temptation to fraud and corruption in procuring nominations and elections, there would be less need of paid canvassers, and of payment for signatures, and there would be much less money spent in the election. There would also be a larger and more representative vote cast."



# Curley Reform Wave Hits More Employees

Mayor Curley has paved the way for another wholesale shakeup in the Park and Recreation Department by the announcement that he has notified the commissioners immediately to give the large number rated as physical instructors, custodians, janitor, life guards, etc., the alternative of going to work with the pick and shovel or getting off the city payroll altogether.

As under the terms of the new service commission city employees cannot perform other work than that for which they are rated, it is estimated that between 50 and 100 will lose their positions as the result.

Definite notice of dismissal has already been sent to the pianists employed by the department in the gymnasium, etc. Eleven of these, all women, paid from \$12 per week down to \$1 per day, left the city payroll.

Still another reform of wide-sweeping effect was the notice to department heads that the Mayor will approve no overtime payments hereafter. His own figures say that this will mean a saving of \$75,000 per year.

This order has been diligently sought for years by the Finance Commission but former Mayor Fitzgerald refused to adopt it.

Mayor Curley goes farther than the Finance Commission asked, however, in that he orders department heads to lay off on some other day of the week the men who work on Sundays. "No man shall work in excess of six days each week," his order read.

At the request of a delegation of representatives of the wholesale and retail grocery trade, the Mayor ordered the Health Department to modify its rule, prohibiting the marking as "pure cider vinegar," vinegar that has been reduced by water, so that it will agree with the state Health Board's ruling. The city board has compelled such vinegar to be marked "compound," but on the state board has ruled that vinegar must be so reduced occasionally by water because of the fact that, kept in a barrel, it increases in strength and has to be reduced, the Mayor ordered the change.



Street Commr. Gallivan has made another notable addition to the list of those prominent leaders who are supporting his candidacy for Congress. Lieut.-Gov. Barry has joined Gallivan's campaign staff. As Barry is very close to Mayor Curley, it is suspected that the Mayor inclines toward's Gallivan's candidacy.

"Never in the history of City Hall has the feeling of shakiness in office been so general as it is at the present time," said a man who has worked for the city 25 years. "Absolutely no one feels secure from removal or suspension because some of those removed already have been for years intimate with the present Mayor and among his most enthusiastic supporters."

It is said that only the influence of John A. Sullivan saved former Chief Engineer Dorr of the sewer service from removal. On Sullivan's report, it is said, to the Mayor that Dorr is the most capable man in the service on sewer work, Dorr was reduced in salary rather than removed. His successor, Edward F. Murphy, has risen from rodman to one of the most important engineering jobs in the city service.

John F. McDonald, who was Mayor Curley's campaign manager, says that if very many more removals are ordered by the Mayor, he (McDonald) will have to leave town.

"Every man that loses his job comes to me to get him back on the pay-roll," says McDonald.

Mayor Curley's scheme to rid the city pay-rolls of the instructors in the gymnasium is meeting with some opposition besides that registered by the instructors. Petitions are now in circulation in all the classes that make use of the gymnasium protesting against such removals. It is not definitely known yet whether the buildings will be shut down completely or not, but some of the petitioners state that they might just as well be shut down if the instructors are taken away.

The contract for the erection of the High School of Commerce at the corner of Louis Pasteur ave. and Board of Survey st., No. 27, was signed yesterday by the Mayor. The contract, which is for \$469,395, was awarded to Magahey & O'Connor.

The Mayor also signed a contract with Joseph Slotnick to build an elementary school house in the Phillips Brooks district, for \$85,100.

A third contract signed was that for the erection of a new police station at the corner of D and Athens st., in South Boston.

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The question whether any organization on the lines of the G. G. A. or the C. M. L. should adopt planks concerning public questions is open to debate. In abolishing party labels for municipal government we did not, presumably, intend to lay the basis for any new and special party—which must result from specification of planks in any election. That was left, supposedly, to the individual candidates. Our charter prepared for an individualistic campaign. The G. G. A. or any such organization, can do its best work, simply by providing facts concerning the careers of the candidates. To do this without prejudice and without fear is to perform a public service. To go further is to assume a party participation not contemplated by the public which welcomed the new charter.

## Six Removed From Office By Curley

Six important removals from office and one \$1000 reduction in salary was the total of official decapitation ordered by Mayor Curley up to noon. Many more were promised before night of both reductions and removals, according to the Mayor's own words, the notable one being the wholesale reduction in the police department, which the Mayor took up with Police Commr. McQuinn later in the day.

More disregard of the political influence of the men marked for official decapitation is shown by the Mayor's act in removing John M. Conry of East Boston, brother of Port Director Conry, and foreman of the East Boston Sewer yard for many years.

The most important of the changes, however, was the reduction of Edgar S. Dorr, chief engineer of the sewer service, to the position of assistant engineer, with a \$1000 cut in salary and the promotion of Edward F. Murphy of 88 Adams st., Dorchester, to his place with an increase in salary of from \$2100 to \$3500 per year.

### Another Saving.

The Mayor announced that he had ordered George H. Finneran, general foreman of the distribution division of the water service, to take entire charge of that branch of the service, in place of William J. Welch, without change in salary. Welch got \$3000 per year, Finneran gets \$2100.

A change that is being contemplated, but which has not yet been officially ordered, is the making of William J. Lowe of ward 5, intimate friend of Martin Lomasney, general foreman of the sewer service, with a slight increase in salary.

### Wants More Interest.

Demand that the city of Boston be given the same return as the state from the banks for its inactive accounts will be made by City Treasurer Slattery on all banks that are city depositories, according to instructions given by Mayor Curley.

"The state now receives 3 p.c. interest on its bank account," said the Mayor, "and I know of no reason why the city should not receive the same return."

## Mayor Expects to Remove 500 This Year

Mayor Curley told a roomful of people at a hearing before the Street Commissioners that he expects to make 500 removals from offices during the first year of his administration. This number, he says, will be necessary to put the city finances and service on a safe and sound basis.

The hearing was on the petition of the Standard Sanitary Supplies Co. for a spur track location on West First st., South Boston, to the old American Sugar Refinery plant. The petition was granted after the Mayor had spoken in favor of it.

The Mayor stated afterwards that the grant of this spur track location insures the placing of a new industry in Boston, the Standard Sanitary Supplies Co. intending to put a \$300,000 plant into its building on West First st., but conditional upon the securing of a spur track.

The Mayor gave information to the effect that though he is now working hard to bring industries to the city, the operation of the hours of labor laws are serving to drive industries away, and that, in fact, one large manufacturing concern, employing about 100 people, has decided to seek quarters in another State within the last few days, while still another large concern, employing 1000, is seriously considering going away.

The Mayor explained that in this State men in such plants are only allowed to work nine hours and women eight, while in similar plants in other States they are both allowed to work upwards of 10 hours.

"Unless something is done to secure a uniform federal law prescribing the hours of labor that shall be permitted, Massachusetts will lose all her industries," the Mayor said.

# HERALD - MAR - 1914

## FIREMEN PAID CARROLL \$5625 FOR PAY RAISES

Officers of Russell Club and Attorney Heard by Finance Commission—No One Can Remember Anything About Crowley's \$400—Deer Island Officers Tell of Their Efforts.

Officers and privates in the Boston fire department paid \$5625 for their salary increases of the last three years. Such was learned yesterday by the members of the finance commission who heard testimony concerning the increases from Francis M. Carroll, attorney for the firemen, and from the two firemen's organizations, the Russell Club, composed of privates, and the Officers' Club. During the three hours' hearing 18 witnesses were heard. The last half dozen of these were officers at Deer Island, who told of their efforts to secure salary raises. When their testimony was completed, Chairman John R. Murphy announced that the public hearings were ended and that the commission will make its report to Mayor Curley within a few days.

Although most of the detail concerning the payment of \$5625 for counsel was made clear, the commission was still unable to find out what was done with the mysterious item of \$400, which, according to the books of the Russell Club, was paid out on account of the "affair of P. L. Crowley." Three former directors and a former treasurer of the club, who held office at the time this item was placed on the books, testified that they knew nothing about the "affair" and could not remember why it was on the books.

### Dermody's Lack of Memory.

The first witness, Lieut. Francis J. Dermody, not only answered "I don't remember" to a score of questions by the commission's counsel, Michael J. Sughrue, but was unable to identify handwriting that was declared by the commission to be his own. After the "don't remembers" had been offered to Sughrue's leading questions, the witness was given two papers and asked if they were in his handwriting. "Well," he replied, "I couldn't say that they are, and I couldn't say that they are not."

George S. Phenix, investigator for the commission, was then called. "These papers," he testified, "are the same ones that Lieut. Dermody wrote in my presence."

Albert M. Lasky, formerly treasurer of the Russell Club, testified that although he was familiar with the steps taken to secure the increases, and that he knew that \$1500 had been paid for a lawyer's services, he did not remember the particulars about the \$400 item. "It was loaned to P. L. Crowley," he said, "but I don't know what for. I know it was voted to be loaned, but I don't know why."

Then after Thomas F. Timmins testified that he had had nothing to do with the salary campaign further than circulating petitions, three firemen, former directors of the Russell Club, were called to the stand. All three answered "I don't remember" to Sughrue's three principal questions, which were "Do you remember anything about the \$400," "Do you remember of a rescinding vote being passed," and "Do you remember the discussion concerning the matter." These three were John E. Corey, William E. McKeeve and Lieut. William H. Magner.

### Atty. Carroll's Services.

The first testimony concerning Francis M. Carroll's position in the campaign was given by Norman R. Doyle, who was president of the club in 1912. "I consulted with Mr. Carroll several times," he said, "and the understanding was that he was to be counsel for the club and was to have a retainer of \$500. If we got our raises he was to be paid \$1500. In addition, though, we paid him \$100 for expenses. Among other expenses I assumed that there would be the expense of taking Mayor Fitzgerald to lunch."

Atty. Sughrue asked if any one had declared that the increases would surely be made if \$2000 were paid. "Yes, now I recall that some member of the Russell Club did say that. I don't know who he was, though."

From Capt. James J. Cain it was learned that Carroll's entire bill for retainer, expenses and services was \$3325. To pay this an assessment was levied upon the members, \$20 for each captain and lieutenant, and \$30 for each chief. This amounted to 15 members paying \$30 and 148 members paying \$20.

Capt. Lally, treasurer of the club, said that the books were destroyed after the financial condition of the club had been reported to the members and the report had been approved by them. "Had I known this investigation was coming," he said, "I would not have destroyed the records. I am very sorry I did it, as people may think it was done to conceal something, and there was absolutely nothing to conceal."

### Commissioner Grady.

Fire Commissioner John Grady took the stand. In answer to Sughrue's questions he answered, "I know nothing about the efforts taken to have salaries increased. I did not contribute one cent to any such campaign. I was never asked to contribute. After the Albany street conflagration in 1910 my salary was raised unsolicited. But when the other officers later received raises, I did not belong to the Officers' Club and pay my dues, but I never attended a meeting of the club."

Francis M. Carroll, formerly the attorney for both firemen's clubs, testified. "I was retained by the Russell Club on Nov. 1, 1910, and was paid a retainer of \$200. I was again retained by the club on Jan. 25, 1912. My services to them covered a period of 26 months, during which time I consulted with Mayor Fitzgerald and with Councilmen Attridge and Curley in regard to salary increases for the firemen. The mayor, of course, could not do anything unless the public demanded it, and our chief effort was to develop public opinion in favor of it. The money I received from the Russell Club was in payments as follows: Retainer, Nov. 1, 1910, \$200; retainer, February, 1912, \$500; services, July 1, 1912, \$1500; and expenses, April 1, 1912, \$100."

This totals \$2300, the amount paid to Carroll by the privates in the department who were members of the Russell Club.

### Total of Fees \$5625.

"I was retained as counsel for the Officers' Club," he continued, "in April of 1912. Their first payment was in the

latter part of August and was \$500 as retainer. During September, October and November of that year I was paid different sums totalling \$2500, for services," and later I was paid \$325 for expenses." The amounts received by Carroll therefore were \$3325, and added to what he received from the privates made a total of \$5625 paid him by the firemen.

"To carry out our plan we circulated petitions among the taxpayers," he continued, "and I consulted with Mayor Fitzgerald and Fire Commissioner C. concerning the schedules of raises. To develop the public interest we had prominent men speak at the Russell Club meetings."

"Who are some of these men?" he was asked.

"Why, we had Mayor Fitzgerald, Frank Selberlich and the chairman of this commission."

Chairman Murphy interrupted with: "Now, just a minute, Mr. Carroll. I spoke at the Russell Club, it is true, but my talk was an illustrated lecture of a trip through Ireland, and had nothing to do with raising of salaries."

"Perhaps then it raised their spirits," suggested Atty. Sughrue.

"In addition to merely getting salary raises," continued Carroll, "I was general counsel for the firemen. I attended to all the hundreds of legal matters that came up, matters that concerned the department as a whole, and matters that were the private affairs of the firemen. For this I received no pay."

### Deer Island Officers.

The Deer Island officers who testified were Robert F. Kernochan, Herman A. Call, James Kelly and Richard McKeon. They testified that they had hired James F. Creed as counsel to help them get salary raises. They got raises, they declared, but not the kind of raises that suited all the 65 men on the island, and as a result dissension and jealousy arose.

Atty. Creed then testified that he had been given a retainer of \$100 by the men, and had been promised the first month's raise of every man. "Only four men out of the 65," he said, "kept their promise and paid me their first month's raise. Besides my retainer I got only \$44."

## MAR - 22 - 1914

### THE MAYOR AND THE FIRE FIGHTERS

Mayor Curley's plans for the fire department are intelligent and reasonable. He wants at the earliest possible moment to haul all the apparatus by motors. Doubtless this can be accomplished by the installation of tractors, already in use in other cities, and thoroughly available for our needs. The men who now hold horses at the fires would thus be relieved for actual fire-fighting, and so the force would be reduced in consequence. He proposes to do this not by the immediate discharge but by failing to fill vacancies until the new low level is reached. This is a common sense plan, too. There is an element of unfairness in the removal of men from municipal and other public operations, in which they have spent years, to turn them adrift to seek tasks for which they are not qualified. Failing to fill vacancies accomplishes the same purpose in a surprisingly short time. Deaths, resignations, and all the varied happenings of this world, operate rapidly and effectively.



# Fitzgerald Boosted Payrolls Over \$350,000 Per Month

The city of Boston payrolls in the departments over which the Mayor has direct control, jumped a total of more than \$350,000 per month during the Fitzgerald administration. This figure is furnished by the monthly comparative table of department expenditures gotten up by the city auditor.

For the first month of the last Fitzgerald administration it cost \$1,344,443.30, the amount spent to March 1. In the succeeding years this jumped to \$1,367,645.54 in the second year, to \$1,458,249.24 in the third year, to \$1,591,377.92 in the fourth year, and to \$1,698,612.80 for the first month of the Curley administration.

This first month of Curley showed for the first time the full effect on the city payrolls of all the increases in salary, new appointments, and new activities placed on the city by the Fitzgerald administration.

tion.

The departments outside the Mayor's control, on the other hand, where Mayor Fitzgerald was wont to say the increased cost of city government came from, went from \$32,078.50 under the first month of the Fitzgerald administration to \$1,037,713.29 under the first month of Mayor Curley. These latter figures include the wholesale salary increases given to the Police Department by former Mayor Fitzgerald, which are still in effect.

The taxes raised by the city this year will be on a total valuation basis of about \$1,477,000,000, that being the average fixed by the City Auditor for this fiscal year. This makes the estimated increase in valuations for this year approximately \$40,000,000.



Daniel J. McDonald, president of the City Council, and one of the best known figures in Boston politics, assumed the duties of the Mayorality of Boston at noon. By virtue of his position at the head of the Council, McDonald became acting-mayor in the absence of Mayor Curley.

As is customary with all new mayors on their first day, McDonald immediately inaugurated an open door, have-a-cigar policy. The result was that a steady stream of callers were constantly filing in to shake the Mayor's hand and to smoke one of his cigars.

"There will be no removals from office, and no salary reductions while I am Mayor," McDonald announced. "I can't give anybody the hook if I want to, according to a ruling given to Walter Collins a few years ago when he became acting-mayor during the absence of Mayor Curley."

Some real doings are expected from Mayor Curley when he returns to City Hall from his trip on the Argentine battleship Rivadavia. The Mayor brought his confidential stenographer, Cornelius Reardon, and a lot of payroll books along, the intention being to spend some of the time of the trip at the task of lopping off salaries and striking names from the payrolls.

John M. Minton, chairman of the Election Board and the "Pooh-Bah" of the administration, breathed a sigh of relief about 9 a.m., when he was able to devote his whole time once more to the work of the Assessing Department. It was the first time since the beginning of the Curley administration that Chairman Minton had not some other department besides his own to look after. He has been in one month Building Commissioner, Corporation Counsel, chairman of the Park and Recreation Board and Fire Commissioner, besides being chairman of the Election Board.

Sec. Dolan of the Mayor's office, got word from Mayor Curley by wireless that he will not be back in the office until Friday. City employees who have feared removal are therefore safe for this week at least.



The Municipal Athletic Assn. may now be added to the list of municipal enterprises started by former Mayor Fitzgerald that lost vitality as soon as the former Mayor left office. Sec. Mero was in City Hall recently trying to get some information as to how he can get out of the organization. He says that Mayor Curley's statements that the chief athletic activities of the Park and Recreation Department, of which the Municipal A. A. was an adjunct, this year, will be along the lines of the pick and shovel, has shaken the members out of the association just about as the leaves are shaken from a maple tree in a fall windstorm. He says he has been trying to resign his office for a month, but cannot bring enough of the members of the executive committee together to resign too. Even the people that brought him into it have deserted him, he says.

According to the latest statement from the Mayor's office, the Booming Boston fund is \$954,985 away from the \$1,000,000 total that the Mayor seeks. The fund is still "shy" about \$25,000 of the total amount that was pledged.

Credit for the payroll reductions that have been ordered by Mayor Curley belongs in part to Corporation Counsel Sullivan. The new head of the law department is in daily and nightly conference with the Mayor, showing him how that "million" can be saved that, as Chairman of the Fin. Com., Sullivan said could be saved.

The no-smoking rules that were put in force in all departments of City Hall by the Fitzgerald administration have gone up in smoke. The signs prohibiting smoking that decorated the walls of the Mayor's own office have entirely disappeared, as have also quotations from John Boyle O'Reilly that the former Mayor placed about the walls during the closing days of his term.

Mayor Curley's economical efforts in City Hall held no terrors for the trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital Department. Chairman McSweeney led a delegation into the Mayor and told him that the department not only can not stand a reduction in appropriation, but must have a larger appropriation than last year. The Mayor promised to do what he could for the institution, saying that he believes the work the hospital is doing the afflicted citizens of the city should not be handicapped for lack of funds.



Two of the candidates for congressional honors in the 12th district do not allow the warm battle being waged to interfere with their long personal friendship. Commr. Gallivan and Senator Fitzgerald. As their carriages passed the reviewing stand during the parade on Evacuation Day Fitzgerald spied Gallivan and called out:

"Hello, Congressman; how goes it?"

Gallivan immediately replied:

"Hello, 'Red,' old boy. I'm a sure winner, and I'm going to invite you as my first guest to see me sworn in as your representative."

The Mayor's plans to put lamp division employees into the Assessing Department as extra clerks was not hailed with joy by the political hangers-on who look for these positions year after year. The jobs are worth about \$4 per day and last four or five months. Every man in public life in Boston usually has at least six candidates for the places. It is expected in some quarters that the Mayor will have difficulty in winning Civil Service Commission approval for his scheme, as the Commission has hitherto ruled that only men rated as clerks can take clerical positions. The men proposed by the Mayor for these places are rated as inspectors and messengers.

Though the Committee on Appropriations of the City Council consists of all the nine members of the Council, only Chairman Collins and Councillor Watson attended the session when Sheriff Quinn and other department heads appeared to explain the items of their budget. The reason the others did not attend is because most of them regard the matter lightly in view of the fact that nothing the Council can do amounts to anything. The meeting, therefore, became an argument between Councillor Watson and the particular department head in the stand in every case.

Mayor Curley is heartily in favor of the four-mill system of taxation on personal estates. He believes under such a system the total of Boston's personal estates would be doubled, which, he says, is the experience in those states where the four-mill system is in operation. By having such a uniform system of taxation, he says that tax-dodging will be done away with because wealthy men who really reside in a city like Boston where assessments are more thorough, will not be able to dodge to smaller cities and towns and make agreement for a smaller total valuation that would be charged against them in Boston.

On Friday at 10.30 a.m. Mayor Curley will meet a delegation of Federal health officials connected with the Treasury Department to take up and discuss the matter of the transfer of the quarantine service in Boston harbor from the City to the Federal service. This is one of the plans of the Mayor by which he hopes to reduce city expenses. The annual cost of the quarantine division of the City Health Department is about \$25,000. By turning the whole service over to the Federal authorities, Curley believes the City will not suffer and the \$25,000 will be saved.

RECORD - MAR - 1914.

# CURLEY OPPOSED TO LIGHTING SCHEME

Mayor Curley is resolutely opposed to any scheme of lighting the Boston streets that will commit the city to the purchase of patented lamps, he stated publicly in reply to the charge of a New York concern that he gave no reply to their request by letter to be allowed to submit a bid on the lighting situation.

"These lamp companies offer to do the lighting at a certain price in order to get their lamps installed, and offer the bait that the lamps will be the property of the city at the expiration of the 16 years of the contract," he said, "but it is a fact that the lamps usually are reduced to junk in three years and they are of no other value to the city."

The Mayor stated also that he is opposed to municipal lighting because the first thing the city would have to do would be to buy the plant of the present lighting company, which in the case of the gas interests, would mean an outlay of in excess of \$60,000,000, and in the case of the electric company, in excess of \$20,000,000. He pointed out that the law will compel the purchase of the existing company before the city can start municipal lighting.

"If the city could put up its own plant, and not be forced to purchase the existing company, I would consider municipal ownership and operation," he said, "but under the present law it is a venture that I would strenuously oppose."

An effort to start real work on the proposition to take the B. & A. train yard away from its present location in the Back Bay will be made by Mayor Curley in conference with officials of the railroad and others on Thursday at 10.30 a.m.

The plan to be taken up at that time is the proposition put forward by Hubert H. J. Connington, a real estate broker of 60 State st. In an interview with the Mayor, Connington said that he has financial interest ready to back him in a venture to lease the property if it can be leased to B. & A. railroad instead of bought.

Connington says that he is prepared to start the erection of buildings upon the property as soon as the formal papers leasing the property are passed.

The Mayor took the matter up by telephone with the B. & A. officials, and it was agreed that the vice president and the traffic manager of the company will participate in Thursday's conference.

Another Boom Boston project considered by the Mayor during the day was the request of a moving picture concern, now located in New York, for assistance of the Industrial Board in locating in Boston. The Mayor agreed to take the matter up with Chairman Cole of the Industrial, or Booming Boston, Board later in the week.

It was not a good omen to the Curley administration that the Civil Service Commission sent back with approval the name of Charles Gibson for membership on the Park and Recreation Commission without also the name of Joseph P. Collins. The latter was named for membership on the commission the same day that Gibson was named.

Because he was active in the Curley campaign for the mayoralty some objection from reform circles is being registered against his confirmation. This is said to be the reason for the commission's delay in action on the matter.

Street Commr. Gallivan found a pile of about 200 letters and telegrams from city, state, and national characters, from fellow baseball fans from all over the country, and from former colleagues at Harvard, on his desk awaiting his triumphant return from the 12th Congressional district primary election.

"I'm going to take one day's rest, then I am going to repeat my activities of the past fortnight to make my election certain," he said. "I have a wholesome respect for the vote-getting abilities of both James B. Connolly, the Progressive nominee, and Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee."

Mayor Curley will break his rule not to attend banquets, except those booming Boston industries, again tonight, when he will address the banqueters at the opening of the 12-day campaign for a \$100,000 fund for a new building for the Roxbury Boys' Club. The Mayor says that he believes the cause as good as the cause of booming Boston industries. He plans to take an active part in the campaigning for funds for the movement.

Street Commr. Gallivan's election to Congress would mean one more important city office to be filled by Mayor Curley. It pays a salary of \$3000 per year.

A successor to Richard M. Walsh in the Law Department has been named by Corporation Counsel Sullivan. He is Walter J. O'Malley, a prominent member of the Pro Bono Publico Club of ward 17.

Mayor Curley yesterday accepted the resignation of Charles Logue from the Schoolhouse Commission of which he was chairman at a salary of \$4000 per year. The Mayor promised that he will name a successor within a few days as the resignation is to take effect on April 1.

The Mayor announced the receipt of the resignations of five members of the board of first assistant assessors: William H. Oakes, Ward A. Marsh, Lucian J. Priest, Frank B. Webster, Frederick L. McGowan. In all cases except McGowan's the resignations were by request. In addition there are two other vacancies, those caused by the deaths of John H. Giblin and Jeremiah J. Good.

To these seven places the Mayor has appointed Charles F. Murphy of wd. 1, Frank A. Gaffney of Dorchester, James F. Egan of wd. 20, former Representative, James F. Maguire of wd. 24, Alonzo J. Andrews of Roxbury, John H. Hout of South Boston, and Edward E. McGrath, former Representative of wd. 18.

# DIRECTORS OF THE PORT POINT WITH PRIDE

The Directors of the Port thus summarize what they have accomplished for the year:

"The largest and best-equipped pier in the country (Commonwealth Pier No. 5) has been two-thirds built and one-half of it opened for business.

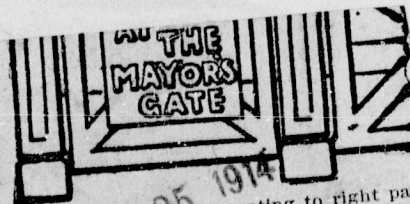
"The largest and best-equipped pier in the world devoted exclusively to the fish business (Commonwealth Pier No. 6) has been practically finished.

"The construction of the largest dry dock in the world has been started and a contract entered into guaranteeing its use.

"The Eastern R. R. Pier property has been acquired, and the work of replacing the existing antiquated structures with a modern 900-foot pier has started.

"Sixty acres of land and flats near Jeffries Point have been acquired to further the development of the more than 600 acres of flats that the State owns in that vicinity.

"Fourteen steamship lines have begun or are about to begin new services at Boston, or have materially improved existing services. There has been a very large increase in both the freight and passenger traffic of the port."



Mayor Curley is attempting to right partially an old wrong in the Assessing Department in the appointment of Alonzo F. Andrews for first assistant assessor. Andrews was for many years a first assistant, and regarded as one of the most capable in the department until the late Mayor Hibbard decided to appoint him. With Edward G. Richardson, to the board of principal assessors, a promotion. Curley, as Alderman, repeatedly voted for Andrews for the two, though he regarded the Andrews appointment as the more justified.

When Mayor Fitzgerald came into office, following the Hibbard administration, one of the first things he did was to find another for Andrews' place. This left Andrews out of the department altogether.

Now Andrews gets back his old place as first assistant, and it is understood that he is to be given the appointment to the first Republican vacancy that occurs.



# ATTACK NEW LIGHT CONTRACTS

The annual battle between the Boston City Council and the Mayor of the city over the solution of the street lighting situation was started yesterday when Mayor Curley sent to the City Council for approval 10-year contracts with the Edison Street Lighting Co. and the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. for the lighting of the city streets.

A reduction of \$1 from \$24 to \$21 per lamp



COUNCILLOR COULTHURST.

was named in the new gas contract and from \$103 to \$87.53 per lamp in the new electric contract.

Scarcely had the contracts been received by the Council, however, when charges were made that the prices offered to the city in the new contracts are extortionate, and that other cities are getting as good light at cheaper rates. Orders were passed

calling upon the Finance Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mayor himself to investigate these contracts and to investigate rates in other cities.

Councillor Coulthurst led in the attack upon the local companies seeking the new contracts, and he was aided by Councillor Watson. The entire body was registered in the affirmative on motions to lay the new contracts on the table and to ask the Finance Commission and the Chamber of Commerce to investigate them.

Coulthurst started the discussion of the contracts a few minutes prior to the receipt of the new forms by the introduction of resolutions asking that the Mayor, before entering a contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., examine the operation of municipal lighting plants in the cities of Chicago and Detroit with a view to comparing the cost of operation there and the expense here under private contracts.

Coulthurst charged that Detroit pays approximately \$45 per lamp, while Boston under the new contract is asked to pay \$87.53 per lamp.

## Mayor Supports Contracts.

Mayor Curley appeared personally before the Council to present his views on the new contracts, calling attention to the facts that, if approved by the Council, the new rates will be in effect from April 1, and claiming a 10 year saving from existing prices of approximately \$1,000,000. He said that he is opposed to municipal lighting at the present time because it would tie up about \$30,000,000 worth of city funds in securing the necessary plant.

While this discussion of the contracts was being held in the Council chamber, copies of a letter sent to Mayor Curley by the Public Lighting Service Corporation of New York were distributed among the City Hall newspapermen. The company submitted the proposal to furnish 10,000 or more of its new Boulevard incandescent gas lamps and maintain them, and furnish the gas supply for \$19.35 per lamp per year.

Another important development of the Council meeting was the flat statement to the Councillors by the Mayor that he is opposed to spending any large amount of money this year for big street widening, such as are proposed by the order adopted last week by the Council. This order passed under the Horgan act of 1913, provided for eight big street widenings at a cost of \$500,000. The Mayor stated that he is unqualifiedly opposed to spending any such large sum as this for street widenings, while there are so many streets in the city, fully built upon for years, that have not been laid out as public highways.

The Councillors finally agreed with the Mayor to confer later and decide with the Mayor, the Street Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Public Works in regard to the proper way of spending the street money this year.

Vigorous objection was entered at a hearing by the Council by representatives of the business interests in and about Park sq. to the contemplated change of the name of Park sq. by the Council to Abraham Lincoln sq. Action was delayed until the next meeting.

Mayor Curley has received notice from the Navy Department at Washington that it has decided to allow his appointments to West Point and Annapolis to stand. Because the Mayor's resignation from Congress took effect on Feb. 4, and the candidates appointed by the Mayor were not eligible for admission until Feb. 21, the Navy Department had previously questioned his right to name candidates.

The Mayor announced that he has succeeded in inducing the Massachusetts delegation of Democratic Congressmen to keep in office Thomas Farrell, a ward 17 Tammany man, as keeper of the keys of the Capitol at Washington. This is an appointment that the Mayor secured during his term in Congress.



Mayor Curley states officially that there have been no recent changes in the Health Department, and that he has given the health commissioners orders to make none until he gives the word, which he said would be next week. Yet on Thursday evening 12 nurses employed by the Health Department received special delivery notices that their services were no longer required. The notices were signed by the chairman of the health board. Accordingly there is confusion in the Health Department.

The same old complaint is made by Mayor Curley against the work done, or not done, by the medical inspectors in the schools that was made a few years ago when the number of such was reduced by one half because the medical inspectors were taking the city's money and giving no return, and the salary of the remainder increased from \$200 per year to \$500, and rules and regulations requiring daily visits adopted.

Mayor Curley says that the inspectors still do not inspect. They take the money in the same old way, he asserts. Therefore he is now engaged in activities that will result, he says, in several changes in the list of medical inspectors and more stringent rules that will compel the inspectors to perform work daily for the money they draw from the city.

Street Commr. Gallivan has participated in many strenuous campaigns, but never before has he shown the interest that he is manifesting in his present contest for the Congressional nomination. Personally, he says, he is against the practice of carrying a "travelling chairman" for his meetings, but prefers a "house chairman." He says "it is a scream trying to run one of these modern campaigns in the spring-time."

Senator Fitzgerald is not by any means "without a chance" in the 12th district contest. He has an army of young fellows shouting for him all over the district, and their activity is particularly noticeable in the Dorchester wards. He is very confident.

Daniel T. O'Connell, another of the candidates in the 12th district fight, has rallied around his candidacy practically all of those who made his brother, Joseph F.'s, campaigns for the Congressional nomination in the same district successful. He is just as confident of success as any of his rivals, but is working every minute.

It is figured by political "dopesters" that a very small vote will be cast in the 12th district contest, and that 5000 or 6000 will win the nomination. The man with the best "gang following," therefore, is picked to win by many of those in touch with the district.

A delegation of marketmen has approached the Mayor with the proposition that the market district be extended to the water front. The Mayor has promised to confer with them on Thursday next, and will have the Commissioner of Public Works, the Superintendent of Markets and the Street Commissioners present, with a view to remedying the present cramped conditions which they pictured. The Mayor said that it would probably result in both a facilitation of business in the market district, and develop a scheme whereby the City may increase its revenue from the privileges granted to the marketmen.

# CURLEY SCORES REFORMERS

Mayor Curley was the guest at the luncheon of the Men's Committee who are raising the sum of \$100,000 for a Roxbury Boys' clubhouse in a 12-day campaign last night, and contributed \$100 to the fund. In his remarks the Mayor said that he felt that a reduction of \$147,000 might be saved in this year's appropriation of the School Committee, who were asking for \$6,000,000.

He said: "Their appropriations were submitted to me and I have studied them for the past six days and I believe that when I meet the committee tomorrow the reduction can be made without injury to a considerable number of people and will be of great benefit to hundreds of persons employed as laborers and mechanics who can be given employment."

He referred to the question of the unemployed by saying: "If it were not for the progressive reformers and misguided philanthropists it would be possible for this city of Boston to take proper care of the unemployed."

"Our own municipal department has accommodations for 200 nightly and for the first two months of this year that number has been accommodated with about 30 additional. Since the bread line has been established we have been housing about 350, and they are not residents of Boston or even Massachusetts. They are increasing and now we have got to take care of them."

The teams reported a total of \$2132.25 for the day, while the women's organization who held their luncheon at noon, reported a total of \$433, and the grand total to date is \$45,981.

Adolf Ackerman, chairman of the Young Men's Committee, reported a total of \$938.7 pledged to the 15 teams. The Executive Committee reported \$681, while the sum of \$307 was pledged to the Citizen's Committee and \$306 to the Business Men's Committee.

## ROBINSON COUNCIL BILL IS IN Would Increase Number to 17

By a vote of seven to six, with Senators Brennan of Cambridge and Cox of Melrose reserving their rights, the Metropolitan Affairs Committee report the Robinson bill to amend the Boston city charter by wiping out the present City Council of nine at-large and substituting a 17, elected by districts.

Cox opposes the Robinson bill because he believes that part of the Council should be elected at-large, and will substitute a bill providing for six members and nine at-large members. This does not suit Martin Lomasney, for such districts would be too large for him to control.

Senator Brennan has been counted as against changing the present system, and if he had voted the result would have been a tie, seven to seven, so that no bill would have been reported; but as he does not vote, the bill comes in.

Practically the only change in the Robinson bill as originally drafted is cutting down the salaries to \$1000 from \$1200 and calling the presiding officer "chairman" instead of "president."

### The Proposed Districts.

The districts established by the Robinson bill are as follows:

First district, Wards 1 and 2; second district, Wards 3, 4 and 5; third district, Wards 7 and 8; fourth district, Wards 9 and 12; fifth district, Wards 10, 11 and 25; sixth district, Wards 13, 14, 15 and 16; seventh district, Wards 17, 18 and 19; eighth district, Ward 20; ninth district, Ward 21; 10th district, Ward 22; 11th district, Ward 23; 12th district, Wards 24 and 25.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10, and 11th districts are entitled to one member each in the council and the remaining districts to two members each.

The Robinson bill carries a referendum to the voters of Boston at the next state election.

The six sure dissenters from any bill to change the form of the Boston City Council are: Senator Williams of Dedham, and Reps. Schofield of Newton, Wilson of Boston, Sherburne of Brookline, Smith of Boston, and Lawler of Boston.



Councillor Watson has offered the suggestion to Mayor Curley that by conferring with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. on the matter of a reduction in price for the light and power purchased by the city from that company, exclusive of street lighting, in the same way that the Mayor took up the street lighting price, further saving of approximately \$35,000 per year can be made.

The city pay the company about \$119,000 per year for heating and power purposes, according to Watson's letter, which, he says, should be reduced by one-third.

Watson ventures the opinion that the bill before the Legislature for the third year, providing that for electricity, exclusive of street lighting, the maximum paid by the city will not be greater than the minimum paid by others, will not become law this year.

Considerable complaint is heard from Charlestown for the lack of proper street cleaning in the vicinity of Warren bridge. The complaint is made that the Public Works Department has not attempted to clean in the vicinity of the bridge since the first snow storm of the year and that the result now is that a shocking condition prevails. As this is an important traffic point, people who have occasion to use that highway to a great extent are protesting to the Mayor's office for lack of attention given to it.

There are so many rumors of removal from office flooding city political circles that it requires somebody with supernatural powers almost to tell which are true and which are not. One of the latest to be heard, and of which probably only Mayor Curley and Corp. Counsel Sullivan know the facts (and neither will tell yet), is

that there is to be a shake-up in the Law Department, after all. It was stated unofficially, but by persons in close touch with the Mayor, when the Mayor reduced the salaries of the many assistant corporation counsels a few weeks ago, that that would complete the changes in the department. Now, however, it is said that removals are to follow these reductions.

In connection with the matter of the reductions in salary in the Law Department the story is told in City Hall that one of the young assistants was very energetic in inducing his friends with presumable influence with the Mayor to talk to the Mayor on the matter of giving him the increase back again. One day he called in person on the Mayor and told the Mayor how unfair it was to cut his salary.

"Oh, don't you worry about that reduction, my man," said the Mayor reassuringly. "I cut that salary for your successor, not for you. And I'll let you know who that will be in a short while."

## HUB 'GYMS' WILL BE CONTINUED

### But the Pianists Must Go, Says Curley

Mayor Curley gave a delegation of women representing the gymnasts at the city's gymnasiums the assurance that he will not close down the city's gymnasiums.

"If I thought it were necessary to do so, in order to protect the laborers in their jobs, I should not hesitate to do so, but I am satisfied that it will not be necessary to resort to such extreme measures," was the substance of the Mayor's answer to the women.

The delegation was not, however, able to "show the Mayor his mistake" in taking the pianists away.

He convinced the women that he believes he is right in shutting off this form of expense to the city, and flatly told them that if they want the pianists they must pay for them themselves.

The Mayor promised to allow the pianos to remain in the gymnasiums, and to permit the members of the classes to hire pianists to play for them. To meet this situation, therefore, it was suggested that a small fee for the pianists, like five cents, be charged each member of the class, and it met with the approval of the women in the delegation.

Another point on which the Mayor gave the women some satisfaction was on the matter of the retention of the matrons employed at the gymnasium. He said that he proposed neither to remove them nor to reduce them in salary.

The committee that called on the Mayor consisted of:

Cabot-st. Gymnasium, Mrs. Kyser, Mrs. Clark; D-st., Mrs. Shallow; Ward 4, Plympton st., Miss Walsh, Mrs. Hoyt; East Boston, Mrs. Braun, Mrs. Finley; Mrs. Spaulding; Curtis Hall, Mrs. Winkler; Mrs. Groppner; Miss Kilroy; North Bennett st., Mrs. Harris; Columbia road, Mrs. Vells, Mrs. Scannell, Mrs. Nason.



# \$65,000 IS CUT FROM PAY ROLLS

OFFICIALS OF FIRE DEPT.

PUT BACK ON OLD SALARY

THOSE ABOVE GRADE OF  
PLAIN FIREMEN AFFECTED

Chief Mullen Loses \$500—Mayor  
Will Ask Commr. O'Meara to  
Join Him in Reducing Pay of  
Members of Police Department  
Above Patrolmen.

Mayor Curley started work on a wholesale reduction of salaries in the fire and police departments last night. Every man above the grade of plain fireman, who obtained an increase in salary from the Fitzgerald administration was set back to what he received before the increase. The Mayor today will seek the support of Police Commr. O'Meara in cutting salaries of the members of the police department above the grade of patrolman back to the old figures.

The cut in fire department payrolls came without previous announcement, and when the work was completed the payrolls had been reduced \$65,831 per year. This was accomplished without touching a single private or probationer in the department. The cut in the police department will be about the same figure, but Commr. O'Meara must act jointly with the Mayor. The Mayor stated that he has no doubt the Commissioner will agree to the reduction because he stated to the present Mayor the increase was given by Mayor Fitzgerald without the request of the Police Commissioner.

The Commissioner last night refused to discuss the matter.

## Chief Mullen Cut First.

The Mayor's cut in the fire department began at the very top, the first reduction being that of the salary of Chief Mullen from \$4500 to \$4000. The deputy chiefs Grady and McDonough, the former of whom has been named for Commissioner received reductions of from \$3500 to \$3000. The 15 district chiefs were reduced from \$3000 to \$2300. The 65 captains were set back from \$2000 to \$1800, the 97 lieutenants from \$1800 to \$1600, 50 first-class engineers from \$1700 to \$1500, and 47 second-class engineers from \$1500 to \$1400.

Supt. of Repairs Byington and Supt. Fickett of the fire alarm branch went back from \$3000 to \$2500, and about a score of assistants and clerks get cuts of \$200 each.

In addition to the reductions ordered in the Fire Department, the Mayor gave first public information of the fact that he served notice upon a delegation of firemen that he would not accept a subscription of \$1000 collected in the Fire Department to the "Booming Boston" fund, if contributions to the subscription were taken from the officials of the Department. This happened last Monday.

The major portion of the increases in salaries that were taken away by the present Mayor's order were granted on the eve of last city election day by Mayor Fitzgerald.

## 50 of Rourke's Men to Go.

The Mayor and Public Works Commr. Rourke have finally agreed upon a list of nine foremen, 20 sub-foremen and 36 inspectors of the Public Works Department for removal from office. This is in line

with the Curley policy of saving money at the tops of the city pay-rolls, the foremen receiving \$1800 per year, the sub-foremen \$1500 and \$1600, and the inspectors in the vicinity of \$1500.

Some of these officials have been notified to get through Thursday of this week, and the others will be let out gradually.

In addition to these changes, the Mayor and Commissioner have decided practically to keep Chief Engineer Dorr of the sewer service in office, but with a \$500 reduction in salary to \$3000.

Henry W. Sandborn, executive engineer of the sewer service, applied for and was granted a five months' leave of absence by Commr. Rourke. Sandborn is a \$3000 official and was marked for suspension by Mayor Curley, but his leave of absence without pay removes him from that danger for a time.

## Offered Work on Streets.

Mayor Curley has paved the way for another wholesale shakeup in the Parks and Recreation Department by the announcement that he has notified the commissioners immediately to give the large number rated as physical instructors, custodians, janitors, life guards, etc., the alternative of going to work with the pick and shovel or getting off the city payrolls altogether.

As under the rulings of the civil service commission city employees cannot perform other work than that for which they are rated, it is estimated that between 50 and 100 will lose their positions as the result.

Definite notice of dismissal has already been sent to the pianists employed by the department in the gymnasias, etc. Eleven of these, all women, paid from \$12 per week down to \$1 per day, left the city payrolls.

Still another reform of wide-sweeping effect was the notice to department heads that the Mayor will approve no overtime payments hereafter. His own figures say that this will mean a saving of \$75,000 per year.

This order has been diligently sought for years by the Finance Commission, but former Mayor Fitzgerald refused to adopt it.

Mayor Curley goes farther than the Finance Commission asked, however, in that he orders department heads to lay off on some other day of the week the men who work on Sundays. "No man shall work in excess of six days each week," his order read.

## Expects to Save 25 P.C.

Mayor Curley states that he proposes to reduce by 25 p.c. the rate charged the city of Boston by the Edison Co. for its street lighting. The present contract, made in 1909, for a five-year period, expires within a month.

At present the city is paying the Edison Co. about \$400,000 annually for its street lights, according to figures of the city Lighting Department, and if the Mayor should succeed in securing a 25 p.c. rate reduction, it would be a matter of \$100,000.

The present contract was made under the Hibbard administration. Under it the city paid \$385,000 per annum, instead of \$325,000 under the former contract, but the annual payments have increased in the past few years to about \$400,000 on account of additional lamps.

## CHIEF MULLEN TO RETIRE VERY SOON

The retirement of Chief Mullen of the Boston fire department is regarded by the rank and file of firemen as a matter of only a few days.

The chief declined yesterday to discuss the matter for publication, but he has talked about it with a number of his most intimate friends, who say that he is preparing to leave very shortly.

## Welch's Place Abolished.

Mayor Curley added another of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's intimate friends in the municipal service to his list of removals yesterday when, in consequence of instructions received from the Mayor, Commr. of Public Works Rourke requested the resignation of William J. Welch of 133 Blue Hill ave., superintendent of the distribution division of the water division. Welch's resignation will take effect April 1, and the position he now holds, one created by former Mayor Fitzgerald in 1910, will be abolished.

Welch is one of the veteran officials of the water department, having risen from a minor place, which he received in 1888, to the position of Water Commissioner under the first Fitzgerald administration. He was removed by the late Mayor Hibbard, however, only to come back to the department on the return to power of Fitzgerald.

## Expects to Remove 500.

Mayor Curley told a room full of people at a hearing before the Street Commissioners that he expects to make 500 removals from offices during the first year of his administration. This number, he says, will be necessary to put the city finances and service on a safe and sound basis.

The hearing was on the petition of the Standard Sanitary Supplies Co. for a spur track location on West First st., South Boston, to the old American Sugar Refinery plant. The petition was granted after the Mayor had spoken in favor of it.

The Mayor stated afterwards that the grant of this spur track location insures the placing of a new industry in Boston, the Standard Sanitary Supplies Co. intending to put a \$300,000 plant into its building on West First st., but conditional upon the securing of a spur track.

The Mayor gave information to the effect that though he is now working hard to bring industries to the city, the operation of the hours of labor laws are serving to drive industries away, and that, in fact, one large manufacturing concern, employing about 100 people, has decided to seek quarters in another State within the last few days, while still another large concern, employing 1000, is seriously considering going away.

The Mayor explained that in this State men in such plants are only allowed to work nine hours and women eight, while in similar plants in other States they are both allowed to work upwards of 10 hours.

"Unless something is done to secure a uniform federal law prescribing the hour of labor that shall be permitted, Massachusetts will lose all her industries," he

## MAR-1914 FITZGERALD HOLDS TWO BIG RALLIES

Senator Redmond F. Fitzgerald of Dorchester, candidate for Congressman from that district, the office made vacant by Mayor Curley's resignation, opened his campaign last evening in wd. 20 with two enthusiastic meetings, at which plans were made for the campaign, and precinct officers were elected.

The first meeting was held in the home of Joseph McGrath, Middleton st., Savin Hill district, and was attended by more than 75 of his friends in that neighborhood. Following a reception, the Senator spoke to his friends, outlining what his platform would be and the methods for getting at the voters. He was heartily cheered when he finished.

At the Ward 20 Democratic Club, in Eaton sq., he was given an enthusiastic reception as he entered the hall, the crowd cheering and applauding for several minutes. About 250 citizens were present, among them many Republicans who have come out in favor of his candidacy.

Among the speakers were John J. Reagan, William Meloney, Charles Russell, John J. Lally, James Barry, president of the Dorchester Tunnel Association, and Senator Fitzgerald.

AMERICAN - MAR - 1914

# CHEAPER LIGHT OR MUNICIPAL PLANT, COULTHURST PLAN

Following is the resolution introduced into the City Council by Councillor John A. Coulthurst, providing for an investigation by the Mayor into the municipal lighting plants of Chicago and Detroit, with a view to establishing a municipal plant in Boston unless satisfactory terms can be made for the future with the Edison Company:

Whereas, The City Council shares with his honor the Mayor the responsibility under the charter of making contracts for street lighting; and,

Whereas, There is now under consideration a modification of the terms of an existing contract between the city and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for arc light illumination of the streets,

Be it resolved, That his honor the Mayor, before entering into a new contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, be requested to examine the operation of municipal lighting plants in the cities of Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich., with a view to comparing the cost of operation there and the expense here under a private contract; and with a further object in view of establishing a municipal plant here unless just and satisfactory terms for the future can be made.

In this connection attention is called to the alarming discrepancy between the price paid by the city of Boston to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company under its existing contract and the cost to the city of Detroit under its municipally owned lighting system.

In Boston the present price is \$93 per year for a "Gilbert" 2,000-candle power arc-light and \$103 per year for a "magnetite" lamp.

In Detroit (see 18th annual report of public lighting commission of the city of Detroit for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1913), the cash cost per arc light for such fiscal year was \$25.49 for a 2,000-candle power arc light. To this cash cost per arc light, in order to make a fair comparison between Boston and Detroit, there should be added items of "depreciation," "lost interest on the investment," and "lost taxes." This was not done in the above mentioned report, but in said commission's report for the year ending June 30th, 1907, such an estimate was included as follows: Operating disbursement

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| (cash cost per arc light).....                | \$38.25 |
| Depreciation on discarded arc lamps, etc..... | 1.45    |
| Depreciation at 3 per cent on investment..... | 7.31    |
| Interest at 4 per cent, on investment.....    | 3.35    |
| Lost taxes on investment.....                 | 2.57    |

Total .....\$52.87

It should be noted that between the years 1907 and 1913 there was a remarkable decrease in the cash cost per arc light of \$7.76, so that the total cost per arc light for the fiscal year 1913 could not have been much in excess of \$45 as compared with the Boston prices as aforesaid of \$93 and \$103.

It is true, of course, that there are conditions in Boston which enter into the cost of furnishing electric lights that may not exist in Detroit, such as, for example, the difference in the price of coal, underground wire expense, etc.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company furnishes power and light to private consumers from the same plant and through the same conduits and wires that they furnish lighting for the city streets, while in Detroit the municipal lighting plant is merely used for municipal purposes.

There can be nothing, however, to justify the prices that are charged the city of Boston by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company under its present contract, which was hurriedly entered into during the administration of the late Mayor Hibbard, despite the protests of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that a new contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company should be based upon a price not in excess of \$65.00 per "magnetite" lamp per year. The difference between \$45.00—the Detroit cost—and \$65.00 would certainly allow for any difference of conditions in Detroit and Boston.

APR 4 - 5 - 1914

# NEW CRITICISM OF CURLEY RULE

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's Paper, the Republic, Prints Remarkable Article.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald in his paper, the Republic, yesterday prints the following remarkable article:

Mayor Curley's action in removing from the payrolls at City Hall those of distinctly American affiliation has gone far enough and he should stop it. Inverted Apalism at City Hall is bad business. Up to the present Mayor Curley has gotten rid of Mr. Everett, the head of the Building Department; Mr. Cole, the Fire Commissioner; Mr. Richardson, the assessor; George McKay, for thirty-seven years superintendent of the market; Mr. Wetherald, a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and has appointed in the places of all these gentlemen men of Irish blood and Catholic faith. Mr. Badaracco, the only Italian holding an important place, was likewise displaced for a man of Irish blood. Secretary Clarke was removed from the Park Department and Chief Clerk Ogden was removed from the same department.

It may be a coincidence, but it is nevertheless unfortunate. Men of Irish blood have complained for years, and rightfully so, that there was discrimination used against them in the State House and in private employment. Now, when the atmosphere was clearing, and a better understanding was coming all around, it is unfortunate that Mayor Curley furnishes a chance for the charge of inverted know-nothingism.

Boston and Massachusetts and New England will never prosper until there is an understanding that men and women shall be considered on their merit, and that no man's religion or race shall be a bar for preferment. In the present controversy that is going on in Ireland it is the heritage of every Irish Catholic that those of their race and faith have ever supported Irish Protestants for positions of leadership whenever their merit warranted it. The names of Protestant Henry Grattan, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Isaac Butt and Charles Stewart Parnell are just as much revered as those of Catholic Daniel O'Connell, John Redmond, William O'Brien and Michael Davitt. The current issue of the Republic also says:

We agree with Mayor Curley that the grades in the grammar schools should be increased from eight to nine and that the high school course should be reduced from four years to three, except for those going to college. Mayor Fitzgerald tried to convince the School Committee all through his term that this should be done but without success.



# TRANSCRIPT - MAR-2-1914

## AGAINST MAYOR'S PLAN

### Finance Commission Says It Is Better to Economize Than to Increase Tax Rate \$2—Reasons for Opposing Scheme

Flatly opposing the mayor's plan to increase the city's tax rate limit \$2 and stop borrowing, the Finance Commission has made a special report to the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. In this report the commission says:

The Finance Commission is convinced that it is far better to economize in such matters as are within the control of the State and city governments than it is to increase the power of the city to spend more within the tax limit. While the State and city expenses continue to grow there is no satisfactory prospect that the added burden which it is now proposed that the taxpayers shall take upon themselves will ever be reduced. In the past it has been found that a low tax limit has been a great protection against extravagance in administering the affairs of the city. The commission is convinced that this protection should continue.

The commission opposes this measure both in its original and in its amended form, although in the judgment of the commission the "pay-as-you-go" policy in general is fundamentally sound. For the following reasons the commission opposes it:

1. To a great extent the purposes of the bill can be accomplished without a change in the tax limit by the introduction of business methods and rigid economy in city affairs.
2. Another great saving may be made by retrenchment in State metropolitan and county expenses.
3. The mistakes of the past cannot be corrected in a night by the present taxpayers without unnecessary burdens being placed upon them and at a time when such burdens are hard to bear.
4. The experience of the city in the years following the legislation in 1900 has indicated that a policy of retrenchment will not be maintained as a result of such legislation.
5. The experience of other cities shows that such an increase of income from taxes without more rigid permanent limitation on borrowing than is now proposed will result in a period of extravagance.
6. The present tax limit has been a check to extravagance and the present tradition against borrowing outside the debt limit has been a further check since 1900.
7. The argument that a saving in interest will be made through such legislation as is now proposed is fallacious, because the taxpayers individually will lose in interest more than the city saves; inasmuch as they cannot borrow as cheaply as the city.
8. The increase in the tax rate will tend to discourage new industries from locating in Boston.
9. The proposed increase in the tax rate will disturb greatly both business and real estate interests.
10. It will tend to drive personal property taxpayers to low tax communities.

The report analyzes the bill and the amendments offered by the municipal finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce which were accepted by the mayor and points out that:

The taxpayers of Boston are not only threatened with the increase of \$2 in the tax rate through the legislation proposed in Senate bill 391, but two other bills now before the Legislature threaten still further increases, one providing for increased pensions to school teachers, which, if enacted, will add five cents to the tax rate; the other for the support of public education in other cities and towns of the State. If this latter bill is enacted, Boston will be obliged to contribute approximately \$500,000 as a result.

After a conference with the corporation counsel the Finance Commission believes that, while the present request of the mayor raises the tax limit to \$12.55, it is probable that a further request will be made to increase it to \$13.

In neither the mayor's bill nor the amendments proposed by the committee on municipal affairs of the Chamber of Commerce is there any suggestion that the State, county and metropolitan district expenses are to be in any way curbed, although the amount of Boston's share of the State tax has increased from \$1,880,895 on Jan. 31, 1911, to \$2,878,750 on Jan. 31, 1915.

Without a new standard of economy in these three items, the taxpayers of Boston will, under the proposed legislation, be adding \$2 a thousand to the burdens they already carry, without any compensating prospect that the city will be substantially better off.

The bill cannot, under the constitution, forbid a citizen, not an officer of the city, to petition either for a repeal of the law or for the issue of the prohibited loans. The commission does not believe that the limitation written into the proposed bond issue will be an adequate protection. The action of the city and the Legislature in regard to the contract in the East Boston tunnel bonds does not encourage a belief in the permanency of such protection.

The Finance Commission declares that Mayor Curley's plan is not new. When the tax limit was raised in 1900 from \$9 to \$10.50 advocates of the bill promised to defray many expenditures from taxes and not from loans, but in 1907 the Finance Commission stated that the promise had not been kept.

However, under the constant vigilance of the commission, there has been radical improvement. Even borrowing inside the debt limit has been much more conservative. "Thus the proposed legislation is aimed at an evil now largely cured."

Concerning real estate values, the commission says:

Apart from the North End and the business district the assessed values are as a whole greatly in excess of the market values. Some authorities have stated that at least two-thirds of Boston realty is overvalued and one-third under-valued. This condition practically means at present a tax rate of at least \$20 a thousand for the portions of Boston that are over-assessed.

Already the tax rate in Boston is so high that great numbers of rich people, who look upon Boston as their real home, and call themselves Bostonians, are making their legal residences at seashore resorts and other places, where the tax rates are peculiarly low. A further exodus is almost sure to follow a substantial increase in the Boston tax rate, and thus the burden on those who continue to maintain their legal residence in Boston will be heavier.

In reply to the argument that the increased tax will be only temporary, and ultimately will fall below the present level, the commission states that no account has been taken of the increase in State, county and metropolitan taxes, and the necessity for reform there.

The proposed legislation would not only commit the city to a "pay-as-you-go" policy, but would leave it with the burden of repaying the loans of the past.

The present financial condition of Boston is the result of a policy extending over a long period of years, made up of indiscriminate borrowing, both within and without the debt limit, prior to the investigation of the original finance commission and increased State, county and metropolitan expenses.

It is now proposed not only to throw into

### OCT-21-1914 MAYOR ORDERS MORE DRAPERY

Chorus in "The Passing Show of 1914" Must Hide Some of Its Attractions—Football Scene Also Eliminated

Mayor Curley has ordered more clothing worn by the chorus in "The Passing Show of 1914," which opened at the Shubert Theatre last night, and also the elimination of the football scene.

For an hour or more this morning the mayor was in conference with Police Commissioner O'Meara and representatives of the Watch and Ward Society. Complaints registered against the customary garments

### AUG-24-1914 FOR MORE FIRE PREVENTION

While the Boston public is pleased with the mayor's veto of the Council's action repealing the ordinance extending the fire limits, his honor evidently regards it as only a partial solution of the problem of fire prevention, and tomorrow, if his invitation to mayors, fire chiefs, selectmen and so forth in the metropolitan district meets with a general response, a conference will be held with reference to a much more comprehensive restriction of a certain class of buildings. His purpose is to obtain a metropolitan fire-hazard law to minimize the construction of an inflammable class of buildings which menace property and keep up insurance rates.

The purpose of such a law is to bring the entire metropolitan district under its provisions. Perhaps we should be satisfied to place the emphasis upon Boston and let the surrounding cities and towns work out their own salvation or take the consequences, but our own welfare is more or less bound up with that of our immediate neighbors. If conditions are bad in some of our adjoining municipalities, they are likely to communicate their dangers to our own city. The farther we can push back the fire menace the safer we are. Some of these cities and towns have already set us a good example in the matter of preventive local legislation and to that extent the alliance would be complete to begin with, though over the various radii of the district buildings that should be taboo are as thick as the leaves of Vallambrosa.

Boston is now in a position to take the lead in a crusade against this class of construction. While the repeal was pending or awaiting the mayor's disposition, it would have been useless for it to undertake such a betterment of the situation. Its own sins were too flagrant. We have at last made an advance toward better conditions, greater perhaps than the public yet realizes. The road back to constructive sanity is a long one, so great has been our departure, but we have definitely entered upon it with a prospect that no steps backward will be taken. The conference should be an interesting one, and we hope a practical plan will be adopted with the pledged coöperation of all the parties concerned.

OCT-21-1914  
or choruses in general were talked over and an attempt made to formulate new regulations. The mayor himself declared that there were undoubtedly objectionable features in the theatres, but, as he seldom attended a performance, he could not particularize. It appeared to him, however, that the attempts to add novelties to performances by having the actresses mingle with the audience should be eliminated. He is determined that there shall be no favoritism shown between the high-grade theatres and the burlesque houses.

The Shubert theatre's attraction was discussed in detail and Manager Smith was called to the mayor's office and told what was demanded. He agreed to carry into effect the mayor's orders at once.

The mayor has decided to call a meeting of the theatre managers for Friday afternoon to discuss the complaints on file.

RECORD - MAR-2-1914



The clerks of the assessing department who are paid on piece work and make anywhere from \$2500 to \$3000 per year, are just now beginning to appreciate the truth of the old saying that "Time changeth all things." It is only a month ago that these clerks felt so secure in their positions that they used persistent influence on Mayor Fitzgerald to make certain allowances to them that were, in effect, increases in salary. They labored on the increase night and day.

Just now the same clerks are laboring night and day in efforts to hold their positions because there are well-defined rumors in City Hall that Mayor Curley is not only going to reduce the wages paid to some of them, but is to remove others of them from the payrolls altogether.

Because of the rumors in circulation of the Mayor's intentions regarding the assessing department, the whole department is practically "in the air," more so than any other department, though employees of all departments are beginning to realize that Mayor Curley's work with the axe is not going to be confined wholly to department heads.

Mayor Curley has accepted a place on the committee actively engaged in raising a fund of \$100,000 in a Twelve-Day Campaign for a new building for the Boys' Institute of Industry, Roxbury Boys' Club. The Mayor states that because he believes the purpose of the Institute is an excellent one, being the social and industrial betterment of the Boys of Roxbury irrespective of race or religion, he is going to take his coat off and make a hustle to get the fund.

Others well known in the political life of the city similarly engaged are Councillor Ballantyne, Councillor Attridge, who is a product of the Institute; ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Henry V. Cunningham, Joseph H. O'Neill and Congressman Peters.

One of the most remarkable political bets ever wagered was that between Street Commr. Gallivan and ex-Congressman O'Connell at the Elks club-house on Sunday.

"Jim, you're not a candidate," was the ex-Congressman's greeting to Gallivan who happens to be a candidate for the seat that O'Connell formerly held, and is being opposed by the ex-Congressman's brother among others.

"Joe, I'll bet you \$1000 to a hat, and I'll have to borrow the money," Comm'r Gallivan immediately flashed back.

O'Connell was much surprised by the apparent sincerity of Gallivan's position, but recovered in time to accept the excellent odds that Gallivan offered and the bet was clinched.

It is not expected by all the candidates for the seat in Congress that Mayor Curley is giving up that the Mayor's promised "sit-down-and-talk-it-over" with a number of the candidates next Sunday will clarify the situation to any great extent. The Mayor's announcement was that he would talk it over with those candidates who are his friends. This bars some even from entering the conference, because while some openly state that they are not friends of the Mayor, others, who have been friendly to him, plan to make their fight regardless of his position in the matter.

The Committee on Prisons of the City Council will begin to hear Councillor Watson's evidence to support his charges against the management of the Charles st. jail on Saturday, at 2 p.m. As the city departments are not open for business on that afternoon, Watson is assured of a big audience of the city officials alone for his presentation.

MAR-3-1914-

## SO. BOSTON ROW OVER PARADE

A number of clashes between members of the South Boston Citizens' Association enlivened a four hours session of the Evacuation Day Committee, which was held last night in the Municipal Building on Broadway.

The warmest discussion was over the proposed route of the parade on March 17, which Chief Marshal Ratigan presented to the members with the statement that Mayor Curley and Commr. Dever had insisted that the line of march begin at Edward Everett sq., Dorchester, and go no farther in South Boston than L st. This would mean that most of the City Point and Bay View sections of the district would be omitted.

After a spirited debate in which many members questioned whether this was to be a South Boston celebration or a Dorchester affair, a committee of four was appointed to confer with the Mayor in an effort to have the line of march kept in the South Boston district.

When the official badges for the occasion came up for discussion Rep. Twohig suggested that the celebration be of a dual nature, recognizing St. Patrick's Day as well as Evacuation Day. He suggested that a piece of green ribbon be hung from the badges and that the walls of the banquet hall and other decorations bear the Irish flag in addition to the Stars and Stripes.

To this Sergt.-at-Arms Bateman immediately took exception and declared that if the Irish colors be used in the decorative scheme he would insist that the Union Jack be likewise incorporated.

It also developed that a serious conflict exists between Headmaster Small of the South Boston High School and the Committee as the result of an alleged insult to the school offered by one of the members in connection with the patriotic exercises to be held on March 15. The nature of the insult was not disclosed at the meeting, but it appeared that the Headmaster had decided that the school should not take part in the exercises. On the motion of ex-Rep. O'Brien a committee was appointed to wait upon Headmaster Small for the purpose of adjusting the situation.

Considerable apprehension was expressed because no nationally prominent speaker had yet been secured for the banquet on the evening of March 17. President Wilson was invited to come, but he has declined. Instructions were recently sent to Lt.-Gov. Barry to obtain a speaker for this occasion, but no reply has been received and the association is beginning to fear that it must get along with strictly local talent.

## GRADY AS HEAD OF FIRE DEPT.

Mayor Curley sent the name of John Grady, who is now senior deputy chief of the Fire Department, to the Civil Service Commission last night for the position of Fire Commissioner, to succeed Charles H. Cole. By this appointment the Mayor further upset the calculations of the politicians, among whom it was almost common talk that David B. Shaw of Charlestown or Street Commr. Dunn was to get the place.

The appointment of Grady, a seasoned fire fighter, lifts him right over the head of Chief Mullen, now the fire-fighting head of the Department.

Commr. Cole's resignation will go into effect next Saturday. The position pays a salary of \$5000. Grady now receives \$3000 and lives at 86 Walnut ave., Ward 21.

Grady was born in Boston, July 12, 1854, and attended the public schools, the last being the Mayo Grammar on Hawkins st. He learned the mason's trade, being at the time a "call substitute" with Ladder Co. 1, on Friend st.

In 1874, he was appointed a permanent man and assigned to the same company.

He was promoted to lieutenant in 1883, and captain in 1884.

In 1889 he was appointed drill master and organized the Drill School, where the system instituted by him is still in vogue.

In 1893 he was detailed to make a study of the "tapper," "map" and "covering in" systems of New York, Chicago and St. Louis; and recommended the adoption of these systems. These systems were inaugurated and he was given charge of the "map" and "covering in" systems.

He was promoted to Acting District Chief in 1893 and assigned to Dist. 1, East Boston.

He was transferred to Dist. 8, after the Roxbury fire of May, 1894, and he remained there until Feb. 6, 1895, when he was promoted to District Chief and assigned to Dist. 8. In 1901 he was transferred to Dist. 7, known as the "Lumber District."

He served as chief of this district until 1906, when he was promoted to Assistant Chief.

In 1909, when the city was divided into two divisions, he was assigned to take charge of Div. 1, with the title of Senior Deputy Chief.

He was in charge of the department in the absence of Chief Mullen during the Albany st. fire of 1910.



# TRANSCRIPT- MAR. 2, 1914 SEEKS CHARTER CHANGES

Curley Would Change Date of Election

Reduce Signatures and Abolish Jurats

Gives Surprise in Opposing Other Plans

Annual Battle Begins at State House

MAR 2 1914

Change in the date of the city election from January to December, reduction in the number of signatures required for the nomination of candidates and abolition of the jurat on nomination papers were the only city charter revisions that Mayor Curley advocated before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs today when the annual contest was first staged for the present session. Corporation Counsel Sullivan was on hand to present the drafts of the mayor's bill to the committee, and also an alternate bill, but owing to lack of time he was not heard until this afternoon session which began at 3 o'clock.

There were twenty-nine bills before the committee which seek to change the term of the mayor from four years to two, to provide for a more workable recall, for district representation in the City Council, for a variable reduction in the number of nomination paper signatures, for the changing of the date of the election, for a repeal of the civil service requirement regarding the mayor's appointments, and for the making of the office of commissioner of public works an elective office. A dozen or more Boston politicians had argued for these changes, practically all of them friends of Mayor Curley, and when he announced that he was opposing substantially all the bills in their present form, wanted the Civil Service requirement to stand, saw no reason for an enlargement of the City Council or of change in the office of commissioner of public works, much surprise was evident.

Strongest advocates of the present charter, including the Charter Guards, members of the Good Government Association, the Citizens' Municipal League and the Boston Finance Commission, were not quite so numerous as represented as in former years, while the politicians were out in force. Mayor Curley spoke just before adjournment of the morning session, and when he arose, not only was every available space in the large committee room filled, but the doorways as well.

In opposing a change in the personnel of the City Council, he declared that he had been a member of that body for two years and could say that its work for four years had been an improvement over the old system. Speaking of the Civil Service Commission's power over mayoral appointments, he declared it to be a protection to the entire people and should not be dropped.

"I may send some names to the commission which they may reject," he said, "but I shall try to do the best for the city in all appointments that I make. We are all human and we err at times. In the past, as is well known, names have been sent to the commission which had absolutely no chance of being approved."

"With respect to the bill for a change in the office of commissioner of public works, I will say that in my opinion the present commissioner is absolutely honest. He may not know as much of the details of his office as he ought to know, but I am going to assist him. I believe that the mayor of Boston has as much authority over this office as he ought to have."

The mayor said that while he believed that some system might be devised whereby the various districts should have representation in the City Council, he did not believe in enlarging that body. A change in the date of election is desirable, he said, and he suggested the sixth Tuesday after the State election, which, as figured by the chairman of the Election Commissioners, would never be later than the middle of the month of December. In the event of such a change the reduction of the number of signatures required would be imperative, and he thought that the reduction should be about one-half.

Strange as it may seem, none of the speakers advocating charter changes went into detail regarding the developments over jurats in the latest campaign, though the developments were mentioned in several instances as affording the best possible evidence of the necessity of the abolition of that requirement on each nomination paper.

Representative John L. Donovan was the first to speak for a change in the number of the City Council. He thought the best way to abolish the practice of securing 5000 signatures for candidates was in having a councillor elected from each ward. At present a representative was obliged to do the work of a city councillor.

"Charter Guards!" he shouted in derision. "Certain members of the City Council do not act until they get word from the Good Government Association and there is log-rolling there just as in the old days, and it is a shame if certain districts are without representation." The speaker also spoke of "buying of votes" by the Good Government forces which is just what the work of securing 5000 signatures amounts to.

Representative George J. Wall Ward 16 spoke for a larger City Council but was particularly interested in reducing the number of nomination signatures to 1000, in accordance with his bill and also providing for the publication of the signatures in the City Record. He believed that publication would prevent fraud.

Representative William F. Doyle East Boston spoke of the delay in months in replacing of the Wood Island bathhouse and the location of the new incinerator at Orient Heights as elements that his district would have suffered from had it been represented in the City Council.

Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown said the most glaring defect in the charter is the provision for 5000 signatures, while to run for governor requires only 1000 signatures. He advocated a minimum of 500 signatures. The second worst charter defect was in the same council, and he advocated a member from each ward. The date of the city election should be changed from January to April, his bill stipulating the first Tuesday of that month.

Senator Francis J. Horgan spoke of his bill providing for a city council of fourteen members, thirteen to be elected by districts, and one at large; for reduction of signatures and the elimination of the jurat. The best evidence of the inefficiency of the charter was in the last campaign, he said, in developments over the nomination signatures. The men who are fathering the charter today show their narrowness more pathetically than they could in any other way.

Representative Lomasney asked the jurat should be repealed since it cause some rich men break the law. Senator Horgan replied that it is unfair to jeopardize the signatures of sixty-five men or more on a nomination paper by fraud in one jurat.

Former Representative Fitzgerald said that after killing the ward boss charter advocates arrogated to themselves the right to rule the city, was a great mistake. The charter, his opinion, is not sacred, and a fair membership is demanded.

Representative Robert Robinson, speaking for his bill for a city council of seventeen members, to represent the city divided into twelve districts, according to population, said twelve wards in Boston are absolutely unrepresented at present. Under his bill council would be paid \$1200, instead of \$1500 a year. He would lower the number of signatures required to 100.

City Councillor William C. Woods took exception to statements of previous speakers as to fraudulent signatures and his jurats were all right and he had no chances in having a Good Government association lawyer to swear in jurats.

"Any man with the sand, the courage, the grit, can get 5000 signatures," said. "There ought to be some law to preserve the Good Government Association and the Citizens' Municipal League from taking part in city elections."

Representative Lomasney asked Councillor Woods if the present City Council could be considered as able as former boards of aldermen, and received a reply in the affirmative.

"This committee in years past has been stockpiled," shouted Representative James H. McInerney. He then went on to discuss the value of a larger council, saying that there is as much log-rolling in the present council as in past city governments.

"I believe the number of signatures should be reduced, and in the event of change in the date of election it would be imperative to reduce the signatures about one-half."

Representative Casey and former Representative William G. Sullivan also spoke.

MAR. 1914

## PROTEST BOULEVARD ROUTE

Dorchester Citizens Want Beaches Taken In, and Commissioner de las Casas Will Reconsider

Dorchester citizens appeared at City Hall yesterday afternoon at a conference called by the mayor and protested against the proposed route of the new Dorchester boulevard which has been outlined by the Metropolitan Park Commission. Only one resident spoke in favor. The objection was the same that was outlined by the mayor when the plans were received. Dorchester people ask that the route, which is planned to extend from Old Colony avenue at Columbia road along Dorchester Bay to the Quincy Shore reservation, include Tenean and Savin Hill beaches.

The Legislature fixed the sum of \$475,000 for land takings, but what it will cost to construct the boulevard was mentioned by Chairman de las Casas as being about \$1,000,000. No figure was given as to the cost of a bridge across Dorchester Bay. The chairman told the gathering that the commission would willingly go over the proposition again with the mayor and the City Council.



# THE CHARTER

It is a kind of guerrilla attack upon the city charter to which the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs is today giving its attention. It represents the combined hostilities of those who demand a wider field for the exploitation of practical politics. Rarely if ever have there been so many measures focussing upon a single point, and rarely if ever has there been so little of value that could be extracted from the total of these propositions. On the contrary, they are almost all insidious, and in most cases they mean mischief. Whatever else the charter has given us, it has furnished a council that has worked for the general interests of the city of Boston and has minimized the temptation to log-roll for the benefit of sectional interests. Yet there are nearly a dozen bills that call for a change in the number of the Council and in virtually every instance ward or district representation is proposed.

This would give the small politicians an opportunity of which they have been deprived, with advantage to the city, since the new charter went into force. Hand in hand with such a desired change is the petition, backed by five bills, for a reduction of the signatures required for a nomination from five thousand to five hundred. Is it too much to ask that men who are to be entrusted with the conduct of the affairs of this great corporation should be able to show an indorsement by five thousand of its citizens? There would be temptation to fraud in the lesser number as well as in the greater. It would be the same in kind even if differing in degree. The way to check fraud is to punish it, and not to widen its opportunities, which would be the natural result of letting down the bars to the extent proposed.

Among the bills is one which would give the mayor authority to appoint heads of departments without reference to the Civil Service Commission. That commission may not always rise to the full measure of its responsibilities. It pitifully failed when it accepted the mayor's appointment of a building commissioner, one so patently unsuitable that even the wayfaring man could not help but be cognizant of the fact. Still, on not a few occasions it has stood between the executive and some of the most glaringly unfit selections, and it is to be hoped that its recent lapse of judgment may not be symptomatic of its future policy.

It is quite possible that some of these propositions have been advanced with the idea of improving the charter, but the bulk of them are so ill-considered and palpably vicious that it is not easy to discriminate. Charter tinkering by the methods here employed is always open to suspicion. There is one thing that we know, and that is that with the present instrument there has been more restraint upon municipal recklessness and extravagance than was before possible. There has been enough of both in spite of it, but none of these suggested amendments promise any improvement on that score. On the contrary, their purpose is, and their effect would be, to abolish most of the wholesome restrictions which are now in force. We do not contend that the charter is perfection or the last word in a fundamental law for cities, but should it develop defects that call for revision

let the work be done by those in whom the public has confidence and have less the appearance of a conspirator's chorus than is suggested by the present batch of bills.

MAR. 10, 1914

## ACTS FOR SOUTH BOSTON

Curley Orders Big Spur-Track Improvement

Sees Millions for City in New Business

Plan Means Big Loss for One Concern

Several Buildings Are Standing in Path

Building of a spur track the entire length of West First street, South Boston, to accommodate a number of business interests in that section and to stimulate new business was today ordered by Mayor Curley after a conference with the Street Commissioners and others.

This is an undertaking that was promoted months ago and for which the City Council, in the closing days of last year, appropriated \$48,000. The Street Commissioners held numerous hearings and conferences, at which serious objection was made by the New England Felt Roofing Works, and the matter was laid on the table pending action by the mayor. Mr. Curley is enthusiastic over the prospect for business which the railroad accommodations will enhance, and has been assured that it will mean possibly \$5,000,000 to the city.

East First street and West First street are separated by an open dock, Dorchester street and private property. To get from East First street to West First street a turn must be made into H street, which is a street with considerable grade, then into East Second street, crossing Dorchester street to West First. West First street, near Dorchester street, has also a high grade, and, therefore, the desire to have a spur track constructed on both East First and West First streets would be out of the question without a change in street lines as proposed, not only because of the decided grades, but also because of the sharp turns that would make movement of cars practically impossible.

The improvement ordered by the mayor means the elimination from its location, occupied for many years, of the New England Felt Roofing Works, as about one third of its property must be taken, including the machinery part of the plant and the large vaults used for the storage of raw materials. The land which this concern owns at the present location will not permit of the rearrangement of the plant, it is understood, and the question of future location has been a perplexing one from the first.

The construction of the track will also cause much injury to the property of the Lumsden & Van Stone Company, destroying the office building and cutting a corner off the building used for foundry and machine-shop purposes. The property lies under the name of the heirs and devisees of James J. Jarves and Frederick L. Felt.

As has been stated, the street commissioners have been allowed but \$48,000 to

construct the track and settle all damage dealing with the taking of property by right of eminent domain makes no provision for the settlement of damages adjudged to be due to firm or corporation suffering loss of business. This is a matter wholly of equity, and the street commissioners, in handling the roofing work case, are bound to figure only on the loss of property. Were not such restriction made, practically the entire appropriation would be needed to settle that case alone. It is also a question whether, under this consideration, the improvement can be made for anything like the figure named. The street commissioners have appointed a hearing Friday morning to hear the parties in interest.

The mayor made his second visit to the South Boston section involved in this improvement early this morning and discussed it with members of the Trade Association of the district, representatives of the Boston Elevated and the business interests. T. P. King, who has built a shoe factory there, told the mayor that he was prepared to put up a \$500,000 plant if the track were built and the Walworth Manufacturing Company officials said that, with a track entering their property, development plans would be immediately started. It was also stated that failure to secure sidings might force these interests to leave South Boston.

The mayor said: "The city is not in a condition at present to expend money on new projects, and it will be necessary to go slow for twelve months or more. This improvement must go through, however, at the earliest opportunity. It means more money for the city, many more manufacturing establishments and work for thousands of persons. It is a magnificent proposition, the best and most important that is now before the city. It will mean the development of a track two miles long and varying in width from one-quarter of a mile to a full mile."

Among those who accompanied the mayor were President John J. Toomey, Vice President Water Jenney, Secretary James E. Coveney and directors, Charles P. Mooney, A. Frank Gregory, Charles van Stone, John A. Stetson and Thomas E. Saint of the Trade Association of South Boston; President Michael J. Mahoney of the South Boston Citizens' Association; President Conley, Vice President Theodore Little and Superintendent C. A. Olsen of the Walworth Manufacturing Company and Major Thomas H. Sullivan, representing the Boston Elevated.

MAR. 24, 1914

## WILL MEET RAILROAD MEN

Mayor Curley to Present Plan for Development of Boylston-Street Yards

Consideration of proposals to utilize the Boston & Albany's railroad yard on Boylston street for business purposes will be officially started in the mayor's office Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock when the officials of the railroad will meet the mayor and Chairman John N. Cole of the Boston Industrial Committee.

Hubert H. J. Connington, a real estate broker, called on the mayor today and argued a scheme providing for a lease of the property from the railroad company, rather than its purchase and certain arrangements to finance a scheme of development.



The treasury department officials, who are connected with the internal revenue bureau, report that all offices are utterly swamped by the flood of returns pouring in upon them in the last few days. All that can be done is to find some place to store the statements, as they are received, with the intention of trying to tabulate and to record them, later. The officials are forbidden to give out information as to the totals, but it would be impossible for them to do so in any case, under the existing conditions. The Nation will reap an enormous revenue from the income tax. That much is certain; and it is also certain, from the bills which are passing through Congress, that this new tax has proved an irresistible temptation to Government extravagance.

### THE RIGHT POLICY.

Mayor Curley is right in saying that no new expenditures should be planned for Boston, this year, and that his chief effort should be aimed at reducing the running expenses of municipal government, here in Boston. The trouble will come, undoubtedly, when he tries to carry out his precepts into practice. The men who get big salaries for doing little of anything, here in the city government, have that good fortune, because of the political pull which they exert. When the Mayor tries to separate any large number of these men from their political "graft," he is likely to feel the opposition to his policy, all around him, and even among the men who were foremost in helping him win this winter's campaign for the Mayoralty.

### COMMISSIONER COLE.

Boston has been extremely fortunate in its commissioners of the fire department, in the last two decades, as a rule. Certainly there is reason for general regret that Charles H. Cole insists upon retiring from his post at the head of that department. He has shown himself extremely able, fair-minded, progressive and indefatigable, in his administration of affairs, and it will be extremely difficult, as we all know, for Mayor Curley to find a man of the same high character and the same efficiency, to succeed him. The Mayor's appointments have been of such a high class, however, that they justify the inference that he will try his best to find some one of great promise and a good record, to take the post. Certainly none but the best is good enough to try to fill the shoes of the retiring commissioner.

### State House Gossip

Gov. Walsh and Treas. Mansfield expect to save 575 hours of the time of the State House employees this month by the issuance of an order to the heads of all departments and commissions, that henceforth some particular person, in each, be designated to come to the office of the Treasurer on payday and receive, and sign for, all the pay envelopes of the persons in the particular department.

The spectacle of 1150 persons, standing in line some part of the day Saturday from 9 to 12, to get their pay, impressed Gov. Walsh and Treas. Mansfield with the realization of the waste of time.

Judge Thomas P. Riley, at the New Century Club banquet, predicted that Atty.-Gen. Boynton will be the standard bearer

of the Democratic party in Massachusetts within a few years.

Senator Chase of Danvers is expected to retire at the end of this, his second, year, for the rotation rule in that senatorial district is still observed, despite the passage of the direct primary law. It is the turn of the city of Salem to name the successor to Senator Chase, and already possible candidates are beginning to put their ears to the ground.

Among those likely to enter the contest for the Republican nomination are Rep. Pepin and ex-Reps. Elson, Jeffries and Hurd.

Rep. Pepin is serving his third year in the House, and is very prominent in various fraternal associations, especially those of French Canadian affiliations. He belongs to the Lynn Musicians' Ass'n, the Canadian, Social, Klondike, French National and Union clubs, and is ex-president of the St. John Mutual Ass'n.

If Senator Norwood of Hamilton does not run for another term, Rep. Fowle of Newburyport is very likely to be a candidate for the seat. In this senatorial district, hard and fast agreements have never been possible since the Shaw-Gardner rumpus, intensified by the Tolman-Fogg embroglio. If Senator Norwood should decide he would like a third term the chances would favor his getting it.

However, Rep. Tolman of Gloucester and ex-Rep. Fogg of Newburyport are watching each other closely and the entrance of either into the contest would be the signal for the other to follow suit.

Rep. Tolman can come back to the House as many more terms as he wishes, however, and is likely to remain quiet this year unless that signal appears.

## GRADY FOR FIRE COMMISSIONER

### MULLEN'S LIEUTENANT IS NAMED DEPARTMENT HEAD

#### NOMINATION SENT TO CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Mayor's Choice for Successor to Cole Has Been Active Fireman for 40 Years—Present Commissioner's Resignation in Effect Saturday.

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FEB - 28 - 1914

## RUSH FOR CURLEY'S SEAT IS UNDER WAY

The grand rush for Curley's chair in Congress has now begun. The Democratic nomination is practically equivalent to an election, for the reason that the 12th district is so overwhelmingly Democratic.

So the fact that ex-Councilman Harding has taken out papers for the Republican nomination, and James B. Connolly will take out papers for the Progressive nomination, really cuts little figure.

The list to date of the candidates for Democratic nomination includes the names of—

Carlton L. Brett of Ward 20, former Senator James F. Powers of Ward 13, James A. Gallivan of the Boston Street Commission of Ward 13, ex-Councillor E. D. Collins, John L. Sullivan of 2A Marshfield st., ex-Senator Thomas M. Joyce of Ward 17, Daniel J. Gallagher of Ward 24, ex-Rep. James T. Eagan of Ward 20, and Peter McNally.

Others mentioned as possible candidates are Asst. Dist. Atty. Thomas D. Lavelle, Maj. P. F. O'Keefe and ex-Congressman McEttrick.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Lavelle says in this connection:—

"The announcement in the press that my name has been mentioned for the office of U. S. Attorney at Boston comes as a complete surprise to me. I fully appreciate the compliment implied in the suggestion of my name by Lieut.-Gov. Barry in Washington.

"I am not a candidate for the position of U. S. Attorney, but am seriously considering becoming a candidate for Congress in the 12th Congressional district."

## "SWEET ADELINE" IS SOLD FOR \$830

"Sweet Adeline," which was Mayor Fitzgerald's official automobile, brought \$830 under the hammer in Court sq., at 11 a.m. John T. Rockett, chauffeur of the Mayor's office under the Fitzgerald administration, and the man who drove "Sweet Adeline" 40,000 miles, was the purchaser.

More than 200 people braved the cold to witness or take part in the sale, which was conducted by Charles A. Hale.

The machine was purchased by the city less than two years ago and cost the city approximately \$2000.

HERALD-MAR-2-1914

# CARE OF PUPILS' TEETH MAY SAVE CITY THOUSANDS

Much of \$250,000 Needlessly Wasted on Defective Children, Says Dr. Cooke.

That a good proportion of the \$250,000 that the city of Boston now pays each year because of school children who fail to gain promotion because they are physically defective could be saved if the teeth of the children were in a healthy condition was asserted by Dr. William P. Cooke in an address on "Tooth Preservation in Children and Adults" at the Harvard Medical School free lecture course yesterday afternoon.

In speaking of the duty of the city and the state to the child, the doctor declared that "every child should have the opportunity to begin his life work with a sound body." Referring to the Boston school board's report that examining physicians found 70 per cent. of Boston school children were suffering from defective teeth, the doctor asserted that if dentists had made the examinations the percentage of defectiveness would have been at least 93 per cent. "Of the 121,369 defects noted in the school children of the city, 108,984 came directly or indirectly from diseased teeth," he said.

As evidence of the relation of good teeth to mental efficiency, Dr. Cooke quoted from a report on an experimental class of children in a Cleveland school, where 40 children selected as having the worst mouths showed an increased working efficiency of 93 per cent. after their mouths had been put in proper condition.

## Younger Children First.

The lecturer advocated that attention should first be given to the dental needs of younger children.

"You cannot treat all," he said, "so draw a line and start with children from four to nine years old, and after they are in shape keep at them until they mature. If there is time for the rest of the children, do the repair work for them. Maintain clinics in or near schools for the relief of pain by extracting teeth, if necessary, and for frequent examination and cleaning to prevent decay.

"Compel each child to keep his mouth as free from being a source of infection as possible. This would require the removal of teeth causing abscesses or the curative treatment of the same. This will cost money, but it will at the same time save money by furnishing the child with a body able to support himself when he becomes a wage earner."

Dr. Cooke said that the examination and treatment of children's teeth should be done by dentists and not by doctors, as at present. "As now carried on," he declared, "the examination of teeth by physicians is not satisfactory—they admit they cannot give the thorough dental examination the child needs. When the physician discovers that the child needs dental treatment, usually a dental calamity has happened."

The doctor emphasized the importance of the temporary or "first" teeth to the child, as forerunners of the permanent teeth of later years. "If the temporary teeth of the child become decayed, the proper eruption of the permanent teeth may be interfered with."

## Severe on Candy Habit.

Among the causes of teeth decay the doctor gave prominent place to neglect and to the "so-called candy habit." The latter, he said, is responsible for a vast amount of harm.

Dr. Cooke told his hearers that the teeth should be brushed four times a day, with the use of powder or paste at least once daily. He warned them to keep their teeth brushes clean, and suggested that this could be done by keeping the brush in a glass jar in the bottom of which should be a piece of blotting paper with formalin on it, or in 65 per cent. solution of alcohol. In his connection he commended an article by Dr. W. A. Evans, in a recent issue of The Herald.

MAR-6-1914

# MAYOR OFFERS GALLUP'S ISLAND TO GOVERNMENT

Says if Quarantine Staff Isn't Taken Over by Uncle Sam It Will "Walk."

Plans for transferring from the city's health department to the federal government Boston's quarantine station at Gallup's island were inaugurated at City Hall yesterday by Mayor Curley during a conference with Congressman William F. Murray, who returns to Washington tomorrow afternoon and will confer with federal authorities upon the matter. The mayor's stipulation is that the government shall buy the city's property and continue to treat smallpox victims at the island.

Fights against such a transfer have been waged in this city for years by the health department and by business interests, but the mayor proposes to carry through the plan and figures he can save for the city at least \$25,000 annually in maintenance in addition to getting a large amount for the property.

Francis X. Crawford, chief of assistants would, in all, be taken over by the government and retained in the service, the mayor said. "If the federal government will not take them I guess they must walk," the mayor added.

According to the mayor, New York is the only other city which maintains a quarantine station, all the others being maintained by the government.

## Wants Election Day Changed.

The mayor announced his determination of going to the State House tomorrow to advocate a change in the date of the city elections for Boston, and went on record in favor of having the municipal election and the state election held jointly in November. If the mayor

cannot get the committee to agree to that change he will then urge that the election be held in December. The mayor contends that January is a bad month for the city election, and referred to the recent election, when the thermometer was below zero on the day he was elected to office.

Richard C. Sibley of the Hotel Nottingham yesterday presented Mayor Curley with a plan for the development of the Boston & Albany railroad property off Boylston street, which provides for utilizing the entire stretch of the property on Boylston street for a width of 70 feet with buildings which would net the investors 19 per cent. on the common stock. The plans also provide for three bridges over the property from Boylston street, one from Fairfield street to Huntington avenue, another from Gloucester street to West Newton street, and a third from Hereford street to Dalton street.

The mayor advised Mr. Sibley to take the matter up with the George A. Fuller Construction Company and said he would put the proposition to the general committee on the boom Boston project.

## Pick and Shovel Athletics.

"Athletic activities in the city's park and recreation department this year will be with the pick and shovel," Mayor Curley told ex-Alderman Ellery H. Clark when he called at the mayor's office and applied for the position of deputy commissioner of athletics in that department, a position which has never been filled and for which a salary of \$4500 is provided.

The mayor at a conference with the park and recreation officials instructed them that he had decided to cut down the appropriation for this year's maintenance \$175,000 less than the \$975,000 expended last year. "Cut down expenses, but do not touch the laborers or mechanics," the mayor told the officials.

Plans for the establishment of a central agency for the purchase of stationery for all the municipal departments is being considered by Mayor Curley, who believes he can save the city about \$9000 a year by having all the supplies purchased either through the city's supply department or through some branch of some other department.

The total bill for stationery for all departments last year was \$28,000. The mayor says one-third of that expense can be saved, and as the first step in his plan he has called upon Supt. William J. Casey of the municipal printing plant to draft and present to him a report of a system of standardizing supplies.

## THE WOMEN OF WEST ROXBURY

have worked hard for the past five or six years to secure a municipal building for the district are bitterly disappointed at Mayor Curley's stand against the project. They believe that if the mayor would make a personal investigation he would realize the necessity of the building. There are 25,000 people in the district which the building was intended to serve. Land at the corner of Washington and Ashland streets, Roslindale, had been taken by right of eminent domain for the building. Plans for the building were chosen and the appropriation for its construction ordered. The structure was to be three stories high. The Roslindale, Mt. Hope, Germantown and West Roxbury citizen associations were behind the project.



# CITY HALL GOSSIP

"Dr. Jack" McCarthy, foreman in the city's park and recreation department, was not among the subordinates of that department removed recently by the mayor. Although Foreman McCarthy's name was on the list, he was found to be among the indispensables in the department.

The mayor has instructed Supt. Manus J. Fish of the public buildings department to provide quarters for the city planning board in the new City Hall annex.

Practically every physician in the city is opposed to Mayor Curley in his advocacy of the enactment of a legislative bill placing sanity experts under salary rather than paying them at the rate of \$5 for each commitment of insane patients.

Word has been sent to some of the Suffolk county court offices that the mayor will not stand for any increases in salary in those offices any more than he will in municipal departments, for this year at least.

Councilman Walter L. Collins, chairman of the city council on appropriations, is arranging for meetings of his committee for next week to take up the mayor's annual budget of department appropriations.

Deputy Supt. Philemon D. Warren of the police department is said to be slated for Supt. William H. Pierce's berth as head of the police department after the superintendent's retirement.

Martin Lomasney, the czar of the eighth ward, was given a warm greeting yesterday when he called at City Hall to pay his first visit to Mayor Curley. Although Martin visits the mayor's office more than once a year, when he is on friendly terms with the administration, he can connect with the chief executive any time over the telephone.

Though Mayor Curley has announced time and again that he will not attend social functions, he is daily receiving

invitations from organizations in and out of the city, but declining them as quickly as they are received.

Practically every City Hall official believes that Deputy Chief John Grady will be confirmed by the civil service commission as fire commissioner at the first meeting of the commission after the appointment has been allowed to remain on the table for the customary seven days.

Those who claim they are in a position to know say that City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery will be retained at the head of the treasury department by Mayor Curley.

Chief Clerk "Con" Reardon of the mayor's office enjoys the reputation of being one of the swiftest stenographers in the city. He got his training principally at the Charlestown navy yard court-martial court, where he was stenographer prior to his appointment as a member of the mayor's official staff.

There are already several candidates in line for an appointment of deputy chief of the fire department to fill the vacancy which will be caused by the promotion of Peter F. McDonough, junior deputy chief, to senior deputy chief, when Deputy Chief Grady is confirmed as fire commissioner.

"Does the addition of water to cider or vinegar constitute a compound?" is the question which Mayor Curley wants answered. Prof. James O. Jordan of the health department contends that it does, while the manufacturers and dealers in vinegar say it does not.

If Mayor Curley had any friends among the athletic instructors, playground leaders, life guards, boatmen, custodians and janitors in the park and recreation department before yesterday, he lost them when he notified the park and recreation board to put them to work on Monday next building roadways in the park, cutting down trees, razing hills or doing some constructive work, instead of sitting around the gymnasiums and bath-houses during the cold weather.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

CHAIRMAN WILLIAM S. McNARY of the harbor and land commission, appearing before the committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday, told Representative Sherburne of Brookline in answer to a question, that if the port of Boston was to be developed with the idea of aiding Boston alone, he believed the cost of the work should be assessed on Boston and the other municipalities of the metropolitan district. He added that it was his opinion, however, that the work would benefit the entire state.

Representative Meade of Brockton received many congratulations yesterday as the result of his appointment by Gov. Walsh to the clerkship of the Brockton police court. Meade has been a member of the House every year since 1908, and is one of the popular members of that body.

Representative Bothfeld of Newton occupied the speaker's chair temporarily yesterday and was greeted with applause as he took the gavel.

"Slamming the Suffragette," as played by Morrison I. Swift and Senator Bazeley of Uxbridge before the committee on social welfare:

Mr. Swift—"If the unemployed were suffragettes they would go down on Washington street, break the store windows and take what they needed. Then they would be arrested, and food and lodging furnished them."

Senator Bazeley—"Well, you know, Mr. Swift, it has been said that the unemployed behave better when they come here to the State House than the suffragettes do."

Representative Ellis of Newton takes a great deal of interest in the social welfare matters which come up for consideration, and is regarded as progressive in this respect as any member of the Bull Moose party, which has made social justice one of its chief issues.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester was seen at the State House yesterday after a short absence, and the "people's lobby" is back in its old-time form.

Representative Beck of Chelsea, speaking in favor of a bill to authorize cities and towns to care for homeless dogs and cats, praised the measure as one to take care of "wayward dogs and wayward cats." After the laughter, Mr. Beck said that he didn't know but that it would be good to have the bill include "wayward legislators."

The adverse report made by the committee on social welfare on the bill filed by Senator Bagley of East Boston to prohibit children under 16 from remaining on the streets after 9 o'clock at night, is expected to be the subject of considerable debate when it comes up for consideration in the Senate and House by friends of the measure.

## CHARTER HEARINGS TODAY

The customary annual assaults on the Boston city charter are due to be delivered this morning before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs. There will be the usual outpouring of appeals to party prejudice, and the old platitudes about municipal home rule will be trotted out to do service once again. The demand for sweeping changes in the present charter has never been backed by any substantial interest in this city, nor is it so supported today. The movement is inspired wholly by a small group of machine politicians whose only aim is the advancement of their own personal and partisan interests by getting a city council of their own calibre. Who but the seekers of patronage want a return to the system of ward representation? What disinterested man believes that making the office of commissioner of public works elective would get us a more competent official than Mr. Rourke or conduce to efficiency in the management of the city's largest spending department?

The Herald does not take the view that the city charter should be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, sacredly unalterable. Some changes are clearly desirable. The jurats on nomination papers should be abolished. The number of signatures now required is too high. An independent candidate for the city council cannot easily procure 5000 valid names without spending money. The quota might well be cut in two. A legal curb should also be put upon the practice of filing extra signatures with the obvious purpose of defeating a rival candidate's nomination. With the number of signatures reduced, the practice of paying for them might properly be forbidden. These changes would get us rid of our chief difficulties. But as for the other measures which seek to disembowel the vitals of the charter, the Legislature should be made to understand that they are not supported by the public opinion of this community. The provisions of the present law, so far as they relate to the mayor, the city council and the civil service ought to be left just as they are.

ADVERTISER - MAR-3-1914  
**State House Gossip**

If the Milk Consumers' Assn. really went after the scalp of Chief Walker of the Bureau of Animal Industry in earnest the members are probably now sorry that they did not engage Myron Pierce to look after the proposition. A statement attributed to the association charges that "Chief Walker is trying to persuade the Legislature actually to prohibit the State Board of Health from cow-yards and cow-barns. This is the only preventive power the State Board has over the milk supply, and, as the cattle bureau has nothing to do with the milk supply, and the chief professes not to want to have anything to do with it, his course of action is inexplicable."

Lieut.-Gov. Barry now has a private secretary—Atty. Herbert A. Kenny. The present Lieutenant-Governor is believed to be the first who has held that office who has provided himself with such a luxury, for the money comes out of the Lieutenant-Governor's own pocket, the State making no appropriation, and paying the Lieutenant-Governor himself only a beggarly \$2000. Moreover, Mr. Kenny is not an ordinary secretary masquerading under the title, really only a stenographer. On the contrary, Mr. Kenny is an attorney-at-law, an ex-newspaperman of ability and position in the community, gifted with a literary style that makes even Judge Meaney, secretary to the Governor, a trifle anxious. It is understood that the judge is about to give a large order for the latest thing in encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Sec. Kenny has thus far considerably refrained from taking up quarters at the State House, being credibly informed that Judge Meaney turned a little pale when the matter was bruited to him, but wrestles with the Lieutenant-Governor's mail in a down-town office. As for the 12,000 letters which the Lieutenant-Governor is said to have received from the State's institutions, Sec. Kenny euphemistically refers to the doubters as "splendidly mendacious," and "as a pale acolyte in the temple of Solons," he would inform everybody that "the Lieutenant-Governor's motto is the open door," and those who write to him "feel that he is nearest to the throne, and again nearest to the thrown, the under dog."

Sec. Kenny veraciously chronicles the receipt of letters in Yiddish, one in Chinese (probably one of John Donovan's three supporters), "and a number in French with a strong Canadian flavor, and two indecipherable." This last statement is the one which leads to the greatest suspicion—only two? Light is thrown on the growing coldness between Gov. Walsh and Lieut.-Gov. Barry by Sec. Kenny's declaration that the Lieutenant-Governor has received an indignant letter asking who it was who dared to order the band, in the State House, at the Washington's Birthday. "Wearing of the Green" when the British Grenadiers marched by. This last letter is said to be signed "MacLeod," and of course everybody knows who said: "MacLeod is a Foss Democrat."

The adverse reports of the Election Law Committee on all the "straw vote bills," including Mrs. James M. Codman's, provides cumulative evidence that the woman-hill has appointed Peter Carr of Lawrence, suffrage amendment to the constitution will go through this Legislature.

Rep. Sherburne of Brookline will make a fight for Mrs. Codman's bill, favored by the "antia," but is doomed to defeat.

MAR-4-1914  
**State House Gossip**

Gov. Walsh had a conference with the Parole Board members yesterday and informed them that he intends to send practically every petition for pardon or commutation to them, and that an adverse decision from them will automatically close the case.

Of course there will be exceptions to these rules, such as the Pomeroy case, or one which has been before them within six months will not be referred; and if a prisoner is dying, and his petition has merit the Governor will not wait for the Parole Board to give a hearing.

Atty.-Gen. Boynton appeared before the Public Service Committee yesterday in support of the recommendation of his predecessor, James M. Swift, for an increased allowance for the expenses of the Supreme Court.

Atty.-Gen. Boynton subsequently started for Washington with ex-Atty.-Gen. Swift, who has been designated by the former to defend, before the U. S. Supreme Court, the constitutionality of the 10-hour law for women and children in factories, including the requirement to post notices.

When Senator Hugh O'Rourke of Worcester secured postponement in the Senate for a week of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution the word was passed: "Hughie is making medicine; and will soon don his war paint. He has a great speech to deliver against woman suffrage."

Senator O'Rourke was asked about the truth of the report and replied: "Yes, I am going to oppose the amendment." Asked how he reconciles opposition to the amendment with the declaration in the Democratic party platform, he replied: "I was sent here to represent first of all constituents who have homes, and respect them, and the duties of the homes, rather than by the votes of those who are primarily Democrats, Republicans or Socialists." I know what my constituents want, and I try to voice their sentiments."

Number 477 on the House calendar is: "Bill to establish the date for the assessment of taxes and for other purposes." It has been reposing in the Committee on Bills in Third Reading for some time, in the endeavor to reach an agreement with the Attorney-General's department.

When the election laws were codified last year, an error crept in by which that section of the taxation law setting April 1 as the date for the assessment of taxes was repealed. If the pending bill does not get through to enactment this month, no assessment of taxes on April 1 will be legal, and the old date of May 1 will be revived. The deadlock is over the question whether a bill of some 50 pages will be necessary or whether a bill of only a couple of pages will cure the defect.

Despite the split in the Essex county delegation over the immigration proposition, efforts are being continued to bring about a harmony dinner, at which both Republicans and Democrats, as well as Progressives, can stretch their feet under the same table without somebody getting a prick in the skins. Senator Wells of Haverhill has appointed Peter Carr of Lawrence, Democrat; Michael H. Cetter of Lynn, Democrat; and with Rep. J. E. Fowle of Newburyport, Republican, as a committee of arrangements. The bait held out is speaking by Pres. Coolidge of the Senate and Speaker Cushing.

MAR-4-1914  
**UNNECESSARY EMPLOYEES.**

The statement of Mayor Curley, that he expected to remove about 500 city employees during the year, because they were unnecessary, touched many responsive chords in this city yesterday.

MAR-4-1914  
**MAYOR'S ROUTE, OR  
 HOLD NO PARADE**

**ULTIMATUM HANDED TO  
 COMMITTEE BY CURLEY**

MAR 4 1914  
**Tells Those in Charge of Evacuation Day Celebration That City Won't Pay Expenses Otherwise.**

The Evacuation Day parade will either be over the route chosen by Mayor Curley, or no parade will be held at the city's expense, was the answer given by the Mayor yesterday morning to a committee of the South Boston Citizens' Assn. who waited upon him to urge that the route be confined to South Boston.

The official route of the parade will be: Start at Edward Everett sq., Columbia rd., Dorchester ave., Dorchester st., East Fourth st., G st., Thomas park, Sixth st., H st., Fourth st., L st., Broadway, West Broadway, to Dorchester ave, where the parade will disband. The guests' reviewing stand will be at the corner of Broadway and C st., while the Chief Marshal will review it at the corner of Broadway and A st.

At the meeting of the Celebration Committee one member stated that owing to a controversy between another member of the Committee and Augustus D. Small, headmaster of the South Boston High School, the latter had refused to allow boys from the high school to declaim at the exercises.

In regard to this matter, Headmaster Small issued a statement in which he stated that "it was a great surprise to me to read in the morning papers that the boys were not to declaim. This unfortunate controversy I thought was amicably settled."

"I told Herbert J. Keenan Friday, when he called to see me to have me reconsider my determination not to have the boys declaim, that out of personal regard for him, who was one of my boys in the Lawrence school, I would permit the boys to declaim. The two boys that were chosen are now studying their pieces."

"I did send a letter to the gentleman mentioned with whom I had the controversy, who has been quoted as having said offensive things about our school. I also sent copies of this letter to the other members of the Evacuation Day Committee."

Mr. Small further stated that it was only out of the goodness of his heart and courtesy that he consented to allow the boys to declaim at the exercises.

He declared himself as tired of the criticism year after year about the boys declaiming at the exercises.

A good many of the citizens feel, as does the Mayor, that there are more places on the city payroll, than is absolutely warranted by the business of the city. Undoubtedly the Mayor can discharge 500 employees, without the slightest harm to the efficiency of his administration. It is rather probable that his action, in clearing out the lazy and the inefficient, will have exemplary influence upon those city employees, who remain in office. All experts, who have studied the workings of the city departments, have agreed that there is great waste of money involved in the present system. There is no great incentive to individual effort, so long as promotions depend largely upon political influence. If all city employees were rated and paid honestly, according to the work they do, the efficiency of the average man at City Hall would be increased by 10 per cent at least and probably by even 20 per cent.



# MAYOR STANDS IN DEFENCE OF CITY CHARTER

Before Legislative Committee  
Opposes Increase in Size of  
Council, Removal of Civil Ser-  
vice Espionage Over Appoint-  
ments and Other Suggested  
Changes.

WOULD CHANGE ELECTION  
DATE AND MINOR FEATURES

## MAYOR'S ATTITUDE ON CITY CHARTER CHANGES

What Mayor Curley Advocates  
in Way of Charter Reforms:

A reduction in the number of signatures required to nominate a candidate for mayor from 5000 to 2500 or less; and in the number of signatures to nominate a candidate for city council and school committee from 5000 to 1200 or less.

A change in the date of the city election from January to November, at the time the state election is held, or in December.

The abolition of the jurat required on each nomination paper.

What Charter Reforms Mayor Curley Opposes:

Any increase in the present city council of nine.

Any change in the present method of electing councilmen-at-large.

A reduction of the mayor's term from four years to two.

Any change in the provision that the mayor's appointments must be approved by the civil service commission.

Bills providing that the Mayor can be recalled by a majority of the votes cast on that question, instead of, as at present, by a majority of the registered voters of the city.

Considerable surprise was evinced at a hearing before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday on 30 measures proposing changes in the Boston city charter, when Mayor Curley appeared in defense of the present charter and in opposition to many proposed changes.

In reply to a question from a member of the committee as to his opinion on holding the election in April, the mayor said:

"I was elected Jan. 13 and took office Feb. 2. I then found but \$52.48 in the city treasury. You can imagine what would have happened if the mayor had to wait an interval of several months.

And I don't say that in criticism," he added as laughter swept the room.

The mayor also opposed a bill providing for the election of the commissioner of public works. He said he considered Public Works Commissioner Louis K. Rourke an "absolutely honest" man, and that, while he did not believe he was as well acquainted with the details of his department as he should be, he "is going to have time to learn. And I am going to assist him."

The mayor suggested restriction in the campaign expenses of mayoralty candidates.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a candidate for mayor should be allowed to expend more than his salary for any one year." The mayor of Boston is paid \$19,000 annually.

The committee first took up nine bills asking increases in the city council which at present has nine members. Representative John L. Donovan of ward 7 said he was in favor of having a councilman from each of the 26 wards. He declared the present city council was too small to attend to the needs of all sections of the city. Representative Donovan also declared that the number of signatures required to nominate a candidate for mayor, the city council or school committee should be reduced from 5000, as it is now, to 500, and thereby, he asserted, "put a stop to graft."

### Would Abolish Fin. Com.

He urged the abolition of the finance commission, which, he said, was "useless" and had spent \$500,000 and "accomplished nothing."

Representative George J. Wall of ward 16 appeared in favor of a councilman from each ward and a reduction in the number of signatures to 1000. He also spoke in behalf of his bill to require the publication of names signed to nomination papers either in the City Record or three daily papers.

Representative William F. Doyle of East Boston spoke for a city council of 17 members and declared that under present conditions East Boston had been neglected. Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown appeared in favor of his bill for a city council of 28—one member from each ward excepting 20 and 24, and two from each of these. He declared the city charter had been tried long enough to show its defects. He asserted the lack of a city councilman from each ward made it necessary for Boston representatives and senators to "be public grand boys at City Hall." Senator Brennan argued that the date of the city election should be changed from January to April.

Senator Francis J. Horgan of Jamaica Plain spoke for a city council of 13 members and 500 signatures to nominate.

### Explains Mayor's Bills.

At the afternoon session Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan explained in detail the charter bills proposed by Mayor Curley, which substantially provide for a change in date of the city election from January to the sixth Tuesday after the state election, or in December instead of January, probably between the 14th and 20th; for a reduction in the number of signatures for mayor to 2000, and the school committee and city council to 1000, and for shortening the time for filing signatures one half.

The election commissioners before giving nomination papers to any candidate would require the name and address of the candidate to be stamped or printed on the nomination papers and the papers thus issued would not be transferable. Each candidate would have to get his own signatures, and not depend upon borrowed signatures.

Another change would be the cutting down of the proportion of the signatures over the required number which must be certified, from one-fifth to one-tenth.

Mr. Sullivan said that the argument against the recall was never stronger than it is today, and he predicted that

the changes which Mayor Curley has made at City Hall in the way of reduction of salaries removals and suspension, would be sufficient to secure his recall by the disgruntled people affected. In other words, "the mayor may be recalled simply for doing his duty," Mr. Sullivan said.

### For Foreign Elements.

Representative Vincent Brogna of Boston made a strong appeal for his bill for a Council of 17 members and dividing the city into 12 council districts, thus securing representation for the Jews and Italians.

Councilman James A. Watson recorded the council against any change in the present charter. Personally he favored more local representation. He was absolutely in favor of a reduction in the number of signatures. A man who could get 500 signatures is big enough to be a candidate for the city council. He approved change in the date of election.

Representative P. Joseph McManus of Boston spoke for his bill providing that 1000 signatures be necessary for mayor and city council, but that not more than 100 shall be obtained in any one ward. This would make a candidate representative of the city and not of one ward only.

William S. Kenny admitted that the administrative part of the present charter has worked excellently, but that the political feature has been a signal failure. The presentation of so many bills to amend or change the charter was sufficient evidence that there is a growing feeling that the political features are not perfect. He believed that bills 1808-9 would place a greater check upon the mayor and would increase the powers of the city council. He believed that the size of the council should be changed and be truly representative of the foreign elements. He ridiculed the changes advocated by Corporation Counsel Sullivan and characterized them as merely "surface" changes.

## PARK BOARD HEAD OUSTED BY MAYOR

Removal of Chairman Sullivan  
One of Year's Surprises  
at City Hall.

Mayor Curley today removed from office Chairman D. Henry Sullivan of the park and recreation department board, one of the city's \$7500-a-year officials and the only paid member of that board. Chairman Sullivan's removal was one of the surprises of the year at City Hall and is regarded as an indication that the mayor proposes to remove practically every department head unless resignations are forthcoming within the next week or two.

**A HOPEFUL SIGN**

MASS meetings of unemployed in this city, called by professional leaders of the professional unemployed, have been attended by from 150 to 500 men, and on Saturday, under ideal conditions for outdoor massing, not one-half of those who met in Boston Common were unemployed. A majority were there as wage-earning spectators.

In Chicago a widely advertised meeting and march of the unemployed drew together not over 250. It is fairly evident that, although there are large numbers of the unemployed, they are not at the beck and call of the professional march-leaders and self-ordained ministers to the downtrodden masses. One of the most hopeful signs is the fact that, even in times of industrial uncertainty, only a very small proportion of the sufferers thereby will permit themselves to be led and misled by those whose only claim to recognition as leaders of the unemployed is their consistent refusal to work, even when workers are most in demand and most highly remunerated.

**FOR CURLEY'S SHOES**

THAT should be an interesting contest for the seat in Congress from which Mayor Curley has just resigned. The number of preliminary entries is large, but some of those who have been "mentioned" are not, of course, to be taken seriously as contenders.

The Republican organ in this city is naturally anxious concerning the outcome. It hopes that the figures of the election will show favorably for its party and that they may be used as a source of inspiration next fall. The returns of 1912 were not, to tell the truth, comforting to the State machine. At that time the Republicans practically abandoned the district, nominated a candidate who desired nothing higher, apparently, than an opportunity to write a humorous letter of acceptance, and gave him enough votes to enable Mr. Curley to win a re-election and prepare for his mayoral campaign.

The Republicans can do no worse, if they try, than they did sixteen months ago, when their candidate was distanced by the Progressive nominee, running second and making such a contest in every precinct as should have carried him to victory.

**CHARTER WEEK**

THIS is Boston Charter Week on Beacon Hill. Interesting statements concerning the revised charter are being made and denied, and the friends of that important instrument are doing what they can to prevent any change in word, letter or period. The Good Government Association, which issues a war bulletin nowadays when anything important is about to take place, insists that the charter is no longer on trial and that it has been "proved a success."

In the main that is true. The association itself does not claim that "the charter is perfect and can never be improved." The fact is, according to the Good Government war bulletin, "the charter is working well, and so far there have been no serious attempts to try to devise improvements." That is not true. There have been serious attempts to try to devise improvements. The Good Government Association would oppose all those attempts. It classes with those who would improve the charter those who would destroy it, and in doing that it is compelled, naturally, to resort to falsehood. This is a sample untruth:

"At the last municipal election five candidates for mayor had comparatively little difficulty in securing the requisite 5000 names, even though three of them finally withdrew, so that the names of only two candidates for mayor appeared upon the municipal ballot."

Why should any responsible official of a responsible organization indulge in such bald unveracity? The facts are known to every intelligent citizen who takes the interest that he should in municipal politics. The Boston Journal believes that the revised charter has accomplished great good for Boston, but it believes that, where it needs revision, it should be revised and revised at once.

It believes that, in the next municipal election, the candidates for office should be backed, every one of them, by legal nominations. That was not true this year, and it will not be true as long as it is necessary to buy signatures in order to obtain nominations.

**J. R. MURPHY WILL  
BE FIN. COM. HEAD**

Walsh Expected to Name  
Charlestown Man  
Today.

Governor Walsh will send in to the executive council today the name of John R. Murphy of Charlestown to be chairman of the Finance Commission for the city of Boston.

Although no official announcement of this has been made by the governor, it is understood that the matter was settled finally at a conference between the governor and Mr. Murphy yesterday.

The governor is still considering the matter of the medical examiner for Suffolk county and will probably not send in today the reappointment of Dr. George B. Magrath nor the name of any other man for that place. The impression still runs strong that when the governor has completed his consideration of this matter the present medical examiner will be reappointed.

MAR. 2, 1914

**THAT FAMOUS STEED**

GEORGE BABBITT, giving evidence in his weekly gossip that as a watch dog of the treasury Finance Commissioner Murphy "can be depended upon to sustain the fine traditions of that office as maintained by Nathan Matthews and John A. Sullivan," tells the story of an official high in the councils of the Democratic party who tried to sell a horse to the watter department at a fancy price. Mr. Murphy refused to buy, and publicly denounced the attempt.

It is an old story, but Mr. Babbitt omits some of the important details, as related by Mr. Murphy after the Democratic machine had robbed him of a nomination for mayor. A horse had been presented to John F. Fitzgerald, then a representative in Congress, by a group of admirers. It was a bad animal and dangerous to handle. That was the horse which Mr. Murphy refused to buy at any price, and it was afterward kept in a street department stable until ordered out as a menace to the men who had to handle him.

A great many people in the past fifty years have tried to unload on the city live and inanimate stock which could not be unloaded on intelligent private citizens. And the number of times in which they have succeeded is almost as large as the



TRANSCRIPT - MAR. 3, 1914

## GRADY AS NEW FIRE HEAD

Appointment of Senior Deputy Chief Over the Head of Chief Mullen Great Surprise to the Department

To succeed Fire Commissioner Cole the mayor has submitted the name of Senior Deputy Chief John Grady, who has been in the department more than forty years and is a Roll of Merit man. No appointment could have given the department greater surprise, though it is generally commended among the rank and file. Grady is chosen over the head of Chief Mullen with whom he has not been particularly cordial for several years.

Picking a fire fighter for the position of commissioner has happened only once before. In the early eighties Chief William A. Green was taken from the ranks and made a member of the board of commissioners. In point of service Grady is the senior of Mullen, but the latter became a district chief ten years before Grady and on the day that Mullen became chief Grady was made senior deputy. Just how Mullen takes the appointment of his subordinate cannot be determined by his appearance. Whether he will remain in the department or will apply for a pension is the question that the firemen are asking.

Deputy Chief Grady is at present in command of the first division of the fire-fighting force and has been making his headquarters with Ladder Company 8, Fort Hill square. This is how he felt regarding his appointment:

"Words cannot express how deeply appreciative I am of the honor conferred upon me by his honor the mayor in his selection of me as fire commissioner of Boston, especially as it came without any solicitation on my part.

"I also deem it a great compliment to the firemen throughout Massachusetts as the appointment of a man from the ranks establishes a precedent and fixes a goal to reach which will be the ambition of all its members.

"I feel confident that I shall have the hearty coöperation of all the members of the department, so that we will continue to live up to our reputation of years as 'The Best Fire Department in the World.' My motto will be, as always, 'A Square Deal to All,' and I shall continue to follow my reputation throughout my entire career as an officer in this department, namely, 'a strict, but just, disciplinarian.' Results will tell the rest."

In the recent city election Grady's sympathies were with Curley, while it is said that Chief Mullen favored Kenny, his South Boston neighbor.

Almost from the day he became chief it has been reported that plans were on foot to oust Chief Mullen and invariably Deputy Grady was named to succeed him. Mullen weathered all the storms, but as the years rolled on the gulf between the two men widened.

Deputy Grady was born in Boston July 12, 1854. He attended the Mayhew Grammar School on Hawkins street, and in his youth

was apprenticed to a mason, learned his trade and worked at it while serving in the late sixties as a volunteer on Ladder 1.

May 2, 1874, he was appointed a permanent member and assigned to Ladder 1. June 10, 1883, he was promoted to lieutenant and permitted to remain with the company. July 2, 1884, he was advanced to captain and shifted to Ladder 3, South End.

On May 24, 1889, he was named as drill-master, the first in the department. He performed this work in addition to commanding Truck 3. In 1894 he became an acting district chief. He was temporarily in command of the East Boston district and while there continued to direct the

drill school.

On June 15, 1894, he was placed in charge of district 8 at Roxbury, and Feb. 8, 1895, he was made a district chief. He was given command of the lumber district, June 12, 1901, with headquarters at the Warren-avenue fire station. He remained there until Feb. 23, 1906, when he was made deputy chief. For several years he was at the headquarters house, Mason street, but in June, 1909, he was moved to Fort Hill square.

The night of the great Albany-street fire, Aug. 10, 1910, he was in charge of the department. Under his orders the general alarm was sounded and he was commended for the manner in which he handled the fire.

He won a place on the roll of merit when, with several other firemen, he removed a keg of powder from a burning building.

Mayor Curley, in announcing his selection of Deputy Chief Grady for the commissionership, rehearsed briefly the story of Mr. Grady's connection with the department, but made no comment on the appointment.

MAR. 4, 1914

## EXPRESS CUT AGAIN

Boston Rates Extended to Whole of Massachusetts

Concession to Public Service Commission

The New Schedule Effective on March Twentieth

Other States Also May Gain by the Change

The Public Service Commission has just received word from the headquarters of the large express companies in New York (the Adams, American and National), that on March 20, they will make the reduced rate basis which the Commission has been negotiating for the past two months.

This is the second substantial concession made to the Massachusetts board, and is more sweeping than the first in that it extends to the whole State the lowered rate basis that was granted to Boston last month. By the decree of the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective Feb. 1, the rate per 100 pounds is 60 cents, and this has prevailed in Massachusetts as well as in all other States since Feb. 1, except in metropolitan Boston, but it will be cut down to 50 cents on March 20 on a system of interior blocks into which the State has been divided.

The new modified basis which takes effect on March 20 introduced several features which reduce the short-distance rates which were put in effect on Feb. 1, so that business between any two offices, one of which is in any square in the State and the other in the same square or the square immediately adjoining it on the north, south, east or west will be carried upon the 50-cent-a-hundred rate instead of 60. Business from a point in any square in the State to the second square north, east, south or west or in the square diagonally adjoining the shipping point will be rated at 55 cents a hundred instead of 60. Business going outside of this 55-cent territory will take the rates which have been in effect since the 1st of February.

Boston secured the 50 and 55-cent rates

principally because this was a low-rate community at the start in which the application of the Interstate Commerce Commission rates of 60 cents would mean an increase of 50 per cent. The local rate here prior to Feb. 1, brought about by competition and density of traffic, was 40 cents and the Massachusetts Public Service Commission thought that an advance of 20 cents to reach the uniform rates created by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was too big a jump. The companies readily conceded this and published special rates for this territory, to go into effect at the same time that the Interstate Commerce Commission rates went into effect. Other Massachusetts communities became jealous of Boston and impatient; Springfield, Worcester, Lynn and other places starting movements in behalf of the shippers. Counseled by the Public Service Commission, however, they agreed to wait, and the concessions now announced extend to communities that did not ask for them and probably did not even expect them. It is a strong bid by the large express companies for the business that threatens to go to the parcel-post service.

Northampton, for illustration, lies in block 11 and can send at the 50-cent rate to towns in blocks 14, 13, 10, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 15, which surround block 11; at the 55-cent rate it can ship to the blocks that lie immediately beyond. It is supposed that the towns near the border lines can ship at the same rates the same distances into adjoining States.

MAR. 6, 1914

## COLE TO BOOM BOSTON

Mayor Curley's Committee to Offer Chairmanship to Former Speaker of the House at \$5000 a Year

Offer of the chairmanship of the "Boom Boston" committee will be made to John N. Cole of Andover, former Speaker of the House, at a salary of \$5000 a year. Mr. Cole is the choice of the sub-committee appointed to bring in a list of officers, and the entire committee will approve the choice. Mr. Cole will accept.

The feeling of the members of the committee is that the chairman of the general committee should be a "live wire" and one who could give about all of his time to the job. In former Speaker Cole, the mayor and members of the sub-committee feel that they have the right man. Mr. Cole is the editor of the Andover Townsman and of Fibre and Fabric, a textile trade paper. He was for years in the House of Representatives from Andover and served three terms as Speaker of the House. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor in 1908, and was beaten by former Lieutenant Governor Frothingham.

The members of the sub-committee who selected Mr. Cole for the permanent chairmanship of the committee are Louis K. Liggett, Philip Stockton, Allan Forbes and John J. Martin. It was announced by the mayor that the committee's representatives have virtually arranged to bring the convention of the American Street Railway Association to this city. This association is made up of the officers of the various street railway corporations in this country. It is estimated that the delegates to this convention would spend approximately \$600,000 during their stay here.



# GRADY IS MADE FIRE HEAD IN PLACE OF COLE

Mayor Appoints Senior  
Deputy Chief Who Has  
Served 40 Years.

HE IS FIRST MAN  
RAISED FROM RANKS

Promotion May Result in  
Retirement of Mullen Be-  
cause of Friction.

John Grady, senior deputy chief in the fire department, was appointed fire commissioner yesterday by Mayor Curley to succeed Charles H. Cole, resigned. His name has been sent to the Civil Service Commission for approval.

This is the first time in the history of the Boston Fire Department that a man has been appointed from the ranks to the position of commissioner.

An unprecedented situation is thus presented in the department, which may lead to the retirement of Chief Mullen next June.

Though there has never been open hostility between Mullen and Grady, they have not been considered friendly by those close to the department. With his former deputy as his commissioner, and in consideration of the state of his health, which is not good, Mullen would cause no surprise by retiring before next June. He would receive a pension.

Grady refused last night to affirm or deny that animus exists between Chief Mullen and himself.

Why Grady did not remain as deputy until Mullen's retirement, which would probably come before very long and then become chief, and as such be eligible to a yearly pension, \$1750, is puzzling the members of the department.

One possibility suggested is that Grady will hold the position of commissioner believing the chief will retire within six months and then return to the department at his present rating, in the hope that Mayor Curley would appoint a new commissioner who would in turn make him chief. Grady is legally able to return to the department with the same ranking within six months after his retirement.

Another possibility is that Grady, content with his savings, would accept the position of commissioner for three years, with the possibility of a re-appointment.

Grady would be the first commissioner in years who would know the men in the department personally.

It is not felt that he will be aggressive toward Mullen, however, as the latter's ability has never been questioned.

Grady as deputy chief has a salary of \$3500 a year, and if he retired, as he could within a few years, would be entitled to a pension of \$1750 a year for life.

In explaining the appointment the mayor gave out the following statement:

"I have this day appointed Mr. John Grady to the position of fire commissioner for the city of Boston. Mr. Grady is at the present time the senior deputy chief of the first division of the fire department.

"He was born in Boston, July 12, 1854, and attended the public schools, the last being the Mayo Grammar on Hawkins street. He apprenticed to learn the mason's trade, served the full course of four years, during which time he was a 'call substitute' with Ladder Company 1 on Friend street.

"May 2, 1874, he was appointed a permanent man and assigned to the same

(Continued on Page 2—Column 3.)

"He was promoted to acting district chief in 1888 and assigned to District No. 1, East Boston. While acting in this capacity he still conducted the drill school, using a sugar house in the district temporarily during the erection of the present headquarters.

"On June 13, 1894, he was transferred to District No. 8, after the Roxbury fire of May, 1894, and he remained there until Feb. 6, 1895, when he was promoted to district chief and assigned to District No. 8, where he stayed until July 20, 1901, when transferred to District No. 7, known as the 'lumber district.'

"He served as chief of this district until Feb. 23, 1906, when he was promoted to assistant chief, which made him second ranking officer of the department.

"On June 9, 1909, when the city was divided into two divisions, he was assigned to take command of Division No. 1, with the title of senior deputy chief, with headquarters at Fort Hill square. This division comprises seven districts, forty-two companies and 500 men.

Was Commended by Everyone

"On Aug. 19, 1910, during the absence of Chief Mullen on his vacation, the great Albany street fire occurred. The papers set forth at the time that never in the history of Boston was a fire chief confronted with such appalling conditions as existed on that night. The National Board of Fire Underwriters made an investigation, and found that owing to vacations, days off, leaves of absence, meal hours, etc., out of a total of about 800 men only 254 men responded with apparatus on a general alarm. He was highly commended by the press, insurance underwriters, the fire commissioner of the city, as well as the commissioners and chiefs of other cities, for the way in which he handled and controlled this conflagration."

In taking the position of commissioner, which necessarily removes him from the uniformed rank, the chief does not lose his rights to a pension, according to an informal opinion handed down by the corporation counsel yesterday. The question of whether, if removed by the next mayor, he could re-assume his rank as chief in the department is still slightly in doubt, although the corporation counsel is of the opinion that he can. Grady, however, is willing to take the chance, because when that time arrives he will be eligible for re-appointment.

MAR. 5, 1914

## BRIBERY FOR WAR?

OUR neighbor, the Boston Advertiser, still strongly of the opinion that a "war materials trust" is doing what it can to bring about intervention in and war with Mexico, admits that it has no evidence, but says that its opinion is shared by other experienced newspaper observers. It believes that money is being paid to influence "some public men and some newspaper men," and compares conditions at Washington with those on Beacon Hill, ere an investigation obtained by The Boston Journal, brought out the positive evidence that previously had been lacking. Says the Advertiser:

"Before the present New Haven investigation, it was an open secret that year after year, on Beacon Hill, there appeared men who were not registered as lobbyists, but who seemed very zealous to further Mr. Mellen's interests. Our contemporary commented very ably and very justly on those facts, at the time they were known to the public. Yet it had no specific proof that these men were hired to do what they did. The proof did not come out until after the State conducted its investigation. It now proves that the suspicions were logical, and wisely founded."

The Advertiser thinks that a congressional investigation would show, for example, "that, where any man who is open to the influence of money, publishes both magazines and newspapers, some of the firms in the war materials business have found it advisable to spend large amounts with him, and it is at least a significant coincidence when we find the newspapers under such control clamoring constantly for war and daily 'faking' up untruths printed for no other ostensible reason than to influence Americans to the war point."

Of course the Advertiser's reference to one of the most famous editors and publishers in this country is only thinly veiled. The Journal does not share in the slightest degree the suspicion that any newspaper man is being bribed to foment trouble with Mexico. We know that prominent and reputable newspaper men of the President's own party are privately and mercilessly criticizing the administration for its method of handling the Mexican difficulty.

Our contemporary might well follow the example of The Journal in the New Haven case and demand a congressional investigation of its charges that a war materials trust is bribing newspaper men and public men.



# HERALD - MAR-3-1914

## WANT BANCROFT TO BE CHAIRMAN

Members of Sub-Committee  
Choose Him to Head Boom  
Boston Movement.

Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the port directors is the choice of the sub-committee on the nomination of officers for the general committee of the boom Boston movement according to an announcement by Mayor Curley at the close of yesterday's meeting of the sub-committee.

The mayor also announced that Senator Lombard Williams of Dedham, chairman of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs, had been elected a member of the general committee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Councillor Alexander McGregor, who informed the mayor that while he will be unable to serve on the committee because of the pressure of other business, he will aid the committee in every way possible.

Mayor Curley announced also that he had a conference during the afternoon with W. H. Bowker of 43 Chatham street, who is anxious to establish a public market on the Boston & Albany railroad property on Boylston street, in the rear of the Hotel Lenox. The mayor assured Mr. Bowker he would put the matter up to the industrial committee of the boom Boston movement.

Mayor Curley yesterday approved two contracts, one for iron castings and another for coal, and contended that he saved \$2650 through advertising for new bids after rejecting the first bids received.

The contract for iron castings was for 500,000 pounds, which bought one-half cent a pound less than the amount paid a year ago, although the price of pig iron has advanced 50 cents a ton since that time. On that contract the mayor says he saved \$2500.

The contract was for 1500 tons of bituminous for \$3.72 a ton, which is 10 cents a ton cheaper than the bid received a week ago.

## MAR-2-1914

### PUBLIC NURSES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Rule Applies from Today to All  
Employed by Boards of  
Health in State.

Beginning today, all nurses employed by boards of health throughout Massachusetts will be placed under civil service rules. This is the result of a movement initiated last fall by the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association of Boston. The action of the association was inspired by over 100 medical and social

agencies throughout the commonwealth and by many prominent physicians and representative citizens.

The new ruling governs all nurses employed by school boards as well as those on boards of health in all cities in the commonwealth, except in the city of Boston, where school nurses are governed by a special act of the Legislature. Nurses working within hospitals are not affected.

Referring to this important ruling, George R. Bedinger, director of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, said:

"The reason for making this ruling was that the standards of appointments for nurses were found to be low. It was shown at the hearing before the commission that some nurses were appointed by boards of health who were not gaged in public health work demand one who has the necessary technical preparation to be gained at a training school.

"Such a nurse, for example, will have to advise an expectant mother about her diet and hygiene; she will visit the home immediately after the baby has been born and must know the measures to take to prevent blindness, if the baby has sore eyes. The mother must be told how vitally important it is that she nurse her baby, and only give it the bottle as a last resort.

"What the older children eat must be supervised by the nurse, and home sanitation must be impressed upon all members of the family. Public health nursing is constantly becoming a more and more important field of activity. Up-to-date communities realize the importance of health protection as well as police and fire protection. The prevention of disease is increasingly felt to be a state or municipal function."

## MAR-3-1914

### DEPUTY CHIEF GRADY HEADS DEPARTMENT

Fire Commissioner Appointed  
from Active Service for the  
First Time—Has Given Forty  
of His Life's Years to City  
Service, Rising Gradually  
from the Ranks.

Deputy Chief John Grady's appointment as Fire Commissioner Charles H. Coie's successor, was formally announced last night and was commended by the rank and file of the department, with which the new appointee has been identified for 40 years. The appointment will be sent to the civil service commission today, and the mayor expresses confidence it will be readily confirmed.

In selecting the new commissioner the mayor passed over Chief John A. Mullen, who has been in the department for about the same length of time. Time and again during the Fitzgerald administration the appointee was suggested for chief of the department to succeed Mullen, but the plans were never carried out.

In announcing the appointment Mayor Curley made public a sketch of the appointee, which reads, in part:

"I have this day appointed John Grady to the position of fire commissioner for the city of Boston. Mr. Grady is at the present time the senior deputy chief of the first division of the fire department. He was born in Boston July 12, 1854, of Boston, where school nurses are governed by a special act of the Legislature. He apprenticed to learn the mason's trade, served the full course of four years, during which time he was a 'call substitute' with ladder company 1 on Friend street.

"May 2, 1874, he was appointed a permanent man and assigned to the same company, where he remained as private until June 19, 1883, at which time he was promoted to the lieutenantancy of the same company, remaining there until July 2, 1884, at which time he was promoted to captain and assigned to ladder company 3 on Harrison avenue.

### Appointed Drillmaster.

"On May 24, 1889, he was appointed drillmaster and organized the drill school, where the system instituted by him is still in vogue; this work was in conjunction with his duties as captain of ladder company 3.

"In 1883 he was detailed to make a study of the 'tapper,' 'tap' and 'covering in' systems of New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and recommended the adoption of these systems. These systems were inaugurated and he was given charge of the 'map' and 'covering in' systems.

"He was promoted to acting district chief in 1893 and assigned to district 1, East Boston. While acting in this capacity he still conducted the drill school, using a sugar house in the district temporarily during the erection of the present headquarters.

"On June 13, 1894, he was transferred to district 8, after the Roxbury fire of May, and he remained there until Feb. 6, 1895, when he was promoted to district chief and assigned to district 8, where he stayed until July 19, 1901, when transferred to district 7, known as the 'lumber district.'

"He served as chief of this district until Feb. 23, 1906, when he was promoted to assistant chief, which made him second ranking officer of the department.

### Made Senior Deputy Chief.

"On June 9, 1909, when the city was divided into two divisions, he was assigned to take charge of division 2 with the title of senior deputy chief with headquarters at Fort Hill square. This division comprises seven districts, 42 companies and 500 men.

"On Aug. 9, 1910, during the absence of Chief Mullen on his vacation, the great Albany street fire occurred. The papers set forth at the time that never in the history of Boston was a fire chief confronted with such appalling conditions as existed on that night. The National Board of Fire Underwriters made an investigation and found that owing to vacations, days off, leaves of absence, meal hours, etc., out of total of about 800 men, only 254 men responded with apparatus on a general alarm. He was highly commended by the press, insurance underwriters, the fire commissioner of the city, as well as the commissioners and chiefs of other cities for the way in which he handled and controlled this conflagration."

### "Just Another Promotion."

Deputy Chief Grady views his appointment solely in the light of a promotion. In an interview last night at his headquarters at Fort Hill square relative to whether his appointment will change his status as member of the department, with special reference to the departmental old-age pension, Chief Grady said:

# MOTOR IN PLACE OF FIRE HORSE, GRADY'S PLAN

Promising "a square deal to all" and to act as "a strict and just disciplinarian" to the men under him, Deputy Chief John Grady of the Boston Fire Department, whose name has been sent to the Civil Service Commission as Mayor Curley's choice for Fire Commissioner Cole's place, today declared his intention of "obtaining the highest state of efficiency in the department."

He is of opinion that the horse has outlived its usefulness to the fire department, in view of the strides which have been made in

**D** EPUTY FIRE CHIEF JOHN GRADY, who has been appointed Fire Commissioner.



motor vehicles the past few years. He says it is his intention to advocate the elimination of the horse from all fire houses.

## COMPLIMENT TO FIREMEN.

"My appointment is in a way a compliment to the firemen throughout Massachusetts," said Deputy Chief Grady. "The appointment of a man from the ranks establishes a precedent and designates a goal which may be reached. This is an incentive to firemen. It gives them something to work for. It makes the men ambitious."

"The question has been asked if I would accept the office and as to whether or not it would affect my pension. I wish to state that I will accept the office if confirmed by the civil service. As regards the pension, let me say that I am fully protected by the law governing such matters. I consider my appointment as com-

missioner a promotion, which makes me still a member of the department. The law governing pensions reads: 'Any member of the fire department of the city of Boston who has performed service in that department for a period of not less than twenty-five years, and who has reached the age of forty-five, shall, upon his own petition to the Fire Commissioner, be retired and placed on the pension list.'

## TO LEAD COUNTRY.

"I am thoroughly familiar with the needs of the department, and what changes I shall make will be announced upon my assuming the office to which I have been appointed."

"I feel confident of the hearty cooperation of the members of the department. I am sure the men will work shoulder to shoulder with me to make the department 'the best fire department in the world.'"

"For forty years I have been a

member of the Boston fire department. I have gained considerable experience as a fire fighter during that time. I worked up to my present position from the ranks. I have been in many a hard-fought fire. I know from experience how my fellow-workers who fight fires feel. I shall

never forget them. They will be at liberty to call on me in my new position with suggestions.

## RECEIVES MANY LETTERS.

"As commissioner I will be able to be at home with my wife and family a great deal more than I have. I have lived up to the rule concerning meal hours from the time I entered the department to the present time. My meal hours as deputy as deputy fire chief have been the same as the subordinates."

Since the announcement of Deputy Chief Grady's appointment he has received hundreds of letters and telephone calls congratulating him.

Here is a type of one letter received:

"Permit me, please, to congratulate you on your final success in winning as a reward for your long, hard and faithful service, the highest honor which may be attained as a fireman."

MAR-6-1914

# 'Curley Treated Me Rotten,' Says Former Fire Chief Mullen

Former Chief John A. Mullen of the Boston Fire Department said at his home in South Boston today that Mayor Curley had treated him "rotten."

Chief Mullen resigned last night, following Mayor Curley's nomination of Deputy Chief Grady to be Fire Commissioner. Chief Grady took charge of the department today as acting chief. The Mayor's schedule for reduced city salaries also slated Mullen for a cut of \$500 a year in his pay of \$4,500. Mullen quit the department.

Today he said:

"Did the Mayor treat me right? No, he treated me rotten. A man who has served the city as faithfully as I have as head of the fire department for so long a time ought to have been treated a great deal better."

"I was chief of the department and had been for quite a number of years, and I gave the best that was in me to the city."

"That I should have been treated as I was, shows that a man like Mr. Curley has no appreciation of the work of a man who conscientiously discharges his duties."

"The less I say about the matter the better. Let the people judge."

"I am sorry to leave the fire department, but I'm glad, for my family's sake, that I'll be home."

"I thank God that He spared my life, which has been imperilled many



# Is Playing No Favorites



Twenty-five would-be Democratic candidates for the nomination to congress, to succeed James M. Curley, are struggling or grovelling for the Mayor's endorsement.

Mayor Curley has issued an edict to the effect that he will be pleased graciously to honor with the royal accolade the one out of the 25 on whom all will agree.

Needless to say, the probability of any agreement is nil, and the meeting to be called will be fruitless.

There will be continued struggling, however, for the Mayor's support, open or secret.

There will be charges of double-dealing and treachery.

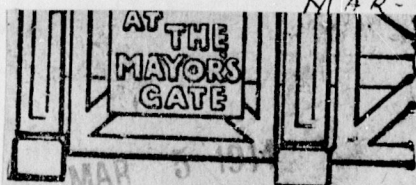
Already, Mayor Curley is finding out how true it is that "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

It is quite unlikely that he will find it wise to give even the semblance of favor to any one of the 25 candidates for the

Democratic nomination.

If he gives secret support to any it will be hazardous. Only after the primary is over will it be safe for him to say: "This was my candidate from the start."

The probability is that each candidate will have to hoe his own row, and a more completely, so far as City Hall influence is concerned, than has been the case in many years, so divers and conflicting are the interests and influences.



Another illustration of the absolute lack of fear on the part of Mayor Curley for any threats of "getting him" politically on account of his acts is furnished by the Mayor's reply to a delegation of Spanish War veterans who called upon him recently in an effort to block the suspension of one of their number who held high position in the bath division.

"Of course you know, Mr. Mayor," said the spokesman of the delegation, "if you discharge this man, you will have every Spanish War veteran in Boston against you."

"Well, if that's the case," calmly replied the Mayor, "he is through with the department now. This is my notice to him of discharge."

The "running 39" in the 12th district congressional campaign has been reduced by two. Michael W. Norris of South Boston and Carl Brett of Dorchester, candidates for the Democratic nomination, have decided to leave the field. More eliminations will be forthcoming daily.

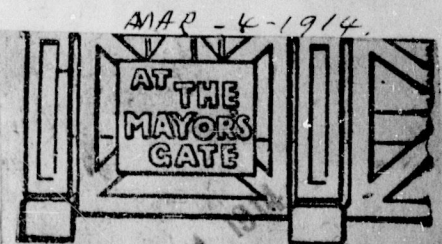
The Fin. Com. has begun its promised investigations into charges made by officers at Deer Island to the effect that they were threatened with all manner of troubles by one of their superiors in the department if they did not contribute handsomely to the fund raised to pay a law

to lobby in the Mayor's office under the Fitzgerald administration for an increase in salary for the officers in the department. Several of the officers have already been heard, and several others have been notified that they are going to be heard later.

Mayor Curley's summary notice to a Health Department official that his efforts for a higher place in the Health Department cost him the place he already held, suddenly stopped the efforts of several other candidates for higher berths in the city service from their daily pestering of the Mayor's office with endorsements. Subordinate officials of the Collecting and Treasury Departments who have been looking for the berths now held by City Collector Parker and City Treasurer Slatery respectively were among the number.

Mayor Curley effectively ended the campaign being conducted by one of the physicians of the Health Department for appointment to the Health Board last night when he not only notified this physician that he could not have appointment to the Board, but that he would lose the \$2500 position he now holds in the Department before Saturday of this week. According to the story told by the Mayor himself without names, this official has been busy getting his own friends and friends of the Mayor whom he could reach to boom his own appointment to the Health Board, in the event of the Mayor's removal of one of the present Health Commissioners. Yesterday, the Mayor said, this candidate for the place had the audacity to call upon the Mayor in his office with a prominent public official and personally solicit the appointment. He received a prompt answer.

The Mayor sent to the Civil Service Commission last night the name of John M. Minton, chairman of the Election Board, for reappointment. This is the first reappointment of any department head found in office by Curley since taking office. Minton's term expires May 1.



While Mayor Curley has not definitely decided whether he will cut down the number of employees on the payroll of the City Treasurer's department or not, he has at least decided that the salaries paid to the higher-salaried men there can be materially reduced. The fact that some of these high-salaried men were supporters of the opponent of Mayor Curley in the mayoralty campaign does not make the task any the harder for the Mayor.

For instance, a county paymaster is paid as high as \$3600 per year, while the county treasurer is paid only \$800. None of five city paymasters is paid as high as \$3000, but all are over \$2000, which the Mayor is led to believe is considerably higher than paymasters in private corporations are paid. In addition to the large salaries paid these officials, the hours of their work for the city are too short to suit the Mayor, 9 to 2.

JOURNAL MAR. 4, 1914

# JOHN R. MURPHY FAVORS PRESENT BOSTON CHARTER

Finance Commission Recorded as Opposed to Bills in Legislature.

CHAMBER FAVORS EASIER RECALL

Maj. Higginson Says He Wants a Little Rest and Quiet.

John R. Murphy, recently appointed chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, made his first appearance at the State House yesterday when he presented the views of the commission in opposition to the various bills for a change in the city charter of Boston.

He placed the Finance Commission on record as opposed to increasing the size of the City Council, the election of councilors by districts or wards or any reduction in the number of signatures necessary for nomination for mayor or City Council.

The fact that there were irregularities in the signing of nomination papers at the last city election, he said, was not an argument in favor of reducing the number of signatures required. He said there is no reason why a candidate should not obtain 5000 signatures and urged that any attempt to change the charter in this matter should be in the direction of compelling honesty in getting signatures.

Ex-Alderman Francis R. Bangs, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, opposed the bill for district or ward representation and said that he would rather be represented by a man who was elected in a campaign all over the city than by a man who would be responsible to a small group in any ward or district.

Chamber Favors Easier Recall

Mr. Bangs said that the chamber favors the elimination of jurats and also believes that the recall of the mayor at the end of two years might well be made easier.

Councillor Ballantyne said one change in the city charter is likely to lead to another and for that reason he declared himself in opposition to any change in the charter whatever. The present charter, he said, should be retained for at least four years more.

Councillor Collins said he would oppose any substantial change in the city charter. He said he believes the method of electing the councillors at large works advantageously for the city's best interests.

The hearings before the committee on metropolitan affairs were closed yesterday afternoon, after the committee had heard Francis N. Balch, counsel for the Charter Association, Col. John T. Wheelwright, George B. Upham, Benjamin C. Lane, John T. Hosford and Maj. Henry L. Higginson.

Mr. Balch, arguing for the charter association against the proposed changes, drew a comparison between the proponents and the opponents. He drew attention to the fact that there was not a single private citizen among the proponents, except two representatives of the School Voters' League, while the opponents included the executive, legislative and financial branches of the city government and the commercial interests.

"Let 'Em Alone," Says Higginson

Col. Higginson said the council was "a nice council as to size and quality. Let's let them alone. If you cannot really amend the charter leave it alone. Everything is being disturbed, even in Mexico. Let's have a little quiet and rest here. Men can work so much better in quiet."

Col. Wheelwright said the most important feature of the charter is a small council elected in groups of threes, so that each member stands the scrutiny of the whole city. It would be a great mistake to change it in any of the methods suggested, he declared.

George Upham said the most dangerous of the proposed changes was a return to district representation, the abolition of the Civil Service Commission, the return to a large City Council and the election of a commissioner of public works. As to the term for mayor, "it is right," he said, "to give him four years to study the problems. He will make a better mayor the second year than the first and a better the fourth than the third."

MAR. 6, 1914

## SAYS LEE PAID \$1000 TO ELECT FRANCES CURTIS

Representative Sullivan Criticizes School Board.

INTIMATES GRAFT ON SONG BOOKS

President. Lowell Objects to Large Number on Committee.

Charges were made by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, before the legislative committee on education yesterday, that Joseph H. Lee of the Boston School Board had contributed \$1000 to bring about the election to that body of Miss Frances Cur-

tis, who, Sullivan understood, was Lee's cousin.

These charges were denied at the Curtis home last night. A member of the family declared that Miss Curtis and Mr. Lee are not related to each other in any way.

Mr. Sullivan also felt that a Ripley family in this city is making altogether too much money from the school department.

"This family gets thousands of dollars a year in school salaries, father, mother and daughter," he said. "At the last graduation my daughter had to pay 25 cents for a copy of 'The Palms, Revised by Frederick Ripley,' that could have been purchased in any music store for 17 cents. 'The Palms' was sung long before the Ripleys were born, and I want to find out who is getting him to revise it."

"When it was decided to establish the present school committee of five members, certain politicians assembled at the Quincy House and decided to elect two Catholics, two Protestants and a Jew," he continued. "Last year the Public School Association broke faith and elected a woman instead of a Jew."

"One member of the school committee—Joseph Lee—contributed \$1000 to a campaign to have his cousin, Miss Curtis, sit in the board beside him and help him make the school laws. I dared to come out against certain members of the school committee, and they got after my children so hard I had to take them out of the public schools and put them in a parochial school. I love the public schools, and would want my children to attend them if we had a different management by the school committee."

The matter before the committee was the proposed increase in the size of the present Boston school committee. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard counseled against adding to the numbers of the committee. He was a member of the old board when it had twenty-four members, and said that in those days committeemen spent so much time trying to obtain favors for their own sections that the general education of the city was neglected.

"There is a favorable trend toward the reduction of large commissions and bodies," he said.

Attorney Judd Dewey said that many people were dissatisfied because so many members of the school committee come from Ward 11. The citizens do not believe that they are represented, as a whole, and that the board is not in sympathy with the needs of many sections of the city.

Dr. Adolph A. Berle, whose theories on education obtained wide prominence when his son entered Harvard at the age of 14 and made a remarkable record there in his studies, in college society and in undergraduate activities in general, favored a larger board.

"The people of Cambridge," he said, "are in a state of discontent because of the administration of school affairs by a small committee. I have taken my two children from the Cambridge schools and sent them elsewhere. There is a volume of discontent against the so-called educational trust and the public welfare will be endangered. The so-called 'gag rule' has added to that feeling. We are trying by legal means to correct the situation in time."

Rabbi Fleischer said that he was not sure but that the city would be better off with no school committee at all. He said that he entertained no fear from the "element that dominates" in the school board.



# Bostonians Shy on Income Tax Returns

Over 1000 Blanks Yet to Be Filed by People to Whom  
an Extension Has Been Granted—No Estimate  
of Amount to Be Collected.

The number of returns made under the income tax law up to midnight Monday night was not so large as was expected by John F. Malley, commissioner of internal revenue for Massachusetts. The collector said yesterday that he is delighted with the co-operation he has received from those subject to the tax, but is surprised at the small number of returns.

There are still 1000 blanks to be filed by people to whom an extension has been granted because of illness or because they are away.

The large number of Bostonians who are out of town was a surprise to the collector, who had not realized that so many travel during the winter.

Yesterday's mail was heavy. Many

returns from distant parts of the State were accepted, as their envelopes bore the date of March 2. The clerks in the collector's office were working late last night and will continue to work every night until the papers have been sent to Washington.

How large the amount of taxes collected in Massachusetts is the collector could not estimate. He will make it public. All information on that subject will come from Washington tomorrow, but will not be made public. All information on that subject will come from Washington tomorrow, but will not be made public.

As soon as the taxes have been figured out, bills will be sent. Those affected by the law will have until the end of June to pay. If they fail to pay by June 30, they will be subject to a fine of from \$20 to \$1000, and an additional penalty of 50 per cent. of the taxable sum.

police.

On account of the present cramped quarters, a sufficient number of policemen to properly protect the property could not be accommodated in the station. Commissioner O'Meara for that reason said that he was opposed to the proposition. The contract was awarded to Whiton & Haynes, whose bid of \$75,142 was the lowest. As in the case of the schoolhouse in the Phillips Brooks district, the bids were very close together, the second lowest bid figuring \$76,142.

MAR. 1914

## CITY WILL PAY CASH AND SAVE \$75,000 A YEAR

Bills to Be Settled Within  
Ten Days to Gain the  
2 Per Cent. Discount.

The city of Boston will hereafter pay its bills within ten days in order to seize the 2 per cent. cash discount allowed for payments within ten days. This order was sent out by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon to all the department heads.

The city buys supplies costing about \$5,000,000 annually and, figuring cash payments on about \$3,500,000 of this, the amount saved the city would be in the neighborhood of \$75,000 a year. The department heads will return all bills for supplies to the city auditor's office in seven days, thus enabling him to pay promptly.

Another saving put in effect by the mayor yesterday was contained in an order to department heads to make their annual reports short and "meaty," and discontinue the printing of expensively bound volumes. "Nobody ever reads them," said Curley, "and unless you have exceptionally large bookcases they can only be used for fuel, and it's expensive fuel. A volume of these reports bound in sheepskin sometimes costs as high as \$20. That is altogether too useless and expensive."

The bids received for the supplying of emulsified oil for use on the streets were rejected by the mayor yesterday because the price was set too high. They will be readvertised and the mayor is confident he will get a bid a fraction of a cent less per gallon.

The lease for the quarters occupied by the fire department on Bristol and Dover streets was renewed by the mayor yesterday for one year at a rental of about \$300 a month. The renewal revealed a curious state of affairs. When the present building on Bristol street was erected, following the fire in the former headquarters, no provision was made for the branch of the department that occupied rented quarters on Dover street. By adding two stories to the Bristol street building, at a cost of \$30,000 approximately, they could have been housed in city property and the rental for the other quarters saved. The mayor claims that if a business house ever erected a new building for its business, leaving part of their business in rented quarters, it would be adjudged property to be protected at night by the crazy.

MAR. 6, 1914

## City Hall Notes

James H. Kelly, ex-representative and common councilman from Ward 16, has announced his candidacy for Congress. He served in the old Common Council in 1907 and 1908, and the House of Representatives in 1909 and 1910.

Mayor Curley ordered City Treasurer Slattery yesterday to make demand on the banks holding inactive deposits of the city's money to pay the same rate of interest as is paid on State deposits, or 3 per cent. Mayor Curley is unable to see why the city cannot receive 3 per cent. if the State does.

Since Dr. Ceconi, a school physician with a salary of \$500 a year, was fired by Mayor Curley because he demanded a promotion and brought Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to urge his cause, politicians have steered clear of the mayor's office. Dr. Santosuosso was a red-hot Curley enthusiast after ex-Congressman John A. Keiher withdrew and was confident that he could talk things over with the mayor and get results. His sad experience has been a lesson to the other Curley men.

If Mayor Curley favored the appropriation now before the Legislature of \$58,000 for the dredging of Dorchester Bay the city would be in a fair way to make some money. Years ago land was purchased at the foot of Park street in Dorchester for a garbage receiving station, but because of the protests of the residents of the district it was never erected.

The land has remained in the possession of the city since then. If the bay was dredged the land would be worth nearly \$50,000, whereas the city paid but \$25,000 for it. The money has been recommended by the Port Director, but the mayor has opposed its passage, although the city will have to pay but one-third of this.

MAR. 6, 1914

## CURLEY ENDS FIGHT ON COMMERCE HIGH

Signs Contract for School  
to Be Built on Louis  
Pasteur Avenue.

Mayor Curley ended a long controversy yesterday when he signed the contract for the erection of the High School of Commerce to be located at Louis Pasteur avenue and Board of Survey street No. 217, in the vicinity of the Harvard Medical School.

The contract was for \$499,995 and was awarded to Magahey & O'Connor, who built the Charlestown High School. The total appropriation for the building and land is something like \$575,990. The controversy over its location has extended over many years and at one time was brought into court, when it was suggested that it be built in the Fenway, near the Art Museum.

Mayor Curley also signed a contract with Joseph Slotnik for the erection of an elementary school house in the Phillips Brooks district. Slotnik's bid was \$85,100, just \$220 lower than the second lowest bidder.

After a conference with Police Commissioner O'Meara, the mayor signed a contract for the erection of a new police station at D and Athens streets, South Boston. The mayor at first balked and suggested to Commissioner O'Meara that one central station be erected for the district. However, the commissioner declared that the development of waterfront property in the district was going on so swiftly that it would soon be similar to the downtown district in Boston, with just as much property to be protected at night by the crazy.

JOURNAL MAR. 4, 1914  
**CURLEY STARTS TO  
 REMOVE THE 500**

**City Laborers Are to Es-  
 cape Wielding of  
 the Ax.**

Mayor Curley began yesterday the removal of the 500 city employees he has promised to do away with.

The first to go is William Welch, superintendent of the distribution division of the water department. Welch handed in his resignation to take effect April 1. The office has been abolished. The salary attached to it is \$3500.

Welch is a protege of Mr. Fitzgerald. He has been in the employ of the department since 1888, with the exception of the two years when the late George A. Hibbard was mayor. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Common Council, and in 1885 a member of the Board of Aldermen.

At the same time his resignation became known it was rumored that Edgar S. Dorr, chief engineer of the sewer division of the public works department, is to be retired.

The mayor also sent an order to the park commissioners to remove John McCarthy, veterinarian at the Zoo. McCarthy was formerly a representative from Ward 20.

The strange and tragic part to the mayor's followers is that there will be no new appointments to these positions. No laborers will be removed by the mayor.

The movement to make William F. Lowe of Ward 8, a lieutenant of Martin Lomasney and employed as foreman in the Public Works Department, sewer division, general foreman of the whole division, a position that would contain honor and title more than actual work has been started again. The fact that Ward 8 went for Curley is said to be a part of the proposition.

MAR. 3, 1914  
**SANE WORDS, BUT—**

**C**ONGRATULATIONS to John R. Murphy upon his sane views concerning the building up of Boston: "We have done a great deal of talking. Now let us do something."

The upbuild of Boston by conversation has been going on for a long time. Something practical has been accomplished, but comparatively little, after all. Now, however, just as everybody is preparing to admit that work should take the place of words, and construction should take the place of conversation, we learn that the city is too poor financially to do the work and must abandon much of what it has already begun along the lines of constructive up-lift.

Therefore, it may be that continued dependence on alliterative adjectives will be necessary, in spite of Mr. Murphy's sane opinion.

MAR. 4, 1914  
**FROM THE RANKS**

It may be that Deputy Chief Grady is just the man to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Fire Commissioner Cole. Nobody can definitely decide that point at the present time. It is dangerous, nine times out of ten, to appoint as the executive head of a fire or police department one who has been an active member of the department and has not been remote from its rivalries and jealousies.

Chief Grady has been a good fireman. His is the first selection for fire commissioner of a member of the uniformed department since it was placed under a single head through legislation obtained in 1895. We advise Chief Grady, if his appointment is confirmed, to accept as his official example that of Commissioner Russell, appointed by Mayor Curtis and reappointed by other mayors until his death.

No politicians controlled Commissioner Russell or his department. Whenever a mayor attempted to exercise control for political purposes he was plainly told that he could not do so, but that he could have the commissioner's resignation. Commissioner Russell represented the square deal for the men unbacked by ward politicians, and his department was on an efficiency basis.

**A FAIR QUESTION**

It is a pleasure to call attention to the fact that a member of the City Council, recently threatened with violent death by the sheriff of Suffolk county, was permitted to visit the county jail this week and to depart therefrom without suffering fatal or even painful wounds.

Although Sheriff Quinn's verbal assault on Councilman Watson made lurid headlines, those who know the sheriff best were not concerned as to Watson's safety. Always, in case of political stress and storm, the sheriff has been highly melodramatic. There is no more danger that Quinn will assault Watson than there is that Bryan will resign as secretary of state to lead in person an army of intervention.

But still it is a fair question to ask, in these days of high living costs for taxpayers, just how many persons ought to constitute the household of an unmarried county jailer.

FEB. 28, 1914  
**THE MAD RUSHERS**

**T**HERE are human hogs in this city, as in every other city, and some of the scenes at the terminals of the elevated lines when men and women are trying to board the empty cars are not inspiring. On the other hand—and let us be fair to the male hogs—we have seen women in the

big stores, attracted by special bargains for one day only, push and hustle the occasional and defenseless man, in their efforts to get to the counters, until he has been compelled to plow his way out of the mob of rushing shoppers. And Boston men have not yet taken to climbing through car windows, after the New York fashion, in order to obtain seats.

MAR. 3, 1914

**City Hall Notes**

By rejecting the first bids received for iron castings and readvertising, Mayor Curley saved the city \$2500, or one-half a cent a pound on 500,000 pounds. At the same time, by rejecting the one lone bid received for furnishing 1500 tons of coal to the city, he saved 10 cents a ton. Last week the one bidder named a price of \$3.32 a ton. This week, with four bidders competing, the mayor received a bid of \$3.72.

The engineering division of the street laying out department is slated to be the next one looked into by Mayor Curley and shaken up. This division has about seventy men, a chief engineer, an assistant chief engineer, seventeen assistant engineers, five draughtsmen, twenty transit men, eleven rod men, five conveyancers, one map mounter, one tape repairer, one caretaker, one axman (probably Curley), one clerk and four messengers. If there are no removals the mayor will probably cut salaries in two.

The City Council will hold a special meeting today to consider the budget submitted by Mayor Curley, and also to pass an appropriation of \$11,500 for a special election in the twelfth congressional district to fill Mayor Curley's place.

It was rumored about City Hall yesterday that the City Record will soon be conducted by the office of the city messenger. This is in line with Curley's economy program of doing away with every superfluous employee. City Messenger Edward J. Leary will act as editor of the Record. When the city messenger was in public life he ran a newspaper, for at least six weeks, in his home district, South Boston, called the Tammany Citizen. His experience gained in this way will enable him to get out a breezy edition of the City Record.

Bunker Hill Lodge No. 634 of the International Association of Machinists has written to Mayor Curley thanking him for his successful efforts to obtain the contract for the building of the new supply ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

**TWO OFFICIAL BIRTHDAYS**

**Mayor and City Clerk at Malden Celebrate Their Own.**

It was a big day for birthday celebrations at the Malden City Hall yesterday. Mayor Charles Schumaker was 71. City Clerk Leverett D. Holden was 71.

A large box of cigars on Mr. Holden's desk went the way of birthday gifts. Whether the city clerk is generous or has his own taste in smokes didn't appear. A book named "Father Abraham," dealing with the life of Lincoln, fared better. It was presented by the Daughters of Veterans. Mr. Holden has been city clerk since Malden became a city. Mayor Schumaker is serving his second term.



TRANSCRIPT - MAR. 4, 1914

**MAYOR SHUTS THE PIANOS****Findz Music Too Costly in Public  
Gymnasiums****"Custodians" and Others Will Work  
Outside****Departments Ordered to Revise  
Schedule****Under New System \$75,000 May Be  
Saved**

The youth of Boston are no longer going to be inspired by music as they go through their physical exercises in the public gymnasiums; for, in accordance with an edict of the mayor issued today, the eleven following-named pianists, who appear on the payroll of the Park and Recreation Department, will not be there after Saturday: Lillian Mountain, \$12 week; Catherine F. Bogan, \$9 week; Mary F. Boudreau, \$9 week; Anna Bristow, \$9 week; Bella E. Crawford, \$9 week; Mary J. E. Eide, \$9 week; Marie Galvin, \$9 week; Annie M. Kelly, \$9 week; Mary V. Murphy, \$9 week; Ida G. Denney, \$1 day; Matilda F. Ratcliffe, \$1 day. The pruning knife, moreover, will go deeper and send some hundred "custodians, physical instructors and janitors" out to build roads, under the direction of the department. Physical exercise by both teachers and pupils, therefore, for a time at least, will apparently be carried on largely in the open. Many of the "custodians," etc., as the mayor understands it, are men employed in the summer months as life guards and in similar occupations. Their pay averages \$3 a day.

A saving in another direction, the mayor believes, may be made by eliminating considerable Sunday work as the following letter sent today to all heads of departments, indicates:

You are hereby ordered to arrange the schedule of work in your department so that no man shall work in excess of six days each week, and in the event of it being necessary to employ men to do work on Sundays, so arrange your schedule that this may be done without additional expense to the city.

In order to do this it will be necessary to so arrange schedule of work that the men to be employed upon Sundays shall be given leave of absence one day during the week. By this arrangement it will in all probability be possible to effect a saving in excess of \$75,000 annually, and without the discharge of any man whose services may be required.

MAR. 4, 1914

**EAST BOSTON NUISANCE****Health Department Reports Against Sanitary  
Company's Dump Used for Filling**

Inspection by the health department confirms the report of the United Improvement Association against the dump at the foot of Breed street, East Boston, maintained by the Boston Sanitary & Development Company, the report saying that a considerable quantity of garbage, including frozen and decayed fruit from stores, is being dumped on the snow and ice, without any attempt being made to cover it up. This necessarily results in an offensive condition, and the inspector predicts that unless the Boston Sanitary & Development Company starts before warm weather sets in to cover the surface of the dump as fast as refuse is deposited, conditions will be worse than they were last year.

MAR. 5, 1914

**GETS TO PUBLIC WORKS****Mayor Plans Cut of \$13,100 in the  
Department****Removes; Reduces; Orders Leave of  
Absence****This, However, Is a Preliminary  
Survey****Executive's Comment as Keen as His  
Knife**

It was Public Works day at City Hall, for Mayor Curley has now got to that department in his swing around the circle. It was suggested to him that at some later time he will be well qualified to be a surgeon, but he replied rather quizzically: "It will be more likely a butcher's job."

The mayor's cuts in the Public Works Department, as given out today, will mean a net saving to the city of \$13,100 annually, but this is only a preliminary survey.

The present changes, however, seem formidable enough as indicated in the following letter sent by the mayor to Commissioner Rourke:

You are hereby directed to abolish the position of consulting engineer, high-pressure service, which position is at present filled by Clarence Goldsmith at a salary of \$3500 per annum; to abolish the position held by John H. Conry, district foreman of sewer service, East Boston, at \$1800 per annum; the position of chief inspector of sewer service held by James J. Conway at \$2500 per annum; the position of district engineer of sewer service held by Alexander L. Kidd at \$2400 per annum.

You are hereby directed to grant leave of absence, without pay, for a period of five months to Executive Engineer Henry W. Sanborn, receiving a salary of \$3000 per annum.

You are hereby directed to reduce the salary of Edgar S. Dorr, chief engineer of sewer service, from \$3500 to \$2500 per annum.

You are hereby directed to remove William J. Welch, superintendent distribution branch, Albany-street water yard, receiving a salary of \$3000 per annum.

These changes, with the exception of William J. Welch, to become operative on March 7, and in the case of Mr. Welch, to become operative on April 1.

You are hereby directed to promote Edward P. Murphy from district engineer to engineer in charge of sewer service, and increase his salary from \$2400 to \$3500 per annum.

If Mayor Curley has, up to the present minute, kept his hands off the police payroll, it is not because he has forgotten it; and this is apparent from the fact that he conferred with Commissioner O'Meara this afternoon, with the hope of applying the knife here and there.

"If Commissioner O'Meara is agreeable," says the mayor, "there will be cuts: if he isn't agreeable" (with apparent regret) "my hands are tied."

district, yesterday, no such sweeping victory as a plurality of 2283 votes was looked for in the seven-cornered contest on the Democratic side.

The primary resulted as follows:

| DEMOCRATIC      |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Gallivan.....   | 3347 |
| Fitzgerald..... | 3334 |
| O'Connell.....  | 1686 |
| Hickey.....     | 1279 |
| Joyce.....      | 605  |
| Connell.....    | 67   |
| Burke.....      | 55   |

| REPUBLICAN |     |
|------------|-----|
| Brier..... | 751 |

| PROGRESSIVE   |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Connolly..... | 158 |

Gallivan carried the entire South Boston district, Wards 13, 14 and 15; also Wards 16 and 17 in Dorchester. He lost to Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald in Wards 20 and 21. Daniel T. O'Connell, once secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald and brother of former Congressman O'Connell, failed to carry his own ward, where both Fitzgerald and Gallivan beat him.

Recent happenings helped to swell the Gallivan total. Eleventh-hour circulars announcing the withdrawal of both Senators Hickey and Fitzgerald, which were branded as fraudulent as soon as they appeared, made much of a stir and cost the candidates many votes. Then, at the last moment, Mayor Curley's Ward 17 organization put in a great deal of work for Gallivan. Up to Saturday night Gallivan and O'Connell were considered to be running nip and tuck. Redmond S. Fitzgerald furnished two surprises, one in the size of his Ward 20 vote, and the other by carrying Ward 20 over O'Connell.

Politicians looked upon the anti-Curley sentiment in the district as promising much for former Senator Joyce, who ran as an anti-Curley candidate. He was also as bitter against Gallivan as against Gallivan as against Curley. Gallivan beat him in his own ward and Joyce received only 605 in the entire district. The poor showing of Senator Hickey, even in his own South Boston ward, was a surprise to his supporters. Gallivan beat Fitzgerald in Ward 13. Gallivan's home ward, four to one, and that Fitzgerald beat Hickey in this ward was unexplainable. In Ward 14, where Hickey lives, Gallivan beat him two to one, while in Ward 15 he beat Hickey three to one. Neither Burke nor Connell had been an active candidate since the filing of nomination papers.

The contest among the Democratic factions was one of the most bitter ever waged in that district, yet only 12,765 votes were cast, as against 13,000 polled by the Democrats in the primaries last September. What effect the bitter feeling among friends of rival candidates will have on the special election called for April 7 is problematical. Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee, announces that he will take the stump at once. His platform has been distributed over the district, in which he calls attention to troubles which he says Democratic misrule have brought upon the city and the State. He promises a whirlwind campaign. He is figuring to disaffection among the Democrats for a successful contest. Stranger things have happened in politics, his friends say, than the election of a Republican in an overwhelmingly Democratic district, or vice versa.

James A. Gallivan, who wins the Democratic nomination, was born in South Boston and has always lived there. He is a graduate of the Boston Latin School, where he was a classmate of Mayor Fitzgerald, and is also a graduate of Harvard College, where he was a star second baseman on the varsity nine. He has served in the Senate and in the House of Representatives and has been a member of the Boston Board

MAR. 5, 1914

**GALLIVAN EASY WINNER****Boston Street Commissioner and Former  
Harvard Baseball Star Sweeps Twelfth  
Congressional District for Nomination**

While it was generally expected that street Commissioner Gallivan would win the nomination for Congress in the twelfth

# After All, Tony Is a Statesman

Has Plan to Make Watchful Duo Look Like the Holy Jumpers of International Statesmanship.



"They will look like the holy jumpers of international statesmanship."

By Amos Talleyrand Luther.

Tarantula, Mex., March 3, 1914.

The first anniversary of the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States was celebrated today at the field headquarters of President Antonio Bryan Wilson McWorrio with significant and enthusiastic eclat. The celebration was held at my suggestion, and every member of the cabinet participated, together with the justices of the Supreme Court, the pulque venders and members of the National Assembly.

Our army has been dissolved for the time being in order to fill the legislative and judicial offices, and the result is excellent. The chief justice of our Supreme Court is a mule driver by occupation, but, barring the fact that his dialect is one peculiarly his own and is not spoken by any other native of this soil, he makes an excellent chief justice. He does what Gen. McWorrio tells him to do.

Early today Gen. McWorrio sent the following letter of congratulation to President Wilson.

Wilson Is Congratulated

"Honored and Enlightened Friend—It gives me great and unmitigated pleasure to congratulate you upon the fact that you have served twelve months as President of your great republic with a certainty that three years more of service are ahead of you. Your work for the United States has meant much for those States, but it has meant even more for Mexico.

"When you moved into your official palace, there was only one army of rebellion engaged in liberating the people of Mexico from the dark and dreadful despotism of a dark and dreadful despot. Today, according to the morning reports from the weather bureau, there are nine armies of liberation, five organized Mexican governments with six Presidents, and more activity in this glorious country than ever before.

"For this we believe that we are indebted to you in large part, and we hasten to extend our thanks and good wishes and express our earnest hope that you may live to serve for many years as the head and front of the government of the United States.

(Signed)

"ANTONIO BRYAN WILSON M'WORRIO,

"President of the Republic of Mex." The foregoing message was sent collect. Late tonight no answer had been received. We have no hesitation in believing that President Wilson's position toward us is that of benevolent neutrality. But we have serious matters confronting us just at present.

## Swiss Aviator Is Shot

Absolom McGee, a Swiss aviator, whom I employed early last winter to carry me from Mexico to Maine, reached camp tonight with a bullet through his shoulder and a rage in his heart. He had been shot, he said, from ambush, and he demanded reparation. Tony could not understand what Absolom was raging about and turned him over to me, after Absolom had kicked the chief justice of the Supreme Court into a state of insensibility for trying to disarm him.

I suggested at once to Absolom that he present his grievance to the government of the United States at Washington and let it follow the usual channel. His case, as far as our government is concerned, would be "Series D, 18504."

Absolom sneered and swore. He uttered a string of oaths that, while fervid, were intelligible. He said plainly that, as a citizen of Switzerland, who had strayed from the home chalet and who had forgotten the taste of edelweiss, he did not intend to entrust his grievance to Washington, because he demanded a settlement at once and not after he had become famous as a man who had lived to be 95 years old and was trying to reach the century mark by lying a few years over the actual record.

Absolom was very much in earnest, declared that he must have his price and insisted that the Swiss government would not bandy words with any Mexican, high or low, in or out of jail.

We finally compromised with Absolom by giving him \$50,000 of the new McWorrio currency issue, which is just out and which looks fairly well, considering the fact that it is printed on brown paper with rubber stamps. Just how far it will go when one attempts to use it outside of this portable capital I had no means of knowing. The chief justice of the Supreme Court was paid off tonight with one real peso and \$50,000 in our regional bank notes, but

he had to do the rubber stamping himself.

## Supreme Justice Robbed

Later he was robbed of his peso by an unknown member of the national assembly, but his other funds are still intact. It is believed that the robber will be discovered, as there is no other peso in camp, and the financial situation had become somewhat strained up to the time that the bureau of engraving and printing got into action.

I received late tonight a telegram requesting information concerning a proposition to have the Guiney Guards visit Mexico and attach themselves to President McWorrio's headquarters as a crack household regiment. According to my informant, the Guards claim that they have been invited by me to come, but have decided to join Huerta.

Somebody has been attempting to impose on my comrades of the Guards. I do not need them, and I am sure that Old Man Huerta does not need them. We are engaged in promoting liberty, and not drought. While I will admit that the Guiney Guards would make a splendid and appreciative background for a geyser of mint juleps, I can assure you that there is no demand and no room in this part of Mexico for a band of warriors that turns boglands into deserts and converts snowdrifts into boiling springs.



MAR. 4, 1914

Tell the Guiney Guards to remain at home. They may think that, because they have copper-plated interiors, with modern and non-corrosive plumbing that they can repeat in Mexico the achievements of the Ancient and Honorable in Great Britain, but they should think again. There are not enough liquids in this part of Mexico to supply one-third of those whose names are on the waiting list, and 99 per cent of what passes in this country for patriotism is nothing more than a highly cultivated and concentrated thirst.

### Guineys Can Win at Home

In an Evacuation Day parade at home the Guineys would earn all the applause that any organization of that kind ought to earn, even though they might insist that the reviewing stand have wholesale and retail licenses properly displayed. But just at present there is an absolute lack of demand in Mexico for heroes of the half-barrel. We are suffering today from a surplus of patriots who, if they should sober off, would give themselves up and cease to be liberators.

But President McWorrie is not in that class. He is every inch a patriot. I sometimes think that if his height could be reduced by about a foot, measuring from the top, he would be a great deal better patriot, but possibly I am prejudiced in his favor. I am frank to confess that Tony will never turn out to be a good maker of proclamations. Food he likes and plenty of it. Liquid refreshments appeal to him and do not have to appeal loudly, but he knows no more concerning the magic influence of a proclamation than he does concerning the manner in which a porcelain bathtub is operated in the interest of health.

However, we are immeasurably pleased with the news from Washington. The government is still waiting and watching, but its eyes are on Great Britain and it is waiting on the British government. That, of course, is not what we had expected originally, but Gen. McWorrie has hit upon a plan which, he believes, will prevent an unnecessarily bad situation.

### Germany to Be Aroused

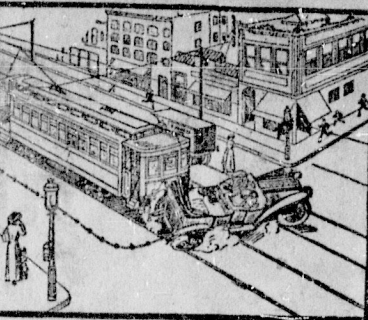
He knows of a German subject less than twenty-five miles from here who has not yet been killed by any liberating army. Tony intends to arouse Germany not later than tomorrow night. In other words, he will have the announcement of what has happened to our German neighbor all ready to send to the outer world before the deed is done.

You can see what next happens. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will take their eyes off the British lion and gaze with keen interest at the German eagles. That will give at least two weeks more for additional argument, and, meanwhile, nobody will pay the slightest attention to what happens to Americans still in this country.

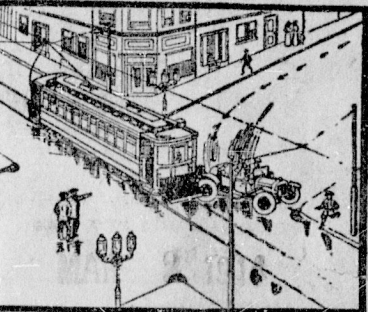
Moreover, if worst comes to worst, we can kill a flock of Japs and make the Watchful Waiters watch and wait so fast that they will look like the holy jumpers of international statesmanship.

You will admit, I think, that Tony and I together are qualifying for the Chau-tauqua circuit.

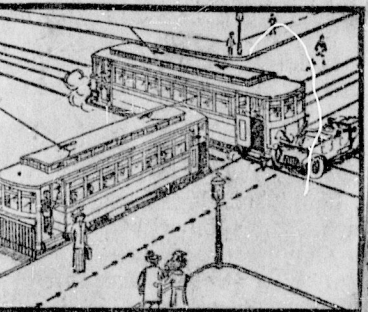
POSTER POINTERS to prevent traffic accidents displayed by Chamber of Commerce.



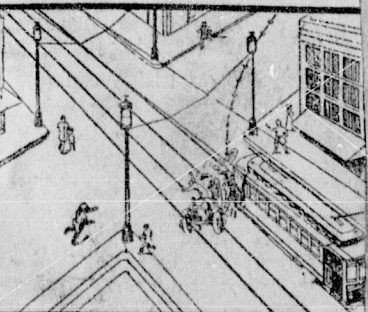
FORGOT TO LOOK FOR APPROACHING STREET CAR.



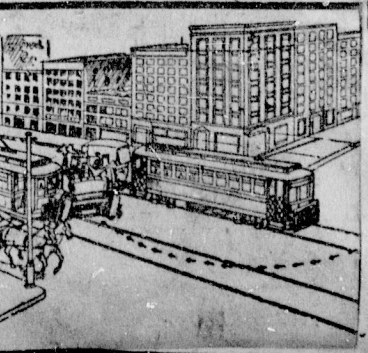
DIDN'T ALLOW FOR AUTO SKIDDING.



TRIED TO CUT ACROSS ONCE TOO OFTEN.



VIOLATED TRAFFIC RULES.



## Chamber of Commerce to Open "Safety First" Campaign Among Chauffeurs and Drivers.

Safety in handling traffic is the aim of a campaign launched by the Chamber of Commerce to educate chauffeurs, truck drivers and the public generally how lives and property may be saved.

Pictures showing how carelessness and lack of forethought cause accidents are illustrated in the posters.

The first of the three sets of pictures shows eight typical automobile accidents due to lack of proper precaution on the part of the chauffeur. Another poster shows eight typical street accidents involving horse vehicles and trolley cars. The third poster is directed at general carelessness in the use of street cars by passengers and by children who steal rides.

That carelessness is responsible for most accidents is shown by statistics of the Public Service Commission to the effect that 3609 of the 4069 persons injured on the Boston Elevated in 1912 are listed as victims of "their own misconduct or carelessness." Twelve passengers, eleven employees and twenty-two other persons died as the result of accidents, and all these were killed, according to the Public Service Commission, as the result of "their own misconduct or carelessness."

MAR. 2, 1914

## CURLEY FAVORS SCHOOL ARBITERS

Mayor Curley has received favorably the proposal to have a person in each ward to hear complaints from parents and guardians of children in the public schools, according to a report made at the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday.

Delegates representing two unions presented reports received from inmates of the Bridgewater State Farm complaining of the brutality of attendants there in the handling of patients. The reports were referred to the executive board with instructions to call upon Governor Walsh and place the complaints before him.

In an effort to adjust the existing wage dispute of the railway telegraphers who man the signal towers and the Boston Elevated system, a conference has been arranged for Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Sullivan Square terminal, between International Vice President Thomas M. Pierson of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and officers of the Boston Elevated railway.

The international officer has full authority to represent the men and power to call a strike should the negotiations prove unsuccessful. He came to Boston especially to settle the trouble after the union had turned it over to the international body, failing to secure more than an offer of 1 cent an hour wage increase from the company.

Today the members of the Street Car-men's Union receive the amounts in back pay, dating from May 1, awarded them by the arbitration board. Employees not members of the union, who did not receive the award, will be paid the same by the company.

Within little more than a month, a special election will be held in the Roxbury district, to fill the seat in Congress made vacant by the recent resignation of Mayor Curley. Mr. Curley was right in saying that a special election at this time would prove an unnecessary expense. His resignation was, in a sense, forced from him, in that he naturally objected to being made a football of politics in the House of Representatives, at Washington. It was plain enough that some spite lay behind the movement to bring his case up for public discussion, and he was wise enough to resign promptly, upon getting from his enemies a perfectly valid excuse for so doing. The net result of the little plot at Washington is that the taxpayers must put up the money for a new and practically unnecessary election.

Congress will probably adjourn early in the summer, or late in the spring. If a new man goes to Washington from Mr. Curley's district, he will hardly have mastered the barest rudiments of his duties, before Congress will have adjourned, not to meet again, until September. In the meantime, an election must be held early in November, to make a new choice for Congressman from that district. So that the real result of the little plot at Washington will be to saddle a heavy expense upon the public treasury, merely to go through the form of electing a Congressman from that district. If Mr. Mann had introduced his resolution on the day of Mayor Curley's inauguration in this city, there would have been more sense to it. Yet it is not a pleasant commentary upon that resolution or upon the attitude of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, at Washington, that they can bother with such trifles, while ignoring a much graver scandal.

The Republican leader from Illinois professes to much perturbation, because Mayor Curley may draw some pay to which he may not be morally entitled. But he knows, and every other Republican in the House of Representatives knows, that there are in that body today more than a score of Representatives who have no legal or moral right to the seats which they occupy. If any Republican at Washington is so anxious to put an end to a shameful National spectacle, why does not Mr. Mann, as leader of the minority, demand the strict and honest enforcement of the Constitutional provision against "rotten boroughs"? Is there not one man on the Republican side who is not an admitted coward and poltroon? Cannot Congressman Mann himself realize that, in making this public attack on Mayor Curley, and in shutting his eyes so deliberately

to a far greater National scandal, he stamps himself as unfit to be the minority leader?

Until the great body of Republicans in Congress insist that the House of Representatives obey the Constitution, and fight all attempts at other legislation until the House puts itself on record, whether it will or will not obey the Constitutional provision against rotten boroughs, the Republican party deserves to face defeat. It will stand confessed as winking at a great piece of National dishonesty and absolute knavery. There is not one man in the House of Representatives today who does not know that until the defiance of the Constitution ends, every National election is a dishonest election; every vote of an Electoral College is a dishonest vote; every vote of the House of Representatives is a dishonest vote. If a score of men should come down from the Press Gallery and vote in the names of the Massachusetts and New York delegations, the vote would be no more dishonest than it is every day, under existing conditions.

The shiftiness and hypocrisy of Congressman Mann is well shown in his attack on Curley, although he knows that other Mayors have been permitted to hold their seats in the House, after they were sworn into their municipal offices; while at the same time, that he offered his resolution, he knew that in the House of Representatives at that time were at least twenty Southern Congressmen who had absolutely no moral right to their seats. But the Republicans in Congress today have not the courage of their knowledge. For fear lest they incur the displeasure of their Democratic colleagues, they do not dare to fight against the worst scandal in American politics, known to this generation. Every decent Republican in the United States may well feel ashamed of such pitiful cowardice.

Until the Republicans of the House of Representatives show enough backbone and bravery to make a real fight against the daily refusal of that body to obey the Constitution, they cannot expect to have their party merit the admiration of decent men.

When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

There is no escape from such an absolute, imperative provision, if the House of Representatives is to be considered a Constitutional branch of American government. So long as it deliberately and every day violates the Constitution by refusing to reduce the

representation of the States of the South, it is an absolutely dishonest body; and every member of the House who acquiesces in this shameful scandal connives at the dishonesty.

## MAR - 6 - 1914 State House Gossip

Senator Cox of Melrose voted on both roll-calls against, and Senator Dean of Wakefield in favor of the bill to provide two weeks vacation for city and town laborers. The names were reversed by error on the first roll-call.

There was quite a mix-up in Room 240 yesterday. Senator Ward of Buckland had understood that the room was to be reserved for the milk hearing before Agriculture and Public Health, jointly. Profound was his astonishment to find the room so packed, principally by the fair sex, to defend Christian Science, that it was almost impossible even for committeemen to enter. Dr. Clark of Brockton, Senate Chairman of Public Health, got out from under by stating that it was House Chairman Bigelow who had made the assignment.

Senator Ward asked if it was the "habit of the House Chairman of the Public Health Committee to take the bit in his teeth that way."

Dr. Bigelow carries on a farm himself, but he resented the imputation, and explained, in his usual Chesterfieldian way, that the room had been assigned for the Public Health Committee, on the Christian Science and other bills long before the milk hearings had been assigned; and it was not known that the latter would run over into another day.

Exit the Agriculturalists.

Reps. Wilson, Tolman and Robinson of Chelsea have resolved themselves into a committee to boom Rep. Haines of Medford for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General.

The Committee on Legal Affairs, Senator Hilton of Framingham, chairman, and Rep. Haines of Medford, house chairman, has closed all its hearings, although it had no less than 178 bills referred to it this year, or quite a considerable proportion of all the bills of the year. Only the Judiciary Committee, of all the joint committees, has had more bills to wrestle with.

## MAR - 6 - 1914 MAYOR CURLEY'S GOOD WORK.

The Mayor has been living up to some of the statements which he has made in regard to the city employees. He has made some removals. He has also reduced some salaries of the higher priced men, but, best of all, he has insisted that those who draw pay shall also do work for the city. There is no question that most of what he has done up to date is backed very strongly by public sentiment. He is showing himself shrewd and sagacious, practical and sensible, to an extent which a large part of the public appreciate; even if it never appreciated it before. During the city campaign, we remonstrated a number of times with those anti-Curley campaigners, who represented him as merely a demagogue, with no real ability. We said, at that time, that any such misrepresentation and abuse would certainly elect Mr. Curley, because he was too well known in Boston to permit any such unfair and untrue estimate of him to be published, without resentment among the voters. His record as Mayor has already demonstrated his ability and his courage, as well as his sound, practical common sense.



## ADVERTISER-MAR. 4-1914 City Hall Notes

In an effort to get the City the benefit of the 2 p.c. and other amounts off bill for cash payment, Mayor Curley notified the department heads in a circular last night that he wants bills of all supplies received filed with the City Auditor within seven days of the receipt of the merchandise. This is a reform that Curley promised in his campaign, and is the result of long standing complaint by firms that do business with the City that the City compels them to wait too long for the money. As the City buys in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 worth of supplies per year, the saving is estimated by Curley to be in the vicinity of \$75,000 per year.

A reform in the methods of printing City department reports was also inaugurated by the Mayor by the notice to department heads to omit hereafter the detailed and other unnecessary parts of their yearly reports.

Mayor Curley severely criticised the preceding administration again for its failure to make provision in the new fire department headquarters built last year for the material now stored in hired quarters by the fire department in buildings on Dover and Bristol sts. The Mayor was compelled for lack of room in the new building, to sign another lease of buildings on Dover and Bristol sts., that have been hired by the department every year for 20 years at \$150 and \$160 per month rental respectively.

The Mayor has rejected the bids received last week for the contract for 400,000 gallons of emulsified oil for use in oiling the streets next summer. Four bidders participated, but on the objections of a local concern that was third lowest that the contract should go to local oil dealers in preference to those from other states, the Mayor decided to call for new bids.

Chairman Bancroft of the Port Directors says he will not be able to take the chairmanship of the General Committee having in charge Mayor Curley's "Boom Boston" fund, but will be glad to serve on the committee as a member.

A reform in the methods now employed in the state for the payment of physicians used in the examination of insanity cases was started by Mayor Curley in the giving of instructions to Corporation Counsel Sullivan to draft a bill to provide that the future method of payment shall be by fixed annual salary instead of by fees.

The complaint offered by the Mayor against the present method is that under it examiners are paid according to commitments, and that the tendency is to work harder for commitments so as to get the fees, than would be the case if the examiners were paid a fixed salary.

"Some examiners have committed as large a number as nine in one day," said the Mayor. "I believe it will be cheaper to the public treasury, and will give safety to the citizens if the fee system is abolished."

Some of the candidates for Congress in the 12th district have scented a clue to support the theory that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald might be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Three sets of papers are in circulation for which they cannot account, the work of getting the signatures being so quietly performed that the candidate for whom the papers are being circulated is a secret still. If the ex-Mayor decides to go into the fight he will find plenty of Fitzgeralds to oppose him, Senator Redmond Fitzgerald of Dorchester and John L. Fitzgerald of Roxbury having preceded him into the fight.

It is painfully apparent to the employees of several city departments that their lives as municipal servants are in danger.

The cuts in the amounts allowed by Mayor Curley to run several departments will not be made up for by reductions in salaries merely. In many cases it will require discharge of employees entirely to reduce the department expenses to come within the figures allowed by the Mayor.

Repeated references to the administrative acts of his immediate predecessor in all Mayor Curley's public utterances on city affairs have satisfied the politicians that the present Mayor is far from forgiving John F. Fitzgerald for the latter's handling of city affairs during the closing days of his administration.

In his statement with the budget the present Mayor assails the acts of the preceding Mayor, and in his statements to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on the charter amendments proposed, the present Mayor gave the ex-Mayor some sharp digs. There is no doubt in the minds of the present Mayor's intimates of his intention to prevent any further progress upwards of the ex-Mayor's political ambition.

### MAR. 14-1914 DROPS DR. MARTIN FOR J. R. McVEY

#### MAYOR MAKES CHANGE IN OVERSEERS OF POOR

#### He Also Picks Dr. Rosenberg for Trustee of Children's Institutions and Cuts Health Dept. Estimates.

Mayor Curley sent a letter to Dr. Miles Martin, at Hotel Westminster, an overseer of the poor, stating that the Mayor appreciated his services to the city, but will not reappoint him, and then sent the name of John R. McVey to the Civil Service Commission for the place.

McVey was a Curley campaign manager, lives in Dorchester, is a lawyer and president of the Hibernia Trust Co.

Dr. Martin was appointed in 1911 by former Mayor Fitzgerald. The position is unsalaried.

The Mayor also sent to the Commission the name of Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg of Wd. 24 for the trusteeship of Children's Institutions, formerly held by Michael J. Jordan, resigned. This place is also unsalaried.

#### \$50,000 Cut in Health Department.

The Mayor has notified Chairman Mahoney of the Health Commission to submit to him in writing recommendations for carrying on the work of the health department with \$50,000 less money than the department had last year.

It is gossip in City Hall that this is preliminary to Mahoney's removal, but the Mayor would offer no explanation.

It is understood in City Hall that six rodmen and four draughtsmen in the sewer service of the Public Works Department have been or will be removed.

#### Collins for Park Board.

The Mayor has also announced the appointment of Joseph P. Collins, the Roxbury piano man and one of the leading financial backers of the Curley mayorality campaign, for one of the two places on the Park and Recreation Commission made vacant by the resignations of Daniel H. Coakley and Robert S. Peabody.

Collins lives on Lockstead ave., Jamaica Plain.

For the other place the Mayor stated he has a man in mind, but he wants to find out first if the Civil Service Commission will accept Chairman Dillon, already confirmed by the Commission, as the landscape gardener, engineer, or architect required to be one member of the Commission by the ordinance which created the department.

The Mayor announced that he has given his approval to the draft of rules and

regulations presented to him by the Street Commissioners for the issuance of permits for signs, marquees, clocks, posts and projections over sidewalks. This scheme has been worked out by the Finance Commission and the Street Commissioners, and when into full operation will bar the erection of clocks on sidewalks and will compel the payment of fees for every permit issued. The total resulting income to the city will average \$70,000 yearly, the Mayor stated.

The Mayor announced that he has finally approved a contract made with the Standard Oil Co. for 400,000 gallons of emulsified oil for use on the streets this summer at 5.15 cents per gallon. This price was received on the second call for bids, and the Mayor claims that it means a saving of \$4400 from the price paid last year for the same amount of oil.

#### The Sullivans.

Mayor Curley received a visit from John L. Sullivan, the ex-pugilist, while he was being interviewed by the newspapermen.

"Hello, young fellow," he said to the Mayor as he slapped him on the back. "I want to whisper something to you for a minute."

The ex-pugilist was on his way out when Corporation Counsel Sullivan appeared in the private secretary's doorway and expressed a desire to meet him.

"Here's another Sullivan wants to see you," Mayor Curley said in introduction.

"What Sullivan are you, John A.?" asked the ex-world's champion. "Are you in here, too," and then he led him out of the hearing of the newspapermen into the private secretary's office.

### OPPOSE CURLEY PLAN FOR LAND DEVELOPING

#### W. S. McNary of Port Directors Tells Street Commissioners That They Favor Different Methods in South Boston Project.

Some obstacles to the development scheme proposed by Mayor Curley for the land near the South Boston waterfront developed at a hearing by the Street Commissioners on the petition of property owners on West First st. for a track location on West First st., as it will be extended from West to East First st.

William S. McNary for the Port Directors suddenly appeared in the hearing when the Commissioners were about to approve Mayor Curley's scheme with the announcement that the Port Directors have given attention to the matter and have already considered three distinct propositions that they favor in preference to the Mayor's scheme.

The Mayor himself appeared previously and stated that he favors any proposition that is reasonable that will permit the proper development of the vast area in the vicinity of West First and East First sts.

He inclined towards his own proposition because he thought it the easiest and the most likely proposition.

Others who spoke for the project were Chas. Van Stone for the South Boston Citizens' Assn., Howard Conolly for the Walworth Mfg. Co., Clarence C. Kemp for the N. E. Felt Co., and W. A. Wood for the Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

AMERICAN - MAR 4 - 1914

## Yes, the Governor Has a Backbone

For some time before the election of Governor Walsh it was the custom, even among his friends, to say that he lacked iron in his character. The idea grew out of the Governor's gentle manners and his disposition to avoid unpleasantness. The notion was confirmed in the minds of many men by the Governor's insistence that his campaign should be conducted without personal abuse and upon the high ground of principles. He regarded all his opponents as men of ability and character, and he would not declare to the contrary.

During the campaign the AMERICAN pointed out that it took a great deal of courage to persist in the policy, which was inviting the opposition and ill-suppressed scorn of some of one's supporters. This was real moral courage, and the Governor demonstrated that he had it.

Now comes the settlement of the railroad question. If anybody doubts the Governor's courage and his patriotic loyalty to the interests of the people of New England, let him ask confidentially one of the representatives of the New Haven Railroad what he thinks of the Governor. Or, better still, let him ask one of these gentlemen what transpired in Washington between the Governor, the law officers of the national government and the representatives of the railroad last week.

If the interests of the public could ways have as loyal and tireless service as they are getting from Governor Walsh and Commissioner George W. Anderson in the settlement of this grievous railroad situation we should not now have a grievous railroad situation.

MAR-3-1914

## NEW NAMES ARE URGED FOR THE MAYOR'S AUTO

That Stoneham man who suggested: "In view of Mayor Curley's fight for two offices, why not call his new automobile the 'Double Runner,' seems to have hit the mark. Letters and suggestions are still pouring in, but many declare the "Double Runner" is the aptest name possible. Here are some of today's letters:

"American Beauty," or "The Tango," or "The Winner," Anna B. Ullmen, Revere.

"Sweet Pea," "Blossom," "Violet," or "Black Beauty," James Ullen, Revere.

"The Last Hope," J. D. Mansfield, Rochester, N. H.

"Victory," or "Good Luck," Mrs. D. H. Rose, South Boston.

"Courageous," William E. Monahan, No. 319 Fourth street, South Boston.

"Standfast," or "Boston Hub," William J. Robertson, Quincy.

"Echo," Miss Evelyn White, Gloucester.

"Van Eyke," Alfred T. Balch, Rochester, N. H.

FEB-27-1914

## Murphy a Wise Selection

Governor Walsh has selected John R. Murphy, one of the best men in Boston, for the position of chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. He has ability, honesty, experience, courage, knowledge, and he is willing to undertake the strenuous duties of the office.

The change from John A. Sullivan to Mr. Murphy will be gratifying to most of the citizens of Boston. Mr. Murphy, though an upright man, is no Pharisee; neither will he prostitute the powers of his office in any personal quarrels with public men. He will not PERSECUTE ANYBODY, but he WILL protect the city from EVERYBODY, big or little.

Mr. Murphy will make the institution over which he presides an example for imitation by other cities and States. It is a hard-working position, but Mr. Murphy knows how to work.

MAR-5-1914

## POLICEMEN NOW AWAITING SALARY CUT

Will Police Commissioner O'Meara defy Mayor Curley to cut the salaries of the police which were raised by Mayor Fitzgerald?

This question is being asked today by 1,400 patrolmen and over 100 officials. Commissioner O'Meara is the only department head in the city who can refuse to allow the wholesale slashing in the city payroll by the Mayor.

The Commissioner said that he did not ask for the increases in his department, but they were placed there by Mayor Fitzgerald. He did not object to the increases. Today Mayor Curley sent for Commissioner O'Meara and told him that the salaries were too high and that they must be reduced.



HERALD - MAR - 4 - 1914

# MAYOR PLANS TO SAVE BY PAYING CASH

Believes Discounts Will Total  
\$100,000 Yearly on City's  
Purchases.

Believing it is possible to save the city approximately \$100,000 annually in the purchase of all supplies by paying the bills within 10 days and getting the advantage of discounts, which average about two per cent. for that time, Mayor Curley yesterday started plans for the adoption of that system in the city's auditing and treasury departments.

The mayor sent out to every department head orders to turn over to City Auditor Mitchell within seven days every bill received for the purchase of supplies, and notified Superintendent D. Frank Doherty of the supply department to call upon every concern doing business with the city to state the amount of the discount allowed for cash within 10 days.

According to the mayor, the city's purchases and contracts annually amount to some \$5,000,000. Under the present system statements are sent the city before the middle of the month following the delivery of goods, and the payments are made on the first day of the following month.

The mayor renewed for another year leases of buildings used for storage purposes for the fire department on Bristol and Dover streets and criticised the action of the city officials in erecting a large fire proof structure on Bristol street last year without making any provisions for storing the supplies kept in both leased buildings. For the Bristol street storehouse the city pays \$150 a month and for the Dover street structure, \$160 a month. These buildings have been rented by the city for approximately 20 years.

"By economizing in the various departments this year, we may be able to have enough money to erect a suitable building on Bristol street and save the trouble of leasing property from outside parties," the mayor said.

## Rejects Road Oil Bids.

Believing that the bids received for road oil for the city streets by the supply department were too high, the mayor yesterday ordered Supt. Doherty of the supply department to reject the bids and readvertise for new proposals. The lowest bidder—the Sun Company of Philadelphia—neglected to comply with the city's requirements by failing to file with the city auditor a duplicate of the bid filed with the supply department for the oil, amounting to some 400,000 gallons.

Mayor Curley's first annual budget of appropriations for the various departments, amounting to \$21,611,680.87, sent to the city council at yesterday's special meeting, was referred to the committee on appropriations, of which Councilman Walter L. Collins is chairman. The committee will take up the budget next week.

The council adopted an order, sent by the mayor, authorizing a transfer from the reserve fund of \$11,500 to the election department for the special election of a

congressman for the 12th district to fill the vacancy caused by Mayor Curley's retirement.

Councilman Walter Ballantyne presided in the absence of President Daniel J. McDonald. Councilmen Kenny and Coleman were also absent.

## City Planning Board Meets.

The city planning board yesterday held its first meeting at City Hall and, pending conferences with Mayor Curley, decided to defer any formal action upon the election of permanent officers. The board consists of Ralph Adams Cram, John Jackson Walsh, Henry Abrahams, Miss Emily G. Balch of Wellesley and William C. Ewing.

Believing it is a temptation in many instances to allow physicians \$5 each for committing insane patients and that there is a danger that the insane institutions may be filled eventually through the anxiety of some physicians to get the fee, Mayor Curley yesterday went on record in favor of the bill before the Legislature placing physicians in charge of insane commitments under salary even though almost every physician in the city is opposed to the bill.

MAR - 5 - 1914

## THE 12TH

WITH so strong a man as James P. Magenis as their candidate for Congress in the special election for the choice of a successor to Mayor Curley, the Progressives should be able to make a better showing than they did in 1912. This would not be a reflection upon Mr. James B. Conolly, who conducted an exceedingly energetic campaign in that year, polling 9001 votes against 14,845 for Mr. Curley. The running will be better this year, for the fight for the Democratic nomination is sure to leave sore spots. The district is, of course, so strongly Democratic that nomination by that party practically assures election. An independent Democratic candidacy even would not be sufficient to elect either a Republican or a Progressive. Mr. Curley was sent to Congress the last time with more votes than the candidates of both those parties combined.

As a former member of the school committee, and at present one of the finance commissioners of the city, Mr. Magenis is in a position to attract a large number of independent votes. His recent position as head of the Progressive city committee should assure him the support of the organization as well as of the rank and file of that party. Disappointed Democrats who are not to be kept in line by the appeals to hold up the hands of President Wilson in the Mexican crisis are likely to find it much easier to vote for an "assistant Democrat" than for a Republican. Even enthusiastic Progressives can't hope to elect their candidate. For purposes of anti-Republican demonstration Mr. Magenis should be as useful as any other man within the ranks of the party.

MAR - 3 - 1914

# WATSON VISITS SUFFOLK JAIL

## No Signs of Hostilities as Sheriff Greets Accuser and Councilman Coleman.

Despite the harsh things that Sheriff Quinn and Councilman Watson have said about each other there were no signs of hostilities when the Councilman, accompanied by Councilman Coleman, visited the Charles street jail yesterday on a tour of inspection. The sheriff greeted both men politely, gave them access to all parts of the jail, and allowed them to talk to the prisoners while he was out of hearing.

On their tour about the jail the party came across a newspaper man. He was ordered out of the jail by the councilmen. After the tour, the councilmen talked with Sheriff Quinn in his private office for some time. Neither the sheriff nor the councilmen would talk for publication about the visit.

MAR - 3 - 1914

## MAYOR CURLEY ON CHARTER CHANGES

Modesty alone compels us to qualify the full measure of praise due Mayor Curley for his attitude at the charter hearing. The Herald yesterday urged certain minor changes but counseled moderation in the customary attempts at wholesale charter revision.

Mayor Curley's views coincided with The Herald's. He opposed the bill providing for the election of the commissioner of public works, and incidentally gave expression to a thoroughly fair-minded and progressive attitude toward that department. He also opposed an increase in the present city council of nine. The body is sufficiently large. Any addition would merely result in making it cumbersome. He opposed a change in the present method of electing city councilmen, as any foe of the old "log-rolling" tactics was bound to do. And his objection to a reduction of the mayor's term to two years from the four-year period adopted in 1909, was wholly natural.

With equal good judgment the mayor favored the reduction in the number of signatures required to nominate candidates for mayor, city council and school committee, as well as the abolition of the jurats. His contentions throughout exhibited a high degree of common sense and intelligent insight into the needs of this municipality.

# HERALD - MAR 4 - 1914

## WELCH TO LOSE \$3000 JOB IN WATER DIVISION

Lynch Slated to Succeed Fish  
as Head of Public Build-  
ings Department.

Ex-Water Commissioner William J. Welch's present \$3000 a year position as superintendent of the distribution branch of the water division of the public works department is to be abolished. Foreman William F. Lowe of the sewer division of that department is to replace him. S. Dorr as chief engineer of the sewer division at \$8500 a year and Superintendent Manus J. Fish of the public buildings department is to be succeeded by Richard Lynch, an inspector in the building department, according to information given out yesterday at City Hall.

Those announcements, quickly following Mayor Curley's declaration that in all probability 500 salaried officials and subordinates would be removed from the payrolls this year, caused consternation at City Hall.

The mayor's announcement relative to the probable removal of 500 from the city's payrolls, was made at a public hearing the street commissioners gave upon a petition of F. L. Hewitt, representing the owners of the old American sugar refinery plant on West First street, South Boston, for a spur track. The mayor was before the board advocating the petition, which was granted a few minutes later.

While the mayor claimed that he was particularly anxious to have the petition granted because it would mean that new industries would be established on the old sugar refinery property, he pointed out that he also wanted the street commissioners to consider the fact that it would mean that hundreds of men would be given employment, and it was then that the mayor said that the employment problem was something which should be seriously considered because of the large army of unemployed in the city.

### Urge Restrictions.

The mayor was the principal speaker at the hearing for the spur track. Fred L. Hewitt, representing the owners of the refinery property, was the other advocate. There were several who appeared in the interest of their property in that vicinity and asked that some restrictions be placed on the petition so that there would not be a constant clanging of bells and shifting of cars at all hours of the night. The property owners who live in that vicinity also wanted a flagman stationed on the street whenever cars were shifted across the thoroughfare.

### Exempts Laborers.

Although there is a possibility of a shake-up in every municipal department, it was not until the mayor declared that there would be probably 600 removals that any of the department officials and employees got any idea of the number who are to go. During the first year of the late Mayor Hibbard's administration, there were as many as

1000 dropped, but a large majority of those were reinstated.

Out of the 600 who may go this year, the mayor does not propose to include laborers or mechanics. Every department head thus far who has been ordered to drop or suspend employees has been warned not to touch the laborers or mechanics.

### Chief Engineer Lowe.

Lowe, the new head of the sewer division, is one of Martin Lomasney's lieutenants and foreman of the South Boston and Roxbury sewer service. Under the Fitzgerald administration Foreman Lowe was to have been given his new position, but for some reason or other the plans failed to materialize. He has been foreman in the sewer service since Aug. 1, 1900, and first went into the city's employ in 1874.

## MAR - 6 - 1914

## SETTLES SITE FOR COMMERCE HIGH SCHOOL

Mayor Awards Contract for  
Erection of Building in  
Avenue Louis Pasteur.

All doubt was dispelled as to the exact site for the new High School of Commerce, which is to be erected at a cost of \$469,395, when Mayor Curley affixed his signature yesterday to a contract authorizing McGahey & O'Connor, contractors, to erect the building on Avenue Louis Pasteur.

For years the city officials have faced all sorts of difficulties in finding a suitable site and procuring the necessary money for a building which would meet all the requirements. Mayor Fitzgerald and the schoolhouse commission on one side and the school board on the other wrangled over a location.

Land was first secured on Warrenton street, where many parcels of property were taken by eminent domain. Disagreement over that site resulted in a break, during which it was decided to abandon it, the small park at Fort Hill square being selected. Opposition developed against building there, and an attempt was made to locate in Park square.

Afterward Mayor Fitzgerald decided to place the building in the Fenway, but opponents to that plan secured an injunction because provisions were made in the plans to have a portion of the building used for the administration department of the school department.

A revision of the plans was necessary, and after many months a site was picked on Avenue Louis Pasteur, but the matter was not definitely settled until yesterday when Mayor Curley awarded the contract.

The mayor also awarded the contract for the new elementary school in the Phillips Brooks district on Magnolia street to Joseph Slotnik, contractor, for \$35,100. His bid, the lowest, was \$229 under the next lowest bidder.

The contract for the new police station at D and Athens streets, South Boston, was awarded to Whitton & Haynes, contractors, for \$75,800. Patrick Rich was the second lowest bidder. He figured

## MAR - 5 - 1914

## WATSON MAKES A PLEA FOR WOMAN

Secures Delay in Sentencing of  
Witness He Wants to Back  
His Jail Charges.

Councilman James A. Watson temporarily abandoned his civic duties yesterday afternoon to appear in the Suffolk superior criminal court in a legal capacity as defender of Mrs. Estelle Abbott of 10 Blackwood street, who was found guilty by a jury of performing an illegal operation on Miss Minnie White, a 19-year-old Brockton girl. Mrs. Abbott was convicted a week ago after a trial that lasted four court days and was before Judge Chase yesterday for sentence.

Even though he is not a lawyer, Watson put up such a fervent plea for the woman that he succeeded in having the imposition of her sentence postponed until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Chase agreed to the delay in order that Mrs. Abbott's two brothers from Dexter, Me., one of whom was formerly a county judge, may reach Boston to help her in carrying her fight to the supreme court.

Watson took advantage of his court debut to open up another attack on his old antagonist, Sheriff John Quinn, who was listening to him in court, out he had hardly started hostilities before Judge Chase shut him off.

Watson pleaded for a delay, as her lawyer, he argued, had quit her and she had no one to speak a word in her defense. Asst. Dist. Atty. T. D. Lavelle insisted that sentence be imposed immediately.

Outside of the courtroom Watson explained his interest in the Abbott woman by saying that she is the person who has furnished him with most of the information regarding conditions in the Charles street jail, which is the basis of the war between him and Sheriff Quinn. She is the "Anna Perkins" who has written letters to Watson concerning her experiences in jail.

Watson later announced his determination of making additional charges against Sheriff Quinn. The suicide of a man awaiting trial on charges of forgery, the death of two women, one from pneumonia and the other following her confinement in a padded cell, are among the cases.

Mary Carney, who was detained at the jail awaiting trial, wrote a letter to Councilman Watson informing him that she was carried from the jail on the back of an attendant because she was too weak to walk after being refused medical treatment. She was given a hearing in her cell and then taken to the City Hospital. From the hospital, Watson claims she has mysteriously disappeared, and he wants to locate her before the hearing, claiming she is one of his principal witnesses.



# CITY HALL GOSSIP

**CLERK OF COMMITTEES JOHN F. DEVER** has been reappointed by Mayor Curley as director of public celebrations for the year, at a salary of \$1300 a year. The director's first celebration will be the annual Evacuation day event.

The street commissioners lost no time in granting the petition for a spur track across West First street, South Boston, after the mayor went before the board and advocated the granting of the petition.

The owners of the Sloan Liniment Company, one of the oldest concerns in the city have notified the mayor that they propose moving from the city, being unable to do business here because of the labor conditions.

Dr. Francis P. Silva, president of the Charlestown Improvement Association has written the mayor and has appointed a committee of 25 to raise \$1000 to boom Boston. "Some \$52 was easily raised in a few minutes with much enthusiasm," the president stated.

"Will you accept a position in the city's law department?" a ward 17 barrister was asked at City Hall during a discussion of Mayor Curley's action in cutting down salaries in the law department.

"I will not, I am a member of the lawyers' union and I don't propose to be a 'scab,'" was his retort.

Supt. Manus J. Fish of the public buildings department proposes placing "No smoking" signs in the offices and corridors of the new City Hall annex before the first of the month, when the other departments get into the building.

Although Mayor Curley pointedly informed some applicants for the position of deputy commissioner of athletics and recreation in the park and recreation department that "athletic activities in the department this year will consist principally of exercise with the pick and shovel," the candidates for the position do not propose to be discouraged by any such answer.

It is understood that there is a big shake-up coming for the water division of the public works department, and that William J. Welch, superintendent of the distribution division at \$3000 a year, who was water commissioner during

ing ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's first administration, is slated to go before the first of the month.

There are rumors afloat that the mayor may decide to select as city collector a man in the department, but he is not mentioning the name of the man he has in view.

The correspondence in the mayor's office is multiplying with such rapidity that the mayor will be obliged to add another stenographer to his staff.

"I have more use for a private secretary," the mayor told a friend the other day.

Councilman Walter L. Collins, chairman of the city council committee on appropriations, proposes to exercise all possible haste in compiling the annual appropriations bill. The Mayor's budget was referred to the committee yesterday.

The Boston Central Labor Union has written Mayor Curley that it proposes to appoint a committee to wait upon the chief executive and suggest the advisability of forming an advisory committee of one from each ward to present to the school board grievances from parents or guardians regarding school children.

The mayor sees no reason why young boys should be housed at the West Roxbury parental school, and believes that there should be a sufficient number of truant officers to see that all boys of school age should attend school. Legislative action, however, is necessary to abolish the institutions conducted by the children's institutions departments.

If the city council committee on prisons wishes to provide accommodations for all who are anxious to attend the Saturday session of the Charles Street jail investigation, it will be necessary to secure the largest hall in the city.

"Don't attend the next hearing upon the Charles Street jail investigation, and if you must, then sit at a safe distance," is the warning which the wife of a councilman gave him, after reading the newspaper reports of the first meeting of the committee at which the sheriff and Councilman Watson held the centre of the stage.

## PEACE PROGRESS

**H**AS the siege of the Charles street jail been abandoned? Councilman Jerry Watson and his Good Government friend, George W. Coleman, went to the jail and were received courteously and hospitably by the sheriff. So far as the most diligent reporters could learn there was no suggestion of locking up the investigating Jerry. It may have been that Councilman Coleman exercised a restraining influence, but we prefer to think that the landlord of the county's hostelry by the Charles river basin could not have been other than hospitable if he tried. Not even his excited threat to kill the Roxbury councilman could steel his heart sufficiently to thrust into a dungeon one who had come as a visitor or even as a critic under his hospitable roof.

Some days ago The Traveler noted Councilman Watson's progress toward peace, and ascribed it to his discipleship of the Great Commoner whose peaceful presence in the department of state is an inspiration to world peace. We ventured to hope then that in time the peacefulness of Watson would become all-embracing, even to include the bastion where Honest John Quinn makes life cheerier for those who are, by force of circumstances and the police, his guests.

## COUNTING THE COST

**I**NDICATIONS do not point to any reduction in the cost of municipal living. The benefits of the tariff have not, apparently, extended far in that direction. Our state government, which is more nearly in Democratic control than ever before, is soon to place the heaviest burden it has ever laid upon the municipalities. After three years of a Democratic business Governor the present administration, with the co-operation of Republicans, is unable to stop the accelerating outgo. All of this will, in time, lead up to a determination, not merely a demand, that we get our money's worth out of public expenditures.

Malden offers the first evidence on the subject of increased tax rates. The annual budget has taken a jump of \$40,000 which is taken to mean an increase of \$1 per thousand in the city's tax rate. A few years ago there was such a strenuous search for personal property in this city that some of the big tax payers left for more favoring locations, taking their personal property with them. Men and women who have been taxed by the federal government on the income of their personal property are not likely to be more generous than in the past in paying a municipal tax on that property itself. Cambridge is faced with an increased tax assessment, now or later, to meet the salary increase which the Legislature gave the teachers over the heads of the municipal authorities. Elsewhere there is the same general swing.

It is pretty nearly time that both municipal and state officials began to count the cost, not only of the undertakings they authorize but of the way in which they are carried on.

## TARDY APPRECIATION

**T**HE result of the last two mayoralty elections have probably extinguished James J. Storrow's desire to be a candidate for mayor of Boston, yet were he to run now it would seem that he was entitled to strong labor union support. According to information from officials of the street car men's union Mr. Storrow, as chairman of the Elevated arbitration board, not only gave his services for nothing, but paid out of his own pocket for the small army of stenographers, typists and accountants who completed the report of the arbitration board for a few days before it was made public, in rooms hired by Mr. Storrow in Boston hotels.

The Elevated employees have reason to feel well satisfied with the findings the board made, and in all disputes between the two sides Mr. Storrow had the deciding vote. The public also, was a beneficiary of Mr. Storrow's service.

HERALD-MAR-4-1914

# OPPOSE ANY CHANGE IN THE CITY CHARTER

John R. Murphy, Ballantyne and  
Collins Among Speakers  
at Hearing.

The hearing on 30 proposed amendments to the Boston city charter was concluded yesterday before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston finance commission, declared against any changes in the main features of the present charter. He did not speak, however, against the several suggestions made yesterday by Mayor Curley.

City Councilmen Ballantyne and Collins opposed any change in the charter. They declared that minor changes would open the way for major ones later. Other speakers who urged the retention of the charter in its present form were former Alderman Francis R. Bangs, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Augustus A. Pales.

At the afternoon session Francis N. Balch, counsel for the Charter Association, placed that organization on record as opposing all the proposed changes. Others speaking in opposition to some or all of the changes were Col. John T. Wheelwright, former assistant corporation counsel; George B. Upham, Benjamin C. Lane, for the United Improvement Association; John T. Hosford, ex-president of the Roslindale Improvement Association, and Maj. Henry L. Higginson.

## Changes That Are Opposed.

Col. Wheelwright said the most important feature of the charter is a small council elected in groups of three so that each member stands the scrutiny of the whole city. It would be a great mistake to change it in any of the methods suggested.

George Upham said the most dangerous of the proposed changes were a return to district representation, the abolition of the civil service commission, the return to a large city council and the election of a commissioner of public works.

Benjamin C. Lane denied the statement made by Senator Horgan that there is a strong sentiment for the proposed changes in West Roxbury. He could safely say that there is absolutely no demand for any material change outside of a small coterie of active politicians, professional and amateur, who thought the change would be of benefit to them.

## Association Objects.

Mr. Balch, arguing for the charter association against the proposed changes, drew a comparison between the proponents and the opponents. He called attention to the fact that there was not a private citizen among the proponents, except two representatives of the School Voters' League, while the opponents included the executive, legislative and financial branches of the city government and the commercial interests.

Before the present charter was adopted Boston was a very sick municipality, he said. It was headed straight for the bankruptcy court. It was living on borrowed money.

The association is opposed to a re-

duction in signatures, unless Mayor Curley's bill is adopted, which shortens the time in which to hold the election. Nomination papers should have the name of the candidate and the committee to transfer them, if necessary, printed on them.

Col. Higginson said the council was "a nice council as to size and quality. Let's let them alone. If you cannot really amend the charter, leave it alone. Everything is being disturbed, even in Mexico. Let's have a little quiet and rest here. Men can work so much better in quiet."

## Other Hearings.

The organization of the public service commission together with that part of the Governor's inaugural relating to the railroad situation in Massachusetts were under discussion before the committee on railroads. Senator Francis J. Horgan urged the passage of his bill, which would reduce the membership of the commission from five to three and cut the salary attached to the position from \$8000 to \$6000 yearly. Atty. William Coolidge of the Boston & Maine opposed the bill, declaring that five members were "few enough" and that no cut in their salaries was justified.

William B. Lawrence of Medford, a stockholder in the Boston & Maine, and Atty. Coolidge both agreed that the recommendations of Gov. Walsh and the public service commission should not be acted upon until the federal government has taken action on the New England railroad situation. The committee continued the hearing until a later date.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford appeared before the committee on cities in advocacy of his bill to give the mayor of all cities in the state the power to appoint all assessors and assistants subject to the civil service laws. There were several speakers in favor of the measure and no opposition.

The committees on Agriculture and Public Health, sitting jointly, cleaned up the bag ends of several minor milk bills preparatory to opening the annual fight on the Ellis milk bill today. The most important of the several measures under consideration was the bill introduced on the petition of the mayor of Boston to define the terms "milk" and "pure milk." The bill provides that these terms shall apply to cream, buttermilk, or to any fluid or semi-fluid product, except evaporated or condensed milk.

MAR-4-1914

# EVACUATION DAY ROUTE SETTLED

Mayor Says It Will Be as Outlined or There Will Be No Parade.

Despite many protests to the proposed route of the Evacuation day parade including part of Dorchester in the march, received by Mayor Curley, the mayor yesterday afternoon informed the committee from the South Boston Citizens Association that the route picked out by him must be the one, or there will be no parade at the city's expense.

The route which thus becomes official is: Start, Edward Everett square, to Columbia road, to Dorchester avenue to Dorchester street to East Fourth, to G street, around Thomas Park to East Sixth street to H street, to East Fourth, to L street, to East Broadway, to West Broadway, to Dorchester avenue the disbanding point. The chief marshal will

review the parade at A street, while the guests will occupy a reviewing stand at C street and Broadway.

Head Master Small has withdrawn his objections to the participation of the two South Boston High School boys who were to declaim at the exercises. Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, formerly a student and warm friend of Mr. Small, smoothed out the difficulty occasioned by a remark considered derogatory by the head master. Mr. Small said yesterday that the boys have been selected and are studying their declamations and that they will take part in the exercises, so far as he is concerned.

MAR-4-1914

# MAYOR CURLEY REDUCES PAYROLLS

Men closely in touch with municipal finances see in Mayor Curley's announced intention of removing 500 municipal employes only the inevitable reaction from the wholesale increases of the declining months of the Fitzgerald administration. Something seemingly had to be done to counteract the heavy inroads on the city treasury, unpleasant as it always is to turn men out of work. The new mayor deserves praise, not merely for recognizing the situation, but for shouldering the responsibility which it involved, in view of its inevitable cost in personal popularity.

In the recent campaign both candidates dwelt constantly on the need of checking the rapidly increasing city expenses. But neither dared advocate actual reductions. The law allows but \$10.55 on each \$1000 valuation, however, for general city expenses. In these circumstances Mr. Curley, even before his election, must have realized what his disagreeable duty would be. As the city's head he is confronted with the task of making both ends meet. In his first month in office, he must have discovered that removals, and reductions in salaries, afford the most logical solution of his problem, if indeed it is not the only adequate one.

The suspension of 500 names from the city payroll need have no deleterious effect on the work. Persons conversant with conditions in the various departments say that by careful distribution even more than that number of employes could be dropped without reducing the quality or quantity of municipal operations.

A few more acts along this line and the new mayor will deserve the

"Candidly reported that he seen refuse the use of the Irvington street armory for the boys of the Mechanic Arts High school to practice track athletics in."



HERALD-MAR-4-1914

## MAYOR ORDERS

## 100 GENTLEMEN

## TO ROAD WORK

## Startles Park Employees by Pick and Shovel Command

## 12 GIRL PIANO PLAYERS "FIRED"

Physical instructors, playground leaders, life guards and their helpers, swimmers, boatmen, custodians and janitors in the city's park and recreation department, numbering 100 in all, will be obliged to take up the pick and shovel on Monday of next week and assist in the building of roads, razing hills, cutting down trees and doing constructive work generally in the department if they wish to retain their positions, were the orders sent out by Mayor Curley today to the officials of the park and recreation department board.

The mayor also notified the board to remove from the payrolls 11 pianists—women getting anywhere from \$1 a day to \$12 a week, at the gymnasiums.

## Causes Great Excitement.

That announcement from the mayor's office threw the athletic instructors and others in charge of the city's various gymnasiums and bathhouses into a furore of excitement, for it means the donning of overalls and jumpers and hard manual work for the next two or three months if the men wish to remain on the city's payrolls.

This is the first year, according to Mayor Curley, that all the men employed at the various gymnasiums, bath-houses and playgrounds have been carried on the city's pay rolls continually through the winter months, and the mayor contends that one way of reducing the expenses in that department is by compelling the "gentlemen," as the mayor termed them, to do some genuine exercise, now that the spring, the time when every man should do something to improve his physical condition, is approaching.

Although the mayor did not say pointedly that he would remove or suspend every man who refused to do the work assigned to him, the mayor did strongly intimate that there would be nothing else for him to do.

The mayor also sent out to the heads of the departments notices to arrange the schedule of work in the various departments so that no man shall work in excess of six days a week, and if Sunday work is necessary to give the men who work on Sunday one day off during the week. In this way the mayor believes he can save the city some \$75,000 a year.

## LAST YEAR'S EXPENDITURES AND THIS YEAR'S ESTIMATES AND ALLOWANCES

|  | Expenditures, 1913-14. | Estimated Expenditures, 1914-15. | Amounts Allowed. |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Art Department.....                                | \$795                  | \$4,250                          | \$1,000          |
| Assessing Department.....                          | 189,900                | 198,445                          | 175,000          |
| Auditing Department.....                           | 44,093                 | 49,900                           | 45,000           |
| Board of Aldermen.....                             | 188,494                | 183,107                          | 140,000          |
| Building Department.....                           | 3,910                  | 5,775                            | 4,000            |
| Board of Appeals.....                              | 108,700                | 114,700                          | 87,000           |
| Cemetery Department.....                           | 44,099                 | 45,000                           | 85,000           |
| City Clerk Department.....                         | 13,500                 | 13,500                           | 13,500           |
| City Council:                                      |                        |                                  |                  |
| Salaries.....                                      | 8,567                  | 12,500                           | 7,000            |
| Proceedings.....                                   | 23,701                 | 25,000                           | 20,000           |
| Incidental expenses.....                           | 36,098                 | 36,000                           | 25,000           |
| City Documents.....                                | —                      | —                                | —                |
| City Messenger Department.....                     | 149,152                | 162,800                          | 140,000          |
| Clerk of Committees Department.....                | 200,804                | 233,884                          | 200,000          |
| Common Council.....                                | 148,487                | 155,586                          | 148,500          |
| Consumptives' Hospital Department.....             | 27,828                 | 35,000                           | 30,000           |
| Election Department.....                           | 1,524,523              | 2,124,058                        | 2,000,000        |
| Finance Commission.....                            | 388,853                | 409,508                          | 400,000          |
| Fire Department.....                               | 618,301                | 675,968                          | 625,000          |
| Health Department.....                             | 182,686                | 192,755                          | 170,000          |
| Hospital Department.....                           | 15,018                 | 17,290                           | 18,000           |
| Boston Infirmary Department:                       |                        |                                  |                  |
| Boston Almshouse and Hospital.....                 | 2,722                  | 3,000                            | 3,000            |
| Almshouse, Charlestown.....                        | 5,558                  | 5,200                            | 5,200            |
| Pauper expenses.....                               | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Office expenses.....                               | 11,083                 | 12,400                           | 11,000           |
| Steamer John Howard.....                           | 11,548                 | 117,099                          | 112,000          |
| Steamer George A. Hibbard.....                     | 53,715                 | 53,857                           | 42,500           |
| Children's Institutions Department:                |                        |                                  |                  |
| Placing Out and Office Division.....               | 50,439                 | 54,110                           | 38,000           |
| Parental School.....                               | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Suffolk School for Boys.....                       | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Insane Hospital Department:                        |                        |                                  |                  |
| Boston Insane Hospital.....                        | 28,250                 | 24,500                           | 22,000           |
| Institutions Registration Department.....          | 30,835                 | 34,120                           | 30,000           |
| Steamer Monitor.....                               | 49,597                 | 53,000                           | 50,000           |
| Law Department.....                                | 380,849                | 430,619                          | 400,000          |
| Library Department.....                            | 38,385                 | 43,000                           | 37,000           |
| Licensing Board.....                               | 18,294                 | 18,700                           | 18,000           |
| Market Department.....                             | 51,286                 | 50,600                           | 50,000           |
| Mayor, office expenses.....                        | 6,268                  | 6,500                            | 6,000            |
| Bureau of Information.....                         | 908                    | —                                | —                |
| Municipal Athletic Association.....                | 65,900                 | 53,000                           | 50,000           |
| Public celebrations.....                           | 235,847                | 447,050                          | 400,000          |
| Overseeing of the Poor Department.....             | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Park and Recreation Department:                    |                        |                                  |                  |
| Bath Department.....                               | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Music Department.....                              | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Park Department.....                               | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Public grounds Department.....                     | —                      | —                                | —                |
| Totals.....  | \$975,134              | \$1,078,288                      | \$615,000        |
| Police Department.....                             | 2,500,808              | 2,687,211                        | 2,620,000        |
| Public Buildings Department.....                   | 251,019                | 300,457                          | 265,000          |
| Public Works Department:                           |                        |                                  |                  |
| Central Office.....                                | \$80,159               | \$81,058                         | \$80,000         |
| Bridge and Ferry Division.....                     | 566,894                | 778,204                          | 610,000          |
| Highway Division.....                              | 3,867,124              | 4,101,743                        | 3,700,000        |
| Sewer and Water Division:                          |                        |                                  |                  |
| Sewer Service.....                                 | 887,120                | 435,929                          | 360,000          |
| Totals.....  | \$4,901,299            | \$5,396,933                      | \$4,750,000      |
| Registry Department.....                           | 38,056                 | 42,000                           | 36,000           |
| Reserve Fund.....                                  | 81,973                 | 250,000                          | 281,701          |
| Sinking Fund.....                                  | 2,154                  | 2,300                            | 2,200            |
| Soldiers' Relief Department.....                   | 201,295                | 210,000                          | 205,000          |
| Statistics Department.....                         | 9,880                  | 11,250                           | 7,500            |
| Street Laying-Out Department, office expenses..... | 133,009                | 152,170                          | 122,000          |
| Supply Department.....                             | 12,961                 | 17,000                           | 13,000           |
| Treasury Department.....                           | 50,336                 | 52,000                           | 50,000           |
| Weights and Measures Department.....               | 26,641                 | 28,118                           | 25,000           |
| Wire Department.....                               | 76,529                 | 77,603                           | 70,000           |
| Totals.....  | \$14,004,263           | \$16,392,480                     | \$14,515,901     |
| City Debt Requirements:                            |                        |                                  |                  |
| Sinking Funds.....                                 | 1,257,379              | 1,208,529                        | 1,208,529        |
| Serial Loans.....                                  | 575,270                | 717,022                          | 717,022          |
| Interest.....                                      | 3,883,863              | 3,504,941                        | 3,464,000        |
| Hyde Park Temporary Debt.....                      | —                      | —                                | —                |
| County of Suffolk:                                 |                        |                                  |                  |
| General Expenses.....                              | 1,229,314              | 1,357,097                        | 1,235,891        |
| County Buildings.....                              | 104,364                | 131,958                          | 105,000          |
| Jail.....  | 69,267                 | 80,790                           | 70,000           |
| Supreme Judicial Court.....                        | 89,043                 | 40,250                           | 40,000           |
| Superior Court, Civil Session.....                 | 373,753                | 346,748                          | 346,748          |
| Superior Court, Criminal Session.....              | 102,480                | 231,100                          | 175,000          |
| Probate Court.....                                 | 86,431                 | 33,640                           | 35,640           |
| Municipal Court Justices.....                      | 49,537                 | 50,500                           | 50,500           |
| Municipal Court, Civil Session.....                | 34,063                 | 38,350                           | 35,000           |
| Municipal Court, Criminal Session.....             | 84,227                 | 111,774                          | 108,000          |
| Municipal Court, Charlestown District.....         | 13,883                 | 16,447                           | 14,400           |
| East Boston District Court.....                    | 12,128                 | 12,298                           | 12,298           |
| Municipal Court, South Boston District.....        | 13,395                 | 14,607                           | 14,600           |
| Municipal Court, Dorchester District.....          | 10,230                 | 11,902                           | 11,900           |
| Municipal Court, Roxbury District.....             | 23,932                 | 30,772                           | 28,000           |
| Municipal Court, West Roxbury District.....        | 10,086                 | 10,409                           | 10,400           |
| Municipal Court, Brighton District.....            | 6,597                  | 6,952                            | 6,900            |
| Municipal Court, Juvenile Court.....               | 12,169                 | 12,085                           | 12,035           |
| Police Court Chelsea.....                          | 13,927                 | 16,233                           | 16,900           |
| Registry of Deeds.....                             | 69,398                 | 65,580                           | 60,000           |
| Index Commissioners.....                           | 14,982                 | 15,550                           | 15,500           |
| Insanity Cases.....                                | 28,009                 | 28,000                           | 25,000           |
| Land Court.....                                    | 3,548                  | 4,300                            | 4,000            |
| Medical Examinations.....                          | 28,381                 | 28,452                           | 29,450           |
| Miscellaneous Expenses.....                        | 9,851                  | 9,920                            | 9,920            |
| Early Court Records.....                           | 2,340                  | 2,000                            | —                |
| House of Correction.....                           | 232,308                | 262,560                          | 232,000          |
| Penal Institutions, office expenses.....           | 23,332                 | 23,170                           | 23,000           |
| County Debt Requirements:                          |                        |                                  |                  |
| Sinking Fund and Principal.....                    | 75,532                 | 74,576                           | 74,576           |
| Interest.....                                      | 188,233                | 187,000                          | 137,000          |
| Totals.....  | \$21,519,518           | \$23,677,547                     | \$21,611,680     |



MAR. 5, 1914

# McWorrio Acts Like a Poo-Bah

He Is Now President, Vice President and Minister of War in His Liberator-Ridden Country.



Exclusive portraits of President, Vice President and Minister of War.

By Amos Talleyrand Luther.

Tarantula, Mexico, March 4.—Gen. Antonio Bryan Wilson McWorrio, President of the Mexican Republic, announced today that hereafter, as a tribute of respect to the great northern republic, the inauguration of Presidents in Mexico will take place on March 4. He had himself newly inducted into office to-day in order to make a fresh start, and before the ceremony took place there was a meeting of the electoral college. Tony was inclined to call it a university, because he intends it to be that, if not something more, but finally decided to let it begin as a college. The members were hastily assembled, told what their duties were and prepared to vote for President and vice president. I am glad to inform you that Gen. Antonio Bryan Wilson McWorrio was unanimously elected to both offices. Up to 5 o'clock last night there was an active candidate for vice president, but by the time that he had become convinced that Tony could fill both places he had no further interest in the proceedings. He will be buried with full military honors.

While it might be an exaggeration to state that President McWorrio was surprised when notified that he had been re-elected as President so soon after his first election, it is no exaggeration to assert that he was surprised when announced, as president of the college, that Tony had received eight more votes for vice president than he had polled for President.

## Eight Are Expected

Very naturally Tony considered this a reflection upon his capacity for the higher position, and after a brief exaltation he issued orders that eight members of the electoral college be executed for treason. There was no way of learning who had thus belittled him in the eyes of civilization, but he insisted that eight be shot and they were. I may add that all of those selected for the honor were highly worthy of it.

Tony is still insistent that a commission from the other side of the Rio Grande must visit him and investigate something. He says that if a commission is appointed and will say just what he wants to investigate, he will have the subject ready for investigation. The fact that Tony's capital is movable has not deterred him from trying to do things as they should be done and as the Washington administration would have them done.

Appreciating the fact that he cannot attract the attention of official Washington to his sterling capacity as administrator by murdering Americans, Tony is making a specialty just now of trailing Europeans. He told me tonight, after hearing reports from his council of administration, that he had carefully prepared grounds for invasion by every nation in Europe, except Sweden, and his men were even then trailing a Swede to his last resting place.

## Won't Annex United States

As a matter of plain truth, President

Antonio Bryan Wilson McWorrio is obsessed with the idea that he must rise to the dignity of an international complication in order to make his administration a success. I don't know just how that germ entered his system, but it is there. He has written a long letter to the editor of the London Times (weekly edition), in which he denies that it is his purpose to annex the United States to Mexico, but he adds that, in all probability, he will be obliged to enter Texas and execute Governor Colquitt.

I don't want to claim too much credit for myself, but if Tony is not actually cutting his way to the very front rank of Mexican statesmen, then I am no judge of cutting. Only yesterday Tony sent a communication to Washington in which he announced that he could not abide by an agreement which he made last week in regard to an unfortunate accident which happened to an American near army headquarters.

It seems that the American gentleman referred to was an agent for Fortified Pine, a new breakfast cereal, and had hoped to make arrangements with Tony to furnish it to the army as a ration, instead of promises, which are usually dealt out. Approaching headquarters, a diamond ring that he wore attracted the attention of three soldiers at one and the same time, and they shot at once in order to be the first at the ring.

## Investigation Invited

They overreached themselves. The man staggered to Tony's tent, and fell there. Tony got the ring, \$50 in gringo money and clean clothes. Tony was compelled to write a few letters to Washington explaining the nature of the unfortunate accident, and he finally agreed to return the ring and the money. His latest communication to Washington is to the effect that he cannot indorse as President what he did as general, and that it will be impossible for him to return anything,

but he invites an investigation by a commission.

Washington replies in a very proper spirit that it can understand President McWorrio's position—which is more than he can—and it begs to state that his communication has been duly filed and will receive attention upon Mr. Bryan's return from Lansdale, Penn., where he has gone to lecture on "The Price of Peace, When Bought in Job Lots."

However, Tony says that he is a more scholarly man than Carranza, a more gifted bandit than Villa, and a more consistent drinker than Huerta, and it is his purpose to bring that fact to the attention of Washington if he has to visit the American capitol and address Congress personally. And he says this mainly because I am where I can help him say it.

Tonight we burned a few houses of non-combatants, for the army, since it dissolved to fill the Federal positions, finds its duties rather irksome and demanded a night off. A woman, believed to be a Spaniard, shot and killed our minister of the interior, and was appropriately punished, although we do not expect any political capital out of that, as nobody cares, apparently, how many Spaniards are killed and robbed.

## Pulque Causes National Hymn

Tonight at a state function so-called, because pulque was served by the quart, the new national hymn was sung for the first and last time. It was composed by the minister of war, and when three verses had been executed, a vacancy was created by execution in the office of minister of war. It was promptly filled by President McWorrio.

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MAR. 5, 1914

who appointed himself to the position. There is a growing feeling in our nation's capital that Tony is beginning to hog things. Indeed, that seems to be characteristic of a genuine true Mexican patriot.

An American efficiency expert loomed up this afternoon, under a flag of truce, and proceeded to make a contract with Tony for improving his army. He said the price would be \$2000, and Tony accepted the figure without a blink. The expert looked sorry, and presumably felt that he should have charged \$5000, but he won't feel that way when he gets his pay, for our rubber stamp regional bank is turning out all of the money now in circulation in the portable capital.

The expert began duty right away. I fear that before he gets through he is going to make a mess of it. Right off the reel he told Tony that the largest saving should be in the matter of supplies for the army. He showed Tony a system by which 25 per cent. could be saved in the cost of food for the troops. Tony looked surprised, but said nothing, although he hasn't paid a peso for food since he promoted himself to the command of an army.

However, an efficiency expert is an efficiency expert, wherever you find him, or he finds you, but when one of them steps into a Mexican army headquarters and insists that thousands can be saved every year by metering the water and stopping its reckless use for bathing purposes by Mexican bandits, I, for one, have my misgivings.

Gen. McWorrio will send a consul to Boston in a few days, but he may not arrive for some time, as undoubtedly he will have to walk part of the way. Will you see to it that after he arrives he is thoroughly bathed with appropriate ceremony in one of the municipal bathhouses and have him presented to Mayor Curley. I think the mayor could use him as a spare hand on the City Hall elevator.

MAR. 5, 1914

# New \$2,000,000 Plant Assured for Boston

Mayor Curley's "Boom Boston" Campaign Is Bearing Fruit—Name of Concern Withheld Until Arrangements Are Completed.

Arrangements have almost been completed whereby a large New York manufacturing concern, the largest of its kind in the world, will come to Boston under the auspices of the Curley "Boom Boston" committee and erect a \$2,000,000 plant.

Mayor Curley made this announcement yesterday, but would not reveal the name of the concern until all arrangements had been completed. The Boom Boston committee will meet today and discuss the proposition of the concern. An ambassador from Mayor Curley sent to the office of the concern last week has returned with the report that the company is already prepared to come to this city.

Mayor Curley also announced that the Riker Hegeman Company of New York is considering the erection of a ten-story office building and manufactory on the present site of the Boston Female Asylum on the corner of Levering place and Washington street. This would remove a building that has been an eyesore for many years and also furnish employment to about 500 people.

Mayor Curley was elected a member

of the Rotary Club yesterday and the members of this organization then decided to raise \$1000 for the Boom Boston fund.

## SUES MANSFIELD AGAIN

Miss Ryan Accuses Ferncroft Inn Owner of Breach of Promise.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan of New Haven, Conn., whose imported runabout and pet dog are well known about Greater Boston, broke into fame again yesterday by filing a second \$50,000 suit against Henry K. Mansfield, proprietor of the Ferncroft Inn, for alleged breach of promise to marry.

On Sept. 11 of last year she brought a bill in equity against Mansfield, alleging breach of promise. This action is still pending in the Suffolk Superior Court. Since that time, however, another breach of promise suit brought in the form of a bill in equity has been dismissed, but without prejudice as to the bringing of a similar suit at law, on the ground that claims for heart balm do not constitute debts.

MAR. 7, 1914

## City Hall Notes

Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown announced yesterday at City Hall that he was not opposed to Congressman William F. Murray's appointment as postmaster of Boston, in fact endorsed him for the place. Some time ago Senator Brennan was quoted as opposed to Murray, but this he denied strenuously yesterday. Shortly after making the denial some friends from Charlestown passed by and hailed him as "Mr. Congressman."

Mayor Curley will appear before the Legislature and urge that the law permitting the transfer of lamplighters to other parts of the city service as the number of routes is cut down, be extended for two years more. The law runs out this year, but a committee of lamplighters appeared before the mayor and obtained his consent to ask for an extension.

The piano players of the park and recreation department appeared before Mayor Curley yesterday to plead against their discharge, ordered by the mayor early in the week. The mayor was obdurate, however, telling them it was simply a choice between luxuries and necessities. "It is either the laborers and widows or you people," he said, "there is no other course open to me. I have chosen the lesser of two evils."

Mayor Curley wired the Army and Navy Departments at Washington yesterday to ask for the assignment of as large detachments as could be spared from both branches for the March 17 parade in South Boston. The mayor announced that Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Division of the East, would be the military guest of honor during the day.

MAR. 5, 1914

## STICK TO FACTS

IN trying to preserve the essential parts of the charter revision act, and in replying to those who war upon the act for purely political gain and private advantage, let us stick to facts in statements of fact.

On Beacon Hill this week the friends of the act have rallied in force and have made their arguments with earnestness. One of them, the eminent new chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, is quoted as saying:

"After all, the charter was voted on and passed by a majority of citizens of Boston, and tinkering with it now would be a little premature."

The prime duty of the chairman of the Finance Commission will be to get his facts straight and to keep them straight whenever dealing offi-

cially with municipal conditions. We advise him to devote a portion of the present day to a calm review of the manner in which the revision act was adopted. He will then admit that the citizens of Boston were allowed to vote on only a very small portion of the charter act, and that those who voted for "plan 2" as against "plan 1" constituted a small and unimpressive but sufficient minority. He will learn, if he looks up the official figures, that there were 107,918 names on the voting list in November, 1909, when a portion of the charter went to the voters, that 39,170 voted for the successful "plan 2," that 68,748 did not, and that 33,472 voters did not register their opinions either way.

# MAYOR SWINGS AX; LOPS OFF \$214,831

## Fire and Police Department Officers Lose Raise.

## Park and Recreation Force Must Wield Pick or Quit---Eleven Women Pianists Discharged.

Mayor Curley, armed with an ax, one fountain pen, two secretaries and a steady nerve, rolled up his sleeves yesterday, grasped a city pay-roll and commenced to amputate positions and salary increases until late hours put an end to his devastations.

When the mayor made his last cut and put away his ax, it was discovered that all the officers of the fire department had lost the increases granted them by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, amounting to a total of \$65,831; that the officers of the police department would lose their raises in pay, amounting to about \$65,000 more today; that ten pianists in the park and recreation department drawing salaries totaling \$5000, had lost their positions; that nine foremen, twenty sub-foremen and forty inspectors in the public works department, drawing a total of \$79,200 in salaries, had also lost their places, and that the ax is still sharp.

The total saving made by these reductions and discharges will amount to \$214,831 a year.

This is but the first instalment of the reign of terror among city employees that will continue until 500 persons have been separated from the pay-roll of the city, and every increase given within the last six months of the Fitzgerald administration to men earning more than \$1000 a year has been lopped off.

The officers of the fire department were granted the increase just at the close of the Fitzgerald administration, at the same time as the police. The fire department officers lost their increase yesterday and the officers of the police will lose theirs today when Mayor Curley finishes a conference with Police Commissioner O'Meara. The rank and file of both departments will not be touched.

### To Get O'Meara's Consent

In connection with the police department decrease Mayor Curley revealed the fact that Commissioner O'Meara was not consulted by Mayor Fitzgerald with regard to the increases given the men of his department last year until

that matter had practically been settled. It is necessary for Mayor Curley to obtain the consent of the police commissioner to the reduction of the officers of the police department, but this will be forthcoming immediately, because of the incident related above.

Yesterday a delegation of firemen called on the mayor and asked him if he would permit them to collect \$1000 from members of the department to be turned into the "Boom Boston" fund.

"Yes," said Mayor Curley, "go ahead, but do not collect any money from the officers."

While this was going on in the police department, Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke was busy going through the payrolls of his department with a fine tooth comb looking for employees to discharge, under orders from the mayor. Last night the mayor said that he did not know what Mr. Rourke had determined upon, but it is known that nine foremen, receiving \$1800 a year, twenty sub-foremen, receiving \$1500 a year, and forty inspectors, receiving \$3.50 a day, had been separated from the treasury. Some of these men will get through today.

(Continued on Page 3—Column 1.)

Salary Lopped \$500  
It was also rumored that Edgar S.

Dorr, engineer of the sewer division, had his salary lopped \$500 a year. Henry W. Sandborn, executive engineer in the sewer division, who has been employed by the city since 1888 at a salary of \$3000 a year, obtained a five months' leave of absence yesterday without pay.

Earlier in the day the mayor had taken hold of the park and recreation department and dropped eleven pianists who had played in the gymnasiums of the city. They were all women, and their salaries totaled about \$5000 a year.

The surprise and shock of the afternoon's carnage was the mayor's order that custodians, boatmen, life-savers and so forth employed by the park and recreation department in the summer and held over the winter season in various odd jobs, must take up a pick and shovel and go to work making roads or else resign.

These "gentlemen," as Mayor Curley termed them, must put on their overalls and jumpers and get to work on Monday, or else they will be fired. "There are some of them who will not want to do this, I know," said the mayor, "but"—the rest remained unsaid. This is the first time that these men have been employed over the winter and will be the last, unless they consent to "dig."

### List of Victims

The complete list of employees who have lost their positions or been reduced is as follows:

In the fire department—reductions in salaries: Chief Mullen, from \$4500 to \$4000 a year; two deputy chiefs, John Grady, appointed fire commissioner, and Peter S. McDonough, from \$3500 to \$3000; fifteen district chiefs, from \$3000 to \$2500; sixty-five captains, from \$2000 to \$1800; ninety-seven lieutenants, from \$1800 to \$1600; fifty-one first class engineers, from \$1700 to \$1500; forty-seven second class engineers, from \$1500 to \$1400; George L. Pickett, superintendent of fire alarm, from \$3000 to \$2500; one aide to chief from \$1800 to \$1600; three marine engineers, from \$1700 to \$1500; Richard Donahue, assistant superintendent of fire alarm, from \$2500 to \$2300; four principal operators, from \$1800 to \$1600; three assistant operators, from \$1600 to \$1400; Hiram W. Cherrington, foreman of construction, from \$2200 to \$2000; Eugene M. Byington, superintendent of construction and repairs, from \$3000 to \$2500; Herbert J. Hickey, stenographer, from \$1200 to \$1000; William H. Barker, assistant superintendent of construction and repairs, from \$1600 to \$1375 a day; George E. Murphy, from \$1850 to \$1650; James P. Maloney, record and pay roll clerk, from \$1600 to \$1400; Daniel J. Quinn, clerk to chief, \$1600 to \$1400; Edward L. Toney, record and permit clerk, from \$1400 to \$1200; William J. Hurley, from \$1300 to \$1100; Charles J. McCarty, clerk, from \$1100 to \$900; John J. Coholan, clerk in the fire alarm branch, from \$1050 to \$850; Vincent E. Buckley, from \$1600 to \$1400; David J. Fitzgerald, master painter, from \$1600 to \$1400; Leonard Murdock, master carpenter, from \$1600 to \$1400; Veterinarian Daniel P. Keogh, from \$3000 to \$2300. Mayor Curley calls attention to the fact that the veterinarian was given a raise in pay just when more automobiles were added to the department.

The pianists discharged in the park and recreation department were as follows:

Lillian Mountain, \$12 a week; Catherine F. Bogan, \$9 a week; Mary F. Boudreau, \$9 a week; Anta Bristow, \$9 a week; Bella E. Crawford, \$9 a week; Mary J. E. Elide, \$9 a week; Marie Galvin, \$9 a week; Annie M. Kelly, \$9 a week; Mary V. Murphy, \$9 a week; Id. G. Denney, \$1 a day; Matilda F. Ratcliffe, \$1 a day.

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## Must Wield Pick

Lifeguards, boatmen and custodians employed by the park and recreation department who were transferred to "pick and shovel" work were as follows:

Paris street—Louis Farrell, 10 Collins street; Richard M. Hartigan, 81 Maverick street; Louis Nolan, 5 Gladstone street, each \$2.50 a day.

Ward 16 gymnasium—John J. O'Brien, 107 N street; Thomas Harrington, 731 East Fifth street, each \$2.50.

Dover street laundry—John Grimley, 62 Troy street, \$2.50.

Ward 3 gymnasium—William Hughes, 8 Hill street; John O'Malley, 3 Fremont place; Robert Barrett, 10 Ludlow street; Cornelius J. Driscoll, 8 Gray street, each \$2.50.

East Boston yard—Frederick E. Bowker, 326 K street; Charles F. Butler, 118 Princeton street; John J. Berry, 756 Saratoga street; James E. McDonald, 9 Meridian street, each \$2.50.

L street—Patrick Burke, 829 East Third street, \$2.75.

Cabot Street Bath—John J. Scannell, 34 Neptune road; Philip M. Powers, 1467 Tremont street; Patrick F. O'Melia, 977 Tremont street; James Russell, 2 Clark's court; each \$2.50.

L Street—Frank D. Coyle, 543 East Second street; William A. Coughlin, 697 East Seventh street; John H. McLaughlin, 404 Hanover street; Bartholomew McNamara, 26 West Fifth street; Edward M. Sullivan, 138 Hamilton street; each \$2.50.

Curtis Hall Gymnasium—Eugene E. Durgin, 463 Broadway; Daniel W. Harrington, 1 Haynes park; James J. Connelly, 670 Dorchester avenue; John J. Donovan, 511 East Broadway; Thomas J. Norton, 149 Bourne street; each \$2.50.

Dewey Beach—Charles F. O'Brien, 229 Bunker Hill street; Charles Gardner, 699 East Sixth street; each \$2.50.

North Bennet Street—Benny Selvitella, 14 Fleet street; Angelo Serino, 42 Shen'e street; Frank Badaracco, 21 Unity court; Edward D. O'Dwyer, 392 Commercial street; Daniel J. Linehan, 12 North Bennet street; William P. Lynch, 18 Paris street; each \$2.50.

North End Park—Pasquale Quarato, 23 Fleet street; \$2.50.

D Street Gymnasium—George A. Lydon, 536 East Eighth street; John T. Burke, 270 D street; Arthur L. Rouet, 277 West Fifth street; each \$2.50.

Ward 15 Gymnasium—Fred J. Dunlap, 666 East Ninth street; \$2.50.

cording to a report circulated yesterday, by Police Commissioner O'Meara.

If, after his retirement, Pierce refuses to accept a pension, he can be reappointed as a private citizen. If he does accept a pension, he cannot serve the city.

The fact that by allowing Commissioner O'Meara to reappoint Pierce, the city will be saved the pension of \$2500 to which the superintendent is entitled, may induce the mayor to agree to the scheme. The mayor last night refused to say what action he will take when the retirement papers are presented to him.

The situation thus presented is analogous to that in the fire department. By his appointment as chief, John Grady now has a salary of \$4000 a year instead of \$3000, which he drew as deputy. That is, he has the right to retire at any time at a pension of \$2000 a year, because he has already served fifteen years longer than the twenty-five required by law to entitled him to voluntary retirement.

It is believed that as soon as Grady is confirmed as commissioner by the Civil Service Commission, he will resign as chief and refuse to accept a pension. Then, when his term as commissioner is ended, he will still be able to demand the \$2000 pension.

## Here's a Way Out

There is still another way in which Superintendent Pierce can remain in his present position. The law requires that on the 65th birthday of the superintendent his retirement papers shall be sent to the mayor; but it does not require the mayor to sign them. Thus by simply neglecting to sign the papers the mayor could leave Pierce in office.

What the members of the fire department are trying to figure out now is why Mayor Curley had Grady made chief if he really wants to cut expenses, for by so doing he has presented Grady with an extra \$500 pension at any time he chooses to retire.

Grady's position seems to be secure in any case. If the Civil Service Commission confirms him as commissioner, he can serve his term and then come back for his pension, provided he does not accept the pension on his resignation as chief. If the commission refuses to confirm him, he can continue for life as chief, with a salary of \$4000 a year.

When Grady does resign as chief, his successor will be Junior Deputy Chief Peter McDonough.

In accordance with his desire to bring the State Board of Labor and Industry within the provisions of the statutes, which require that one of the members of the board shall be a physician, Governor Walsh will remove Chairman James A. Lowell of that board and ask the council, at Wednesday's meeting, to support him in this action.

Governor Walsh requested the resignation of Chairman Lowell following the directions of the council at last Wednesday's meeting, and the chairman refused to resign.

The statute which established the board does not provide for the removal of the members in any way, thus leaving the removal under the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter 18 of the Revised Laws, which says:

"A public officer, if appointed by the governor, may at any time be removed by him for cause, and, if appointed by him with the advice and consent of the council, may be removed with its advice and consent, unless some other mode of removal is provided by law."

## "Cause" No Stumbling Block

Under this statute the only "cause" necessary would be that which would be satisfactory to the council, and the governor believes that the reorganization of the board in accordance with the statutes is sufficient cause to warrant the council in sustaining the removal.

The governor said last night: "In this matter I am simply carrying out the directions of the council."

"On Wednesday last the matter came to a head when a formal protest was made by a member of the board, Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, against the employment of E. M. Blake as a deputy commissioner. She argued, while the board was lacking a physician this deputyship should be filled by a physician, inasmuch as the man was specially charged with the health of employees in industrial establishments. Mr. Blake, she said, was a civil engineer.

"Because of her protest, the council began to inquire as to the composition of the board, and in the end it was the opinion of the council a change should be made.

"By unanimous vote of the council, I was delegated to request the resignation of some one member of the board, in order that the law constituting the board be complied with. Later the names of Mr. Lowell and Professor James W. Crook were brought up but the unanimous opinion ran that Mr. Lowell had better resign.

"In pursuance of the request of the council I asked for that resignation. That is the whole story."

The friends of Chairman Lowell charge that the governor's move is simply one of politics, prompted by a desire to control the board.

MAR. 9, 1914

# O'MEARA FINDS WAY TO RETAIN SUPT. PIERCE

Police Official May Decline Pension and Gain a Reappointment.

Superintendent of Police William H. Pierce, who, under the law, must retire today, his 65th birthday, is to be reappointed to his position, ac-

MAR. 9, 1914

# GOV. WALSH TO OUST HEAD OF LABOR BUREAU

Chairman Lowell Refuses Governor's Request for Resignation.

# HERALD - MAR 5 - 1914

## ECONOMY AXE HITS THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

**Mayor Cuts Off All Increases  
Given Officers, from Chief  
Down, but Leaves Privates  
\$1400 a Year—Superintendent  
of Alarm Branch and  
Other Employees Affected.**

### POLICE DEPARTMENT NEXT IN LINE FOR A PRUNING

Without waiting for the civil service commission to confirm his appointment of Deputy Chief John Grady as fire commissioner, Mayor Curley yesterday swung his economy axe at the fire department, reducing the salary increases given every man on the payrolls except the privates. Today the mayor proposes to turn his attention to the police department, and his cut there will affect all except the patrolmen. The reductions in both departments will place the salaries where they were before ex-Mayor Fitzgerald made the wholesale increases before the close of his administration.

Chief John A. Mullen and Deputy Chiefs Grady and McDonough are among those affected in the fire department. Through his reductions in the fire department, the mayor says he will save the city annually \$65,831. He hopes to save equally as much in the police department.

The reduction in the fire department was but one of many activities at the mayor's office. Orders to have 42 life guards and janitors in the park and recreation department take up the pick and shovel for the purpose of building roadways and cutting down hills in the park system was another.

Instructions to Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to suspend a lot of foremen, sub-foremen and inspectors in the sewer division was still another. In addition, all the department heads were notified to rearrange all working schedules so that no man shall work more than six days a week.

#### Program of Economy.

For the next few days the mayor proposes to devote his attention to cutting salaries and to reducing the number of employees, either through suspensions or removals.

The most drastic cut thus far was made in the fire department, which goes into effect immediately.

In that department Chief Mullen's salary goes from \$4500 to \$4000 a year, and while the salaries of Deputy Chiefs Grady and McDonough drop from \$3500 to \$3000. Fifteen district chiefs drop from \$3000 to \$2300, while 65 captainsoffice threw the athletic instructors drop from \$2000 to \$1800. Some 97 lieutenants are cut from \$1800 to \$1600, but the fire department is in a state of excitement, for it means the

\$1700 to \$1500, and the second-class engineers, some 47 in number, go down to the salary paid the ordinary firemen, from \$1500 to \$1400.

In addition to slashing the salaries of the officers of the department, the mayor cut down the salaries of several others, including that of Supt. George L. Eickett, superintendent of the fire alarm branch, from \$3000 to \$2500. One aide to the chief was cut from \$1800 to \$1600, while three marine engineers were dropped from \$1700 to \$1500.

#### Wholesale Reductions.

The other reductions were:

Eugene M. Byington, superintendent of construction and repairs, \$3000 to \$2500; Richard Donahue, assistant superintendent and chief operator in the fire alarm service, \$2500 to \$2300; four principal operators, \$1900 to \$1600; three assistant operators, \$1600 to \$1400; Hiram W. Cherrington, foreman of construction, \$2200 to \$2000; Daniel P. Keogh, veterinarian, \$3000 to \$2300; Herbert J. Hickey, stenographer, \$1200 to \$1000; William H. Barker, construction department, \$1600 a year to \$3.75 a day; George F. Murphy, assistant chief clerk and bookkeeper, \$1550 to \$1650; James P. Maloney, record and payroll clerk, \$1600 to \$1400; Daniel J. Quinn, clerk to the chief, \$1600 to \$1400; Edward L. Tierney, record and permit clerk, \$1400 to \$1200; William J. Hurley, clerk in repair division, \$1300 to \$1100; Charles J. McCarthy, Jr., clerk in repair division, \$1100 to \$900; John J. Coholan, clerk in the fire alarm branch, \$1050 to \$850; Vincent B. Buckley, master plumber, \$1600 to \$1400; David J. Fitzgerald, master painter, \$1600 to \$1400; Leonard Murdock, master carpenter, \$1600 to \$1400.

In announcing the reduction of salaries, the mayor said that he had been called upon with the past few days by a delegation of firemen anxious to raise \$1000 for his boom Boston fund, and he told them he had no objections providing none of the money was taken from the officers of the department.

#### Minton Reappointed.

Among other things, the mayor reappointed Chairman John M. Minton of the election board for another four-year term, and sent the reappointment to the civil service commission for confirmation.

In notifying Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to furnish him with a list of all the foremen, sub-foremen and inspectors in the sewer service whose services can be dispensed with, the mayor ordered the suspension of Henry W. Sanborn, executive engineer of the sewer service at \$3000 a year. Mr. Sanborn has been in the department since 1885.

By a rearrangement of the working schedule, so that no man shall work more than six days a week for the city, instead of seven, as is the case in the park, public works and recreation departments, the mayor informed the department heads that a saving of \$75,000 a year ought to be made.

A shake-up of the school physicians in the health department is being prepared.

Although it was announced at noon that 11 women pianists had been removed in the park and recreation department gymnasia, and the department officials had been ordered to furnish picks and shovels for some 100 physical instructors, playground leaders, life guards and their helpers, swimmers, boatmen, custodians and janitors in the various municipal gymnasia and bath-houses, the mayor last night gave out the list of only 42 life guards and janitors who will be assigned to "pick and shovel" duty on Monday. The others will be assigned today.

The athletic instructors threw the mayor's cut from \$2000 to \$1800, and others in charge of the city's various gymnasia and bath-houses into a state of excitement, for it means the

donning of overalls and jumpers and hard manual work for the next two or three months if the men wish to remain on the city's payrolls.

This is the first year, according to Mayor Curley, that all the men employed at the various gymnasia, bath-houses and playgrounds have been carried on the city's payrolls. The mayor contends that one way of reducing the expenses in that department is by compelling the "gentlemen," as the mayor termed them, to do some genuine exercise, now that the spring time when every man should do something to improve his physical condition, is approaching.

The following life-guards and janitors are on the list of those who are employed in the bath division of the park and recreation department ordered to report for work with the pick and shovel Monday morning:

Paris street: Louis Farrell, Richard M. Hartigan, Louis Nolan.  
Ward 16 gymnasium: John J. O'Brien, Thomas Harrington.  
Dover Street Laundry: John Grimly.  
Ward 3 gymnasium: William Hughes, John O'Malley, Robert Barrett, Cornelius J. Driscoll.  
East Boston Yard: Frederick E. Bowker, Charles F. Butler, John J. Berry, James E. McDonald.  
L Street: Patrick Burke, Frank D. Coyle, William A. Coughlin, John E. McLaughlin, Bartholomew McNamara, Edward M. Sullivan.  
Curtis Hall Gymnasium: Eugene P. Durkin, Daniel V. Harrington, James J. Connelly, John J. Donovan, Thomas J. Norton.  
Dewey Beach: Charles F. O'Brien, Charles Gardner.  
North Bennett Street: Benny Selvitella, Angelo Serino, Frank Badaracco, Edward D. O'Dwyer, Daniel J. Linehan, William P. Lynch.  
North End Park: Pasquale Quarato.  
D Street Gymnasium: George A. Lydon, John T. Burke, Arthur L. Roust.  
Ward 15, Gymnasium: Fred L. Dunlap.  
Cabot Street Bath: John J. Scannell, M. Powers, Patrick F. O'Melia, Russell.

### MAR 7 - 1914

#### GOV. WALSH'S SALARY

Gov. Walsh is to be commended for insisting that any proposed increase in his salary should not be made applicable to the term for which he has already been elected. He would be doing still better were he to oppose the change altogether. The issue is not one of \$4900, but of the "atmosphere" which such an increase would create. Already bills are under consideration for increasing the salaries of other state and county officers. We wish money were plentiful enough so that they could all have the larger compensation proposed, but when we recall the extraordinary proportions which the present state tax has reached, and the justifiable protestations of the mayors of our cities against its further advance, we realize that all such items count in the grand total. The Governor will be in a far weaker position to enforce on the Legislature the economies which are necessary, if its members see his own salary, although affecting only succeeding terms, materially heightened.



## COLE RETIRES VOLUNTARILY

**Fire Commissioner Denies That  
Curley Demanded His  
Resignation.**

Commissioner Charles H. Cole's retirement as head of the city's fire department to take effect on next Saturday is purely voluntary on the part of the commissioner, according to a statement he issued last night in contradiction to stories in circulation that he was asked to resign by Mayor Curley after refusing to put some of the mayor's friends in the department.

The commissioner was one of the first of the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald appointees who went to the mayor's office within a few days after Curley's induction into office and informed the chief executive that he was ready to tender his resignation. The resignation was to take effect tomorrow and yesterday Commissioner Cole reminded the mayor of the fact and said he was anxious to enter private business. The mayor accepted the resignation to take effect on Saturday next and in a letter to the commissioner extended the good wishes of the municipality and the fire department and commended him for the faithful performance of his duty.

The commissioner said:

"Since Mayor Curley has been in office he has made no request of me with regard to appointments or anything else in any way, shape or manner. Not only that, but he has approved of every action I have taken since he has been in office and during his term our relations have been most friendly and cordial.

"My interpretation of the spirit of the present city charter is that the mayor of Boston on his inaugural into office should have the appointment of the heads of his departments. Based upon that interpretation I handed His Honor, the mayor, my resignation three days after he took office, with the understanding that it would be accepted on or before the first day of March. That is all there is to the resignation and there is no other reason behind it. At the request of the mayor I will remain in office until the 7th day of March."

Mr. Cole has been head of the fire department two years. He was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald and confirmed by the civil service commission on Feb. 12, 1912. He succeeded Charles H. Daly, who was removed from office by Fitzgerald.

Col. Cole has been connected with military organizations since boyhood and has held several offices in military organizations. When W. L. Douglas was Governor he made Cole inspector-general of rifle practice. He resigned office in the 1st corps Cadets to accept this position.

In 1906 he was appointed chairman of the Boston police board to succeed Judge W. H. H. Emmons. He is a graduate of Harvard and is 43 years old.

James M. Minton, election board commissioner, will be named as acting commissioner.

## MULLEN QUILTS AS BOSTON FIRE CHIEF

**Admits That Action Is Not from  
Choice — Will Probably Re-  
ceive Pension of \$2250 a  
Year—Issues Statement Re-  
viewing His 40 Years in the  
Department.**

Fire Chief John A. Mullen resigned from the Boston department yesterday.

That action, following so soon after positive declaration the day before that he had no present intention of stepping out of the department caused surprise, although it was expected his tenure would not be of much longer duration. In view of the strained relations between Chief Mullen and Assistant Chief Grady, who is Mayor Curley's choice for commissioner to succeed Commissioner Cole, it was only a question of days or weeks when Mullen would be retired.

The chief candidly admitted that he retired through no desire of his own, but because of conditions beyond his control. He will probably receive a pension of \$2250 a year.

Chief Mullen issued this statement last night:

"Having served 40 years in the Boston fire department, entering it quite a young man and having given the best years of my life to its service, I now leave it through no wish of my own, but through circumstances over which I have no control.

"I have had the honor to serve under all fire commissioners since the reorganization of the department in 1873, and in so far as I know I have had the confidence and good wishes of them all, most of them having passed beyond the shadow. My relations with the present commissioner, Charles H. Cole, who is also severing his connection with the department, during the past two years, have been of such high order that it will be a pleasant memory in coming years to look back upon them.

"It has also been my privilege to have served under the late lamented chiefs, John S. Dammell, William A. Green, Louis P. Webber and William T. Cheswell, all of whom were a credit and an honor to the city they served so well. Men of strong character—brave and honorable—it was an honor to have served with them and gain from them the experience which has assisted me in my duties as the executive head of the department.

"I leave the department with my best wishes to the officers and members who have so ably and heroically assisted in helping me to sustain the good name of the department of which I had the honor of being at the head for the last eight years.

"I have had reason at times to deal harshly with a few, but it was for their own interest, as well as for the good of the service, and it was always with the best intention of bringing them to a realization of the duties required of them.

"Boston's fire department, with its large number of men and its exacting

problems, stands second to none in this or any other country for discipline and action when required. It is my earnest prayer that it will always remain so and that no matter what changes occur from time to time the same generous support accorded me will always be given.

"It is with pleasure that I can say that I have not had a general alarm during my career as the fire fighting head, owing to the promptness and active co-operation of members of the department. Considering the dangers of their calling, the members have been free from loss of life, but two, Capt. Patrick Lanegan, ladder 13 and Joseph A. Hackett of the same company, have been killed by falling walls. None more gentlemanly or braver than they."

Chief Mullen was appointed Feb. 23, 1906, by Commissioner Wells. The last years have been stormy ones and many rumors of his impending retirement have gained circulation, only to meet quick denial from Commissioner Wells and since then Commissioner Cole. The chief survived the efforts to oust him until Commissioner Cole himself was about to retire and Mullen's principal rival, Assistant Chief Grady, was chosen commissioner.

Many close calls have been the portion of Chief Mullen in his 40 years in the department. Several times he has been near death from falling walls and disease contracted from exposure while fighting bad fires. His daring won him the sobriquet "Fighting Jack Mullen" back in the days when he was a captain and clung to him throughout his career, for he was as ready to get into the forefront of the battle when chief as when he was seeking his spurs.

He was born in South Boston, June 1, 1850. He learned the iron moulding trade and worked at that until he became a regular fireman in 1876, nearly two years after he began as a call hose-man with engine 15. In 1881 he was appointed captain of engine company 15 and four years later became a district chief, stationed in South Boston.

He was the first man to pass a civil service examination for district chief. In 1897 Mullen was appointed second assistant chief, advancing to first assistant when Chief Webber retired.

### CONG. CURLEY'S SEAT

The motion of Minority Leader Mann in the House of Representatives to unseat Congressman Curley should merely precipitate the latter's resignation. He has already shown his appreciation of the impossibility of acting in two capacities by offering to resign the national office on June 1. Apparently his brother representatives do not consider this soon enough.

Mr. Curley will probably take the hint. He cannot serve in both places. And there is no reason why he should set June 1 as the expiration of his congressional term any more than Sept. 1, or a year hence. The time for him to have resigned was the day of his election to the mayoralty. The time for him to resign is now.

ADVERTISER - MAR-6-1914.

## City Hall Notes

The contract for the erection of the High School of Commerce at the corner of Louis Pasteur ave. and Board of Survey st., No. 217, was signed yesterday by the Mayor. The contract, which is for \$469,995, was awarded to Magahey & O'Connor.

The Mayor also signed a contract with Joseph Slotnick to build an elementary school house in the Phillips Brooks district, for \$85,100.

A third contract signed was that for the erection of a new police station at the corner of D and Athens st., in South Boston.

The contract was awarded to Whiton & Haynes for \$75,142.

Another illustration of the absolute lack of fear on the part of Mayor Curley for any threats of "letting him" politically on account of his acts is furnished by the Mayor's reply to a delegation of Spanish War veterans who called upon him recently in an effort to block the suspension of one of their number who held high position in the bath division.

"Of course you know, Mr. Mayor," said the spokesman of the delegation, "if you discharge this man, you will have every Spanish War veteran in Boston against you."

"Well, if that's the case," calmly replied the Mayor, "he is through with the department now. This is my notice to him of discharge."

The "running 30" in the 12th district congressional campaign has been reduced by two. Michael W. Norris of South Boston and Carl Brett of Dorchester, candidates for the Democratic nomination, have decided to leave the field. More eliminations will be forthcoming daily.

The Fin. Com. has begun its promised investigations into charges made by officers at Deer Island to the effect that they were threatened with all manner of troubles by some of their superiors in the department if they did not contribute handsomely to the fund raised to pay a lawyer to lobby in the Mayor's office under the Fitzgerald administration for an increase in salary for the officers in the department. Several of the officers have already been heard, and several others have been notified that they are going to be heard later.

Mayor Curley's summary notice to a Health Department official that his efforts for a higher place in the Health Department cost him the place he already held, suddenly stopped the efforts of several other candidates for higher berths in the city service from their daily pestering of the Mayor's office with endorsements. Subordinate officials of the Collecting and Treasury Departments who have been looking for the berths now held by City Collector Parker and City Treasurer Slattery respectively were among the number.

Rep. Doyle of East Boston yesterday wrote to Mayor Curley asking him to abrogate the contract between the Boston Development and Sanitary Company and the City of Boston, whereby the company disposes of all garbage and refuse in the city. Doyle claims that the dump conducted by the company in East Boston is a public nuisance and a menace to health because of the garbage that is strewn there. Mayor Curley declared last night that he would go slow on the matter because breaking the contract would mean a huge loss to the City of Boston, and the householders are not obeying the terms of the contract requiring that garbage be separated from ashes.

Demand that the city of Boston be given the same return as the state from the banks for its inactive accounts will be made by City Treasurer Slattery on all

banks that are city depositories, according to instructions given by Mayor Curley.

"The state now receives 3 p.c. interest on its bank account," said the Mayor, "and I know of no reason why the city should not receive the same return."

Mayor Curley has announced that he personally has secured the promise of Judge Adamson of Georgia, the authority in congress on waterways legislation and father of the Panama canal legislation, to be one of the chief speakers at the March 7 celebration. He stated that he has been informed that Secretary of State Bryan may possibly be present also.

MAR-8-1914

## City Hall Notes

Six more employees of the Park and Recreation Department were ordered suspended by Mayor Curley Saturday night to reduce expenses. The men removed are: Charles M. Sherman, aquarium foreman, \$1680 per annum; Joseph P. Kilday, inspector of street trees and gypsy and brown-tail moth work, \$3.50 per day; John A. Martin, aquarium attendant, \$19.25 per week; St. George S. M. Tucker, tankman and feeder, \$17.50 per week; Emma W. Bumstead, stenographer, \$1100 per annum; Frank Drewett, gardener, \$3 per day.

"I believe I have saved the city \$200,500 on contracts, salary reductions and suspensions, and I know that I have reflected municipal projects calling for expenditures amounting to \$1,600,000 during my first five weeks in office," Mayor Curley said Saturday afternoon in reply to an inquiry relative to the economies he has effected in the municipal service since he took office on Feb. 2. "On contracts alone, I have saved the city \$120,500 by securing lower bids through re-advertising after expressing a belief that prices were entirely too high. In salary reductions, suspensions and removals, I have saved the city \$80,000, and I propose keeping up the good work until the municipality is conducted upon a business-like basis."

Mayor Curley notified Acting Chairman John M. Minton of the Park and Recreation Department Saturday afternoon to discontinue publishing the weekly bulletin of activities of that department and cause the material to be printed in future as a part of the City Record. Henry A. Higgins, the editor of the Bulletin will return to clerical work in the department.

The Mayor has directed that the Copley School bath in Charlestown be abolished, as the gymnasium is within at least a quarter of a mile of it. This will net an annual saving of \$1890.

The Mayor directed Acting Chairman Minton to discontinue the April indoor concerts and by so doing save \$1350.

The Municipal Athletic Assn. may now be added to the list of municipal enterprises started by former Mayor Fitzgerald that lost vitality as soon as the former Mayor left office. Sec. Mero was in City Hall recently trying to get some information as to how he can get out of the organization. He says that Mayor Curley's statements that the chief athletic activities of the Park and Recreation Department, of which the Municipal A. A. was an adjunct, this year, will be along the lines of the pick and shovel, has shaken the members out of the association just about as the leaves are shaken from a maple tree in a fall windstorm. He says he has been trying to resign his office for a month, but cannot bring enough of the members of the executive committee together to accept his resignation.

Credit for the payroll reductions that have been ordered by Mayor Curley belongs in part to Corporation Counsel Sullivan. The new head of the law department is in daily and nightly conference with the Mayor, showing him how that "million" can be saved that, as Chairman

of the Fin. Com., Sullivan said could be saved.

The no-smoking rules that were put in force in all departments of City Hall by the Fitzgerald administration have gone up in smoke. The signs prohibiting smoking that decorated the walls of the Mayor's own office have entirely disappeared, as have also quotations from John Boyle O'Reilly that the former Mayor placed about the walls during the closing days of his term.

Mayor Curley's economical efforts in City Hall held no terrors for the trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital Department. Chairman McSweeney led a delegation into the Mayor and told him that the department not only can not stand a reduction in appropriation, but must have a larger appropriation than last year. The Mayor promised to do what he could for the institution, saying that he believes the work the hospital is doing the afflicted citizens of the city should not be handicapped for lack of funds.

MAR-6-1914.

## MULLEN RETIRES AS FIRE CHIEF

### RESIGNATION READ

### AT ROLL-CALL LAST NIGHT

### Goes Upon List at Half Pay Before Reduction of Salary Takes Effect.

John A. Mullen retired as chief of the Boston Fire Department last night after 40 years of service.

His request for retirement at half pay was presented to Commr. Cole yesterday and the order announcing his retirement was read at roll call last night. It took effect at 9 p.m.

The first alarm for the Quincey House fire was sounded at 9:02 p.m. and as Senior Deputy Chief Grady was on a day off Junior Deputy Chief Peter F. McDonough, who will probably succeed Mullen, became acting Chief and took charge of the department.

Mayor Curley announced Wednesday that the salary of Chief Mullen would be cut \$500 at the same time the salary of his subordinates was reduced. It is claimed, however, that Chief Mullen's retirement took place before the cut in salary, so that he retires on \$2250 a year instead of \$2600.

Chief Mullen last night issued a statement, in which he said:-

"Having served 40 years in the of the Boston Fire Department, and it quite a young man and having given the best years of my life to its service, I now leave it through no wish of my own, but through circumstance, over which I have no control.

"I have had the honor to serve under all fire commissioners since the reorganization of the department in 1873, and in so far as I know I have had the confidence and good wishes of them all, most of them having passed beyond the shadow. My relations with the present Commissioner, Charles H. Cole, who is also severing his connections with the department, during the past two years, have been of such a high order, that it will be a pleasant memory, in coming years, to look back upon them.

"I leave the department with my best wishes to the officers and members who have so ably and heroically assisted in helping me to sustain the good name of the department of which I had the honor of being at the head for the last eight years.



## FOR CHAIRMAN

Nominated to Head "Boom Boston"  
Committee and Salary of \$5000 Per  
Year Is Recommended.

John N. Cole, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was nominated for chairman of Mayor Curley's Boom Boston Committee, yesterday. It was recommended that a salary of \$5000 be paid to the chairman, and probably \$2500 to the secretary.

Mr. Cole's nomination was made by a sub-committee, which met yesterday in the office of the Mayor. Those present were Louis K. Liggett, Pres. Forbes of the State Street Trust Co., Philip Stockton of the Old Colony Trust Co., and John J. Martin of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Today the Mayor will appear before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and urge the passage of the appropriation of \$75,000 for the dredging of one arm of the Mystic river, a matter that has been held up by the House on request of the Mayor. When it came up first Curley spoke against it and asked for three weeks in which to raise the money from the business interests of the city.

He then held his famous "Boom Boston" meeting at which he raised nearly \$50,000. However, following the appointment of the general committee it was decided that it would be establishing a bad precedent to pay the whole cost of an improvement that would benefit one concern alone, namely the Boston & Pacific Steamship Co. Instead it will be the purpose of the committee to encourage new industries by granting loans at reasonable rates of interest.

The general committee will hold a meeting within a few days to ratify the appointment and to vote on the granting of a salary to the chairman.

MAR - 14 - 1914

## State House Gossip

Gov. Walsh received last night from John Redmond some real Irish shamrocks embedded in the moss of the isle, with the "best wishes of your friend." Mr. Redmond remembered the Governor last year with the same token.

By an error in the compilation of Thursday's rolleall, on the substitution of the Cox resolve for a Constitutional convention for an adverse committee report, Reps. E. C. Bodfish and E. K. Bowser were reported as voting "No." Reps. E. H. Bigelow and A. Bower as voting "Yes," and Reps. H. E. Bothfeld and A. J. Bradstreet were not reported.

The official record shows that Bodfish and Bowser voted "Yes." Bigelow and Bower did not vote, and Bothfeld and Bradstreet voted "No."

The House honored the members representing the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Suffolk districts by passing an order authorizing them to ride in the Evacuation Day parade as a special committee of the House.

Martin Lomasney will lead a fight on Monday against the bill to abolish oaths and certifications of signers of nomination papers. He declares: "This is simply a bill to provide that respectable people may break the law. If it passes, those against whom indictments have been found, in the jurat scandal, will simply go to the district attorney and get their cases not pressed on the ground that the Legislature has whitewashed them by abolishing the jurat requirement."

The Chelsea members will never be satisfied till they get a bill through for a tunnel to Chelsea. Rep. W. M. Robinson, who has been working hard for this propo-

sition for years, says: "Chelsea people, going to or from Boston by the Bay State St. Ry., encounter three drawbridges, and it is not an uncommon thing to find all three open on one trip. A drawbridge must be crossed in using the 'L' to E. Boston. It is only a question of time and hard work by members of the delegation in the Legislature before we shall get the tunnel."

State Treas. F. W. Mansfield will deliver the oration at the St. Patrick's anniversary exercises of Div. 50, A. O. H., in International Hall, Roxbury, tomorrow night.

MAR - 9 - 1914

## FIGHT IN CONGRESS AGAINST BOSTON'S NAVY YARD PLANS

WASHINGTON, March 8.--It is understood that Congressman Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, proposes to lead a fight on the floor to prevent Charlestown Navy Yard receiving an appropriation of \$148,000 for equipment for construction of the Navy supply ship.

This money has already been appropriated for Marine barracks at the yard, and the naval appropriation bill would transfer it to another account, for the purchase of a monster crane and other articles required in shipbuilding.

Only \$148,000 in money is at issue on the surface, but below lies the possible elimination of Boston as a Government shipbuilding yard in the future.

The fight will be based on two points of order.

As his first step, Mr. Fitzgerald will claim that the provision is not in order, on the ground that it is new legislation, in that it makes available for a certain purpose money specifically appropriated for another purpose. Congressman Roberts says he has plenty of precedents with which to meet this argument.

The second point will be that a switching crane for a navy yard comes under the same head as a drydock or floating dock and therefore the transfer is not in order, as such docks require separate legislation. No precedents on this point can be found and it is expected to bring out a long, technical debate. Should the question be brought to a vote in some manner Mr. Roberts feels sure that the House will support the provision.

MAR - 11 - 1914

## TO PROTECT CITY MONEY.

Mayor Curley is interested in reducing the debt of the city. This interest has caused him to submit to the City Council an amendment to the existing ordinances, so that any money obtained from the sale of land, other than school land, shall go toward the reduction of the city debt. The Mayor's position is sound and logical. In practically every case where the city has bought an important tract of land, the money for that purpose has been raised through the sale of bonds and it is only logical that the money, realized through the sale of any property now standing in the city's name, should be converted back into the sinking funds. Inasmuch as the interest on the Boston debt is six times what it was only 15 years ago, it is plain that the Boston debt is far too large and should be reduced, especially as the interest on that debt is paid largely out of the revenues from taxation each year.

MAR - 3 - 1914.  
**SO. BOSTON CITIZENS  
LOSE BY RULING**

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE SAYS NO TO BOUNDARY PETITION

Sec. Appolonio Instructed to  
Inform Those Who Protested  
That District Will Remain.

The School Committee last night decided that no change will be made in the boundary lines of the Oliver Hazard Perry School in South Boston, and Sec. Appolonio was instructed to write to the petitioners who sought the change at a public hearing at the last session that the Board considers the incident closed.

The decision was made after Supt. Dyer and Asst. Supt. Thompson recommended that it was inexpedient to alter the boundary lines. Just after the matter was closed a communication was read from the South Boston Citizens' Assn., approving the petition of the residents of the district.

At a hearing on the subject two weeks ago a number of parents argued before the Board that children who lived a short distance from the Perry School were forced to travel a much farther distance to go to the Lincoln School.

Supt. Dyer reported to the Board that he had created an advisory council on elementary school books and educational supplies as a step toward the development of a plan whereby the Board may have the benefit of the professional knowledge and initiative of teachers in matters pertaining to the curriculum of the schools.

The Superintendent also reported that he had established two rapid advancement classes in the Lewis District in pursuance of the wish of the Board that a means be devised by which defective pupils might not retard the progress of a whole class.

## Armory Denied to Schoolboys.

It was reported to the Board that the Adjutant-General had forbidden the use of the Irvington st. armory to pupils of Mechanic Arts High School for track athletic practice, the reason given being that the armory was for military purposes only.

The Corporation Counsel returned to the Committee bills for \$44.27 against Waltham and Pittsfield for the tuition of Louise Palmer as a non-resident pupil at the Trade School for Girls and recommended that the bills be abated because the parents of the girl had no legal residence in the State.

The city of Waltham protested against the charge on the grounds that the State Board of Charity had sent her to the city from Pittsfield. The latter city claimed that the girl was not a resident of that place. Miss Curtis was instructed to take the matter up with the State Board of Charity for adjustment.

An order was passed preventing pupils in the public schools from participating in athletic games, contests and meets without the consent of the Director of School Hygiene. No approval shall be given to pupils and teams whose participation necessitates an absence from home over night.

It was ordered that the sessions of the day and evening schools in South Boston be suspended all day on March 17, Evacuation Day, and that sessions of Dorchester schools be closed at noon.

MAR. 2, 1914

JOURNAL MAR. 6, 1914

# MAYOR'S AX NOT DULLED BY PLEA OF POLITICIANS

Six Heads Fall in His Hack  
at the Public Works  
Department.

HEWING ALSO IN THE  
PARK EMPLOYEES

Patrolmen's Salaries Not to  
Suffer in the Decreases  
Among Police.

Mayor Curley's ax was busy again yesterday in the public works department and the park and recreation department, but only six removals and one reduction in salary were officially announced.

The decrease in pay of the officers of the police department were not put into effect yesterday. Curley held a long conference with Police Commissioner O'Meara during the afternoon, and, although that official declared he was in sympathy with the mayor's plan to reduce expenses in the department, he said that he desired more facts before acting.

Curley will have another conference with the commissioner early next week and the increases granted the captains, lieutenants, sergeants and inspectors of the department by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will be lopped off. There is a nervous feeling among the patrolmen that they may suffer a decrease in salary, but Curley has stated that he will not touch their pay and his consent is necessary to either a decrease or increase.

The changes in the park department slated for today will involve only the high-paid subordinates and not the laborers. The custodians, life-savers, boatmen and others of this department, who were told to get out and take the pick and shovel to a few roads and hills that needed fixing up, created a tremendous row yesterday about it, but all to no avail.

Early yesterday the mayor removed from the public works department the following men: Clarence Goldsmith, consulting engineer in charge of installation of the new high pressure service, whose salary was \$3500 a year; James J. Conway, chief inspector in the sewer division, salary \$2500 a year; John M. Conry, brother of the ex-congressman from the tenth district, Port Director Joseph A. Conry, who was foreman of the East Boston yard of the sewer service at a salary of \$1800 a year; Alexander Kidd, district engineer, salary \$3400 a year; William Welch, superintendent of the distribution branch of the water division, and

Henry Sandborn, engineer in the sewer department, salary \$3000 a year. The salary of Edgar S. Dorr, chief engineer of the sewer division, was reduced from \$3500 to \$2500. The positions of five of these men were consolidated into one and Edward F. Murphy of Dorchester was appointed to fill this. He was given the title of engineer in charge, with an increase in salary of from \$2400 to \$3500 a year. Murphy has been employed in the department since 1887, when he entered as a boy.

In the discharge of John M. Conry as foreman of the East Boston yard of the sewer division, Curley stirred up a hornets' nest, and all day long he was importuned by political friends of Conry to reinstate him. However, Curley intends to abolish the sewer yard in this district and may eventually consolidate all the yards in the city into one.

FEB. 28, 1914

## CURLEY HAS "CHEATERS"

Now Wears Tortoise-Shell Dis-  
guise Just Like Fitz.

Mayor Curley may not have much use for ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, but at any rate he has started wearing the same brand of bone glasses affected by the late mayor.

Working on the budget in his attempts to reduce the estimates of the expensive department heads by just one million and three hundred thousand of cold hard dollars, injured the mayor's eyes to such an extent that he was forced to put on glasses. That much is known, but why he should "steal the ex-mayor's stuff," so to speak, has not been explained.

Just to make up for it, perhaps, the bronze cast of the Honorable Fitzgerald's countenance that used to hang on the walls of the mayor's office, together with other mayors, past and present, is missing. Curley says he never knew it was gone and doesn't know where it is now. He did not say he never knew it was there.

MAR. 6, 1914

## MULLEN KEPT FROM FIRE BY FRIENDS

Former Chief John A. Mullen of the fire department received the news of the disastrous fire in the Quincey House last night a few minutes after 9 o'clock at his home at 471 East Fifth street, South Boston. The first alarm was sent in at 9:02. Mullen's resignation took effect at 9 o'clock.

Though in failing health and broken by the necessity for his resignation, the veteran of many fires jumped to his feet and was about to start for the scene when he glanced at the clock.

Realizing that he was no longer at the head of the fire-fighters, the old man sank back into his chair, his head dropping on his chest.

But the call was too strong for him. He rose again and was about to rush out for another battle with the flames when he was restrained by his friends, who told him that under the circumstances it would not be proper for him to appear.

Sighing deeply and clenching his fists to restrain his emotions, the hero of hundreds of fires submitted. But he insisted on following every step in the fight against the fire by telephone.

FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

ACCORDING to the opinion of Attorney General Boynton, no city or town in this Commonwealth may cut and sell ice to its inhabitants. If we accept his official views, that provision of the constitution which will not permit taxation for other than public purposes covers the proposition to supply ice to the people.

The attorney general is a lawyer. He is also a Democrat. We take it that, to the Holyoke matter, which was referred to him for an opinion, he gave careful and conscientious consideration. His opinion will stand, of course, unless overruled later by the courts, and that is hardly a probability of the near future.

The city of Boston has expended many thousands of dollars in the past twenty years along lines that obviously were not for "public purposes," from the attorney general's viewpoint. For example, lump sums have been appropriated, out of money raised by taxation, to entertain organizations holding conventions in this city. And yet the city of Boston, under the opinion of the attorney general, cannot expend one dollar for the purpose of protecting its citizens from extortion by ice dealers!

MAR. 6, 1914

## YES, THE MAYOR KNOWS VINEGAR

And His Honor Declares  
That Water Has No  
Effect on It.

Take it from the Board of Health Mayor Curley knows just as much about vinegar and the pure food laws as he does about being mayor. He has been putting plenty of vinegar into his actions lately, so the city employees say, but that is beside the fact.

An order was passed some time ago by Inspector James O. Jordan of the health department that vinegar that had been diluted with water should be labeled "compound." The vinegar dealers protested to Mayor Curley that neither the State nor the federal government required this and that adding water was part of a process to bring it to the standard strength or weakness.

The mayor, who knew Dr. Harvey W. Wiley very well when he was in Washington, and voted one way or the other on lots of pure food legislation, declared that they were right, that everything he ever knew about vinegar supported their conclusion. He said that justice would be done and it was in short order.

Yesterday the health commissioners sat down at a hurried meeting and agreed with unanimity and speed that Curley was right and that their regulation, viewed in the light in which the mayor desired it should be viewed, was all wrong. They rescinded the regulation and now you can't tell how much water you're buying for vinegar.



JOURNAL MAR. 6, 1914

# DECLARE GARBAGE DUMP IS A MENACE

Rep. Doyle of East Boston Asks Mayor to Cancel City's Contract.

Representative William H. Doyle of East Boston yesterday called upon Mayor Curley, in a letter, to abrogate the contract between the Boston Development and Sanitary Company and the city of Boston, whereby the company disposes of all garbage and refuse in the city.

Doyle claims that the dump conducted by the company in East Boston is a public nuisance and a menace to health because of the garbage that is strewn there. Because it is dumped, he claims that the company has broken the terms of the contract that calls for incineration of all garbage.

Mayor Curley, however, declared last night that he would go slow on the matter because breaking the contract would mean a huge loss to the city of Boston. He also pointed out that the terms of the contract required that garbage be separated from ashes and that this point was not being observed by the householders of the city.

In certain sections of the city garbage is being mixed with refuse by the people, despite the best efforts of the health and public works department. As the company is not compelled to separate this, and could only do so at a great loss, the mayor does not see his way clear as yet to abrogating the contract. Many complaints have been registered against the dump, including that of the United Improvement Association, which sent a letter to Mayor Curley on Wednesday declaring the dump a public nuisance and claiming that the garbage company is clearly violating the terms of its contract. The health department of the city has also adjudged it a nuisance.

MAR. 1914

## AN UP-HILL FIGHT

ON Friday morning the legislative committee on public service will devote its session to the proposition that appointive county positions shall be placed under civil service regulations. There is not one good reason why this should not be done; but the county rings, big and little, will do their level best to prevent any

MAR. 4, 1914

change from present methods.

The members of those rings are not interested in the welfare of the counties, as such; they are interested only in their own political fortunes. They know that, by using the county offices as political rewards, they can maintain a power and prestige out of all proportion to their records and deserts.

Were it not for the fact that certain respectable and respected citizens go out of their way to back with their influence the worst of the county rings in Massachusetts, the ringsters would be ousted easily. Because of the rings' influence with responsible citizens, we are not quite positive that those who are fighting for the upbuilding of county government will be successful this year in what they have sought so long.

MAR. 4, 1914

The City Council at a special meeting yesterday appropriated \$11,500 to defray the expenses of the special election in the twelfth congressional district. At the same time the appropriation bill for the year was received from Mayor Curley and referred to the committee on appropriations. The committee will start in next week to grant hearings to the department heads on the various items they asked for.

It took a whole day's work for John Dever to round up a quorum of the City Council yesterday. Councilmen Kenny, McDonald and Coleman were out of town, making it necessary to have every one of the six remaining members in the council chamber before any business could be transacted. Councilman Coulthurst, braving the inclement weather, was on hand, however, and saved the day.

Mayor Curley requested Corporation Counsel Sullivan yesterday to urge the passage of the bill now before the Legislature providing that the insanity examiners who make commitments be paid on a salary rather than a fee basis. Under the present law they get so much for every person committed. "This might prove a temptation," said Curley, with a smile. "The more they shove away the more they get. They might accidentally put some good ones away."

The Boston Central Labor Union will soon hold a conference with Mayor Curley to discuss the advisability of forming an advisory committee of men and women, one from each ward in the city, to hear the grievances of parents relative to the public schools and lay them before the school committee. Under the present system the union says it is almost impossible to reach the members of the school committee to place before them any grievance.

MAR. 8, 1914

## A SPLENDID SERVICE

EVERY Democrat of the type that votes the straight ticket and votes early in the morning will appreciate the effort of Edward P. Barry, Democratic lieutenant governor, to prevent further appointments to federal office of those known popularly as goo-goo grabbers. It is true, as Mr. Barry says, that Richard Olney, the well-known head of the Citizens' Municipal League, has been referee in this Commonwealth for federal appointments of large importance, and it is also true that very few low-brows have received the honors and salaries that are their due.

In earlier days the Democracy of Massachusetts was divided into two classes—the silk-stockings and the short-hairs. Time has made a new line of demarkation, and the high-brows and the low-brows form two hostile camps. Mr. Barry, himself a high-brow, has taken up the cause of the low-brows in disinterested earnest, and we believe that he has already created a positive impression in the capital. Although it is too late to recall certain appointments of high-brows made by the Wilson administration—notably that of Edmund Billings, the eminent non-partizan, as collector of the port—it is not probable that the alleged plot to make Robert J. Bottomly postmaster will be successful, now that Mr. Barry has taken his cause and his silk hat to the very throne of political justice.

MAR. 2, 1914

The resignation of Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole, which has been accepted by Mayor Curley, was due primarily to the fact that he is said to be slated by Governor Walsh for appointment as chairman of the Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission when that body is established by the Legislature according to a report circulated yesterday.

The position will carry a six-year tenure of office at \$4500 a year, if the bill goes through, and will give Maj. Cole opportunity to follow out his theories on fire protection which he has been elaborating upon for years.

The enthusiasm of the commissioner while at the head of the Boston fire department has accomplished great results, according to members of the department, especially his plan for modernizing both methods and apparatus.

The question of establishing a Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission was before the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House last Wednesday. The report is expected within a few days.

Maj. Cole has always contended that the fire departments of Greater Boston, embracing upward of forty cities and towns, would be united ultimately, even as the park, sewer and water divisions are.

He recently at a banquet pointed out the fact that a fire could be threatening the waterfront along the Chelsea line, almost in plain sight of a Boston fireboat, and yet the crew of the latter could not be ethically called in until the blaze assumed threatening proportions.

## By Amos Talleyrand Luther

Washington, Feb. 15.—I am at the New Willard. There are others. It is one of the finest places in which to stop for a few minutes when going from one place to another that there is in this city. There you see scores of people like yourself who have no hotel of their own and who like to meet great men at close range, even though the great men neglect or refuse to recognize them.

I am in Washington mainly for the reason that one has to rest, now and then, when making a trip from Boston to Mexico. I have been well received by those who received me, and at the White House I got special attention. Secretary Tumulty, as soon as he learned who I was, insisted on sitting down and talking with me for an hour or so, and expressed his regret that his cousin Jim had fallen so low as to accept the presidency of the Democratic city committee of Boston.

I did not see President Wilson. He has a bad cold, and while I know that he is deeply interested in my mission to Mex., I felt that it would be unfair to the President to intrude upon him. Moreover, statesmen with head colds do not like to exhibit themselves. A plain citizen, or even a representative in Congress, does not stop to consider these things, but when the leader of the New Freedom has to sneeze once in five minutes, he dislikes to do it in front of a moving-picture machine.

I shall remain here until I obtain definite information concerning the administration's policy toward Gen. Antonio McWorrio, leader of the only bona fide revolution now in progress in Mex. I was given to understand at the White House this morning that, while the President would not under any circumstances recognize Huerta, even though Huerta's pictures are very familiar to him, he is looking for the right kind of a liberator to come to the front, in order to give him the benefit of recognition.

## White House Impressed

And I impressed it on everybody whom I met at the White House that Gen. Tony McWorrio is the real goods. I think I made an impression on a policeman, but Tumulty insisted upon talking about Boston and asking where Arthur Russell got the impression that Tom Curley was the Wilson leader in Massachusetts in 1912.

As near as I can figure it, Mr. Tumulty is willing to admit that the number of Wilson leaders in Massachusetts jumped from one in May to 198 in August of that year, but the name of Curley does not appear upon Tumulty's private list.

You will hear people telling about the changes in our Northern climate, but has anybody told you of the remarkable change that has taken place in Washington? It is just 500 miles further south than it has been for the past fifty years. This is a Southern administration, and if the North gets anything out of the administration it is because what it gets could not stand the debilitating effect of Southern chivalry, oratory and cooking.

I may be radical in my views, but if this administration is re-elected in 1916 the Northern navy yards, and especially that owned by William F. Murray in Charlestown, will be closed or rented for industrial purposes, and the

Southern yards, some of which have fairly good anchorage at high tide, will come into their own again, and their own will be considerable. If the Charlestown Navy Yard finally gets that contract for a supply ship, it will be because the administration is unable to figure out a plausible reason for withholding it from a Southern ship-building company.

I came down here with the belief that the Democratic administration was taking advice and even orders from the Northern Democracy. It is true that I had heard something about the hard luck which certain high-spirited and high-powered Democratic congressmen, who represent the white trash of the North, were having with a truly Southern administration, but I had not believed half of what I heard.

Now I believe more than I have heard, for I have seen more than I believe. From casual conversation with several distinguished statesmen who are at the New Willard, off and on, I learn that the Democratic party would be

far from better off, and much farther in, if it could free itself of the Milesian Democracy of New England!

What do you think of that? The men who make a specialty of rocking the Cradle of Liberty and loosening their own teeth by their native eloquence whenever there is a Democratic President to be elected or a Good Government candidate to be defeated, are looked upon as impedimenta, which means, of course, excess baggage.

The average Southern Democrat now in Washington has no more use for the average Northeastern Democrat than he has for the biography of William Lloyd Garrison. He feels that, if the New England Democratic statesmen could be chased to the back woods, or into the Progressive party, it would be smooth sailing for the immigration bill and that two years later it would be possible to frame and adopt legislation providing for the deportation of all aliens who have been in this country less than ten years.

But what has this to do with my mission to Mexico? Not much, perhaps, but I came here for the purpose of discussing the President's Mexican policy, and I find that impossible. Some of the finest Democratic statesmen now in Washington, all of them being from the South, suh, will tell you candidly that the President has never yet revealed his Mexican policy, not even to John Lind. They will tell you, futher, that Lind has the power of speech, but not knowing what to talk about, he has seen fit to keep still. And these Southern gentlemen will tell you, also, that a Southern gentleman should have represented the administration as special envoy in Mexico. A Southern gentleman, suh, would have said something ere now that would have put this country's policy on record, suh, with guns.

## Select Boston Group Quits

As near as I could learn from a short conversation with a Massachusetts man who stops at the New Willard every day, but is eating and sleeping through the kindness of his wife's cousin, whom he had never seen until he came here to aid the administration, a select group which formerly visited Washington once a week from Boston for the purpose of advising the President what to do and how to do it has abandoned its week-end expeditions. The only tangible result of those visits was the publication of their names once a week under

the heading of "Capitol Gossip," and thereupon the administration began to receive intimate and detailed information from Boston concerning the exact dimensions of the Democracy which those gentlemen represented.

Not so many bricks are coming he by parcel post as there were so months ago, when the mere mention of a Massachusetts man's name in a federal office would result in a high unanimous protest against his appointment, with intimate details concerning his mode of life, the number of his creditors, the money that he had received for betraying Democratic candidates and the exact location of each of his household.

The administration got square with some of the brick-throwers by appointing an intense and consistent non-partizan, anti-Democratic leader of reform to the highest Boston office in the gift of the federal government, and thus added one Democratic vote to the party's total in Massachusetts, but the administration from now on, if it does what it wishes to do, will as far as possible ignore Democratic leaders and Democratic "sentiment" in Massachusetts.

Just now Mayor Curley is as popular with the Navy Department, because of his "inside information" concerning the supply ship, as John A. Sullivan was with Mayor Curley before the former was selected by the latter for corporation counsel. However, that is neither here nor there. One distinct impression that I have obtained during my short stay here is this:

Various dictators, pretenders, liberators and bandits now operating in Mexico may torture and kill Americans, may burn American property and destroy American fortunes with a remarkable degree of impunity, but woe to the Mexican newspaper that lies about the President!

Funny? Very—if you like to look at it that way. But what if we should finally intervene in Mexico because of a gothic headline concerning Woodrow Wilson in El Imparcial?



## Old Shack at 18 Nawn Street, Roxbury, Razed on Report of Building Inspector Edwin Kelley.

The man with the axe in the building department of the city is doing, all told, a significant work for fire prevention as Boston has seen for a long time. The axe is being wielded to wipe out the buildings that constitute the worst fire menace, and it is capably handled by Building Commissioner O'Hearn. It is hitting smashing blows at what has constituted a serious danger, and the hope is that the realization of what has been accomplished in this way will serve to set going other steps along the same path.

The first chapter is not exactly a thrilling one, but the story of its doing is the story of the wise man who sets his home in order so far as he is able. This is house-cleaning of the first rank. And, as it saves the firemen and removes the threat to surrounding property, it raises the value of the city at large and increases the rate of safety to the citizens.

The present building commissioner is a busy man. Under his personal supervision about 50 buildings, unsafe for residence, or dangerous because of fire menace, have been razed during the past three weeks. Another half hundred are under consideration for immediate action and it is expected another large number will be reported within a short time.

A feature of the work is the attempt to bring the real estate men into harmony with the motives of the office, and not to arouse their enmity. The success of this plan appears in that of the last 50 buildings razed, every one was demolished by the owner. The authority of the commissioner to do the work and present the bill to the owner was not necessary in any case, after the matter had been fully explained.

#### A Case in Point.

A recent case in the West End illustrates this fact. The inspectors under Mr. O'Hearn had reported a tenement building as unsafe and a "fire-trap," with no fire escapes. A doctor owned the place and at first refused to put on the improvements. He called at the office of the commissioner with another medical friend and was ready for an argument.

"This is a very busy office, sir," Mr. O'Hearn said, "but if you will come with me and the supervisor to the spot in my automobile I will show you what we mean."

"We went," Mr. O'Hearn said, "and when we reached the place I showed the doctors what a dangerous building it was. 'You've got the worst trap in this part of the city, and you have got to put those escapes up,' I said."

"Twenty minutes later, around the corner, my friend was giving orders for the immediate erection of the escapes. I might have fought him in court for 20 years and never got that thing done, which was needed, and sorely needed, for the lives of at least three families."

"Men are men with hearts, wherever you find them, and if I show them the danger to lives of people that are under their protection, they will usually respond, and in a higher civic way surely, than though the law forced them on. Of course, at times the black sheep appears, and then he must be compelled."

A brick building in good condition in Washington street, ward 17, stood to the rear of another structure that faced the thoroughfare, and was itself surrounded on all other sides by factories and high

buildings, over which a cat could not have escaped. The only exit for the families that lived there was through a passageway, made of wood, through the building in front, to the street.

Mr. O'Hearn took the owner of the place to see it, and it was the first time that man had ever seen this particular piece of his property. He agreed with the commissioner at once, the building was torn down and lives may have been saved.

#### Placarding Buildings.

When the inspector or some one else brings a complaint to the office, a man is at once assigned to investigate. If the troubles are found to justify it, an inspector is then given the task of getting the needed work done. He must figuratively sit on the doorstep of the building till the order is carried out. Sometimes he works for days or weeks, but no longer.

Then if the owner still holds out, because of financial reasons or otherwise, placards are placed on the house, and these are strong enough generally to bring the man to the office in a certain amount of fear and trembling.

One of these placards used generally reads:

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the building to which this notice is affixed is adjudged to be unsafe. PATRICK O'HEARN, Building Commissioner.

This notice shall not be defaced nor removed without the consent of the commissioner, Sec. 4, chap. 550, Acts of 1907. Whoever violates any provision of this Act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500. Sec. 132, chap. 550, Acts of 1907.

Another placard which has an equally strong effect reads:

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the building to which this notice is affixed is not provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire satisfactory to the building commissioner. PATRICK O'HEARN, Building Commissioner.

#### Along the Waterfront.

A section of the city which is a constant source of worry to Mr. O'Hearn and the other members of his department is that located along the extensive wharves of Boston. There are scores of buildings there that much either be torn down or remodelled to meet the demands of the building department.

Section 9, chapter 550, of the building laws is of great importance to the work and an interpretation of it has led to a disagreement between Mr. O'Hearn and other officials of the city. The section reads as follows:

"The building limits of the city of Boston, as they now exist, shall continue until changed by ordinance, and the city council may by ordinance from time to time expend and define said building limits, and may establish other limits in any part of the city within which every building built after the establishment thereof shall be of the first or second class. This restriction shall not apply to wharves, nor to buildings not exceeding 27 feet in height on wharves, nor to market sheds or market buildings not exceeding such height, nor to elevators for the storage of coal or grain, if the external parts of such buildings, elevators or other structures are covered with slate, tile, metal or other equally fireproof material, and the mode of construction and the location thereof are approved by the commissioner. Temporary structures to facilitate the prosecution of any authorized work may be erected under such condition as the commissioner may prescribe."

#### Buildings Exempted.

Believing that the meaning of this regulation is to keep the waterfront free from fire menace as far as possible, Mr. O'Hearn interpreted it as meaning that only those buildings, so described, should be allowed to stand that were actually on wharves over tidewater. But other men objected, and John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, upheld them in

the following statement, which was written on July 8, 1914:

"I submit an opinion as requested by you (Mr. O'Hearn) on June 29, 1914. Buildings on wharves are exempted from the provision as to the building limits under section 9, chapter 550, of 1907, and therefore the section should be construed strictly as to such exempted buildings. The statute taken as a whole was designed for the protection of public safety, and this affords additional reason for strict construction as to buildings constructed therein. I think the Legislature did not instruct that the buildings permitted on wharves under section 9 aforesaid might be erected on any part of a structure which might be called a wharf without regard to the proximity of the building to the street line, or the distance between such buildings and the waterfront."

"The term wharf, as used in said section, seems to mean an artificial structure erected over tide waters and used for the loading and unloading of vessels. It would seem that any building 27 feet high, covered with fireproof material as provided in section 9, may be erected on such structure beyond the water line."

#### Strictness Demanded.

"We simply must be strict about this thing," Mr. O'Hearn said yesterday. "There is a wharf in East Boston, if you call that which is built over water a wharf, that might contain a little city of buildings running back to the land. These, made of wood, would create a terrible danger to the surrounding property, and indeed to the whole city."

"There is a hopeful note for us in the air these days," Mr. O'Hearn continued. "It is a fact that Boston probably is one of the best cities in the country in regard to the upkeep of its buildings. And we should keep up to our ideal, and that means continually tearing down and condemning. We have great suburbs to watch, the tenement house problem, and so on, but personally I worry more about our own centre of the city, and the waterfront, than about the sections where there is at least a chance to get at a fire."

"We have seen what fire is when it gets started. When in 40 minutes \$45,000 worth of property can be destroyed, while water pressure is O. K., and a crack fire department is fighting the flames, there is reason for us to get our new laws on the statute books as quickly and as strongly as they can be placed there. We cannot allow such a city as Boston to have fires such as raked that apartment house in course of construction on Huntington avenue recently."

#### New Laws in Effect Oct. 7.

Mr. O'Hearn believes the new Massachusetts building laws that go into effect on Oct. 7 will have a splendid effect. The requirement for Philadelphia stairways, those which are bricked up solidly on all sides, and which must be entered from a platform outside the outer wall, will be of especial benefit in saving life.

"The conditions of hazard where the structures are not safe are too numerous to mention," he declared. Many of these are in the very heart of the city.

In the office on the ninth floor of the City Hall annex hangs that sign which has stirred Boston for nearly three months and which now serves as a fitting motto for the work of Mr. O'Hearn's department.

"Did you notice this?" he asked a The Herald man was about to leave, and pointed to the sign—"Safety First."

HERALD - MAR-6-1914.

# POLICE SALARY CUT FAILS OF O'MEARA'S O.K.

**Curley Says Another Conference  
Will Be Held on Matter—Com-  
missioner Rejects Plan to  
Merge Two Stations in South  
Boston, but Agrees to Econ-  
omy Scheme for East Boston**

The much-heralded cut in the salary increases recently given the officers of the police department failed to materialize at yesterday's conference at City Hall between Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner O'Meara and following the conference rumors were circulated that there was a hitch in the mayor's program for reductions because of the necessity of having joint action by both the mayor and the police commissioner.

The mayor announced that the matter would be taken up again next week.

Commissioner O'Meara rejected Mayor Curley's suggestion for consolidating the two police stations in South Boston and placing all the men under one captain in one house. He said neither of the station houses were of sufficient size to house all the men and that additional men might be needed because of the waterfront developments.

The commissioner agreed to a plan to co-operate with the City Hospital authorities in providing ambulance service at East Boston for handling cases at the East Boston relief station. The mayor said by this means he could save the expense of having an auto-ambulance at the Relief Hospital, which would represent a fixed charge of \$2000 a year in salaries, in addition to keeping the auto in repair.

## Ordered to Their Picks.

Orders were sent out by the officials of the park and recreation department to the 43 life guards and janitors in the bath division who are to handle the pick and shovel for the next three months to report for work at 8 o'clock this morning at the administration building at Franklin Field, Talbot avenue, Dorchester.

The men assigned to Franklin Field are those on the first list prepared by Mayor Curley, and while it is expected that some of the men will refuse to respond clothed for outdoor work, the department officials believe that a large majority will respond rather than lose their positions. Another list of changes is being prepared for the department.

The mayor continued his work of reorganizing the public works department by the removal and suspension of some of the high-salaried subordinate officials in the water and sewer service and the appointment of a new chief engineer of the sewer service to replace Edgar S. Dorr, who was assigned to other work after his salary was cut from \$3500 to \$2500 a year. The new chief is Edward F. Murphy, a district engineer, who gets an increase from \$2400 to \$3500 a year.

A saving of \$125,000 a year on a 10-year contract for electric lighting for

the streets will be effected when the city makes a new contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company if Mayor Curley has his way. He has held one conference with General Manager Atkins in regard to the contract and proposes to meet him again Monday.

The city now pays approximately \$750,000 a year on a five-year contract for its street lighting by electricity. The contract expires April 1.

Whether the mayor proposes making that saving by having all the street lighting done by electricity, he is not saying. In addition to paying \$750,000 a year for electricity, the city pays \$300,000 a year for gas lighting. The extended contract for gas lighting expires Aug. 1.

## Has Plans for Rourke.

The mayor is urging on Commissioner Rourke of the department of public works a wholesale consolidation of the city yards in the various sections of the city, a wholesale removal of foremen and sub-foremen and a transfer to street work of hundreds of men who have been employed as watchmen, stablemen and yardmen.

The proposed consolidation is something which has been discussed by almost every administration for years, but Mayor Curley has already gone as far as to make all the necessary plans and mark for suspension or removal, which is synonymous at City Hall these days, all except one foreman in each of the 11 districts of the city.

## Would Merge Yards.

In practically all the districts there are separate yards for the paving, sewer, street cleaning, sanitary and water divisions. Each yard has its large quota of men in charge of separate foremen, and the employees of each yard work independently of each other.

The mayor's study of the situation leads him to believe that there is apt to be conflict of authority among the men of the various yards in each district and the expense of maintaining separate yards is exceedingly expensive. The mayor believes that by having all the public works department business in each district in charge of one foreman, who will be held personally responsible, the city can save hundreds of thousands annually, and in addition can get hundreds of thousands through the sale of the yards which will be unnecessary when the consolidation goes into effect.

## Foremen to Go.

In East Boston, for instance, it is pointed out, there are separate yards for the various divisions of the public works department, each in charge of high salaried foremen. By wiping out all except one of the yards, the entire work performed by the public works department in that district may be done under the supervision of one foreman.

Who will be removed in each of the several districts, the mayor has not fully decided. His list is being compiled, and will include a small army from the foremen down in each case. At least three foremen and twice as many sub-foremen and inspectors in each of the 11 districts in the sewer, paving, street cleaning, sanitary and water divisions will go, according to the present plan. That means a total of some 44 foremen, 88 sub-foremen and as many inspectors, unless the figures are revised.

Orders were also issued to abolish the position of consulting engineer of the high pressure service held by Clarence Goldsmith at a salary of \$3500 a year, and the positions held by James J. Conway, chief inspector of sewers, at \$2500 a year, and Alexander L. Kidd, district engineer of the sewer service at \$2400 a year.

The mayor also ordered the abolition of the position held by John M. Conry of East Boston, brother of Port Director Conry, as district foreman of the sewer service in East Boston at \$1800 a year.

A leave of absence for five months, without pay, was granted Henry W. Sanborn, executive engineer of the sewer service, who gets \$3000 a year.

The changes effected in the public works department during the day means a net saving of \$13,100 a year, the mayor announced, and he added that they are but the first of several which will be announced during the next few days.

MAR-6-1914

# CAMPAIGNERS FIGHTING FOR CURLEY SEAT IN HOUSE

Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress, addressed large gatherings last evening in Dorchester.

The tour opened with a reception at the home of Francis A. Corley on Norton street. His next stop was at the house of Hugh Brinkley on West Park street, where he met many of the workers in precincts 8, 9 and 10 of his home ward. The third rally brought him to A. R. Wharton's home on Helen street, where 150 enthusiastic supporters promised to work.

At the new headquarters of the Milton A. A. on River street, the candidate, was cheered for several minutes by more than 500 Democrats of the Dorchester Lower Mills section. Mr. O'Connell pledged himself to devote his energies to the widening and deepening of the Neponset river from Commercial point to the Chocolate Mills.

Several house rallies were held last night throughout the four South Boston wards in the interest of Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, who spoke to about 500 voters of the work to be carried on at Washington that had been started by Mayor Curley, and pledged himself to carry out that program if elected.

John L. Fitzgerald opened his speaking campaign last night at his headquarters on Dudley street. More than 100 young men, representing social clubs in the district, were present. Joseph Coleman presided and addresses were made by William Kelly, Patrick Foley, Michael Ahearn, John Coughlin and Michael O'Brien.

MAR-5-1914

# ROSLINDALE FOLK WILL MEET FOR PROTEST

**Declare Hearing on Bridge Over  
Tracks Improperly Held.**

A mass meeting of the residents of the Clarendon Hills section of Roslindale will be held tomorrow evening in Carey Hall, Roslindale, to protest against the alleged improper manner in which a legislative hearing was given on the bill to have a bridge constructed over the New Haven tracks at the Clarendon Hills station. The petitioners say that they did not get an opportunity to present their case, as the hearing was not properly advertised, and that there was also a confusion of dates.

A demand that the city take immediate action to determine the responsibility of the New Haven road for having seized a public right of way at that point will be made. The people of the district claim that a bridge there is an urgent necessity.



# MULLEN RESIGNS AS BOSTON FIRE CHIEF

His Action Not from Choice, and He Makes a Statement That Carries a Sting—Will Probably Get \$2250 Pension.

MAR 6 1914  
Fire Chief John A. Mullen resigned from the Boston department yesterday.

That action, following so soon after positive declaration the day before that he had no present intention of stepping out of the department caused surprise, although it was expected his tenure would not be of much longer duration. In view of the strained relations between Chief Mullen and Assistant Chief Grady, who is Mayor Curley's choice for commissioner to succeed Commissioner Cole, it was only a question of days or weeks when Mullen would be retired.

The chief candidly admitted that he retired through no desire of his own, but because of conditions beyond his control. He will probably receive a pension of \$2250 a year.

Chief Mullen issued this statement last night:

"Having served 40 years in the Boston fire department, entering it quite a young man and having given the best years of my life to its service, I now leave it through no wish of my own, but through circumstances over which I have no control.

"I have had the honor to serve under all fire commissioners since the reorganization of the department in 1873, and in so far as I know I have had the confidence and good wishes of them all, most of them having passed beyond the shadow. My relations with the present commissioner, Charles H. Cole, who is also severing his connection with the department, during the past two years, have been of such high order that it will be a pleasant memory in coming years to look back upon them.

"It has also been my privilege to have served under the late lamented chiefs, John S. Damrell, William A. Green, Louis P. Webber and William T. Cheswell, all of whom were a credit and an honor to the city they served.

## MULLEN RETIRES

Having served 40 years in the Boston fire department, entering it quite a young man and having given the best years of my life to its service, I now leave it through no wish of my own, but through circumstances over which I have no control.

That is the reason Chief John A. Mullen gives for resigning from the fire department of the city of Boston.

What are these circumstances over which he has no control? If the man who has been for eight years the executive head of one of the best fire fighting organizations in the world of fire department service, the last is to be unceremoniously chucked out of his office, the public is entitled to know the facts. It was natural that the chief should feel some pique over

so well. Men of strong character—brave and honorable—it was an honor to have served with them and gain from them the experience which has assisted me in my duties as the executive head of the department.

"I leave the department with my best wishes to the officers and members who have so ably and heroically assisted in helping me to sustain the good name of the department of which I had the honor of being at the head for the last eight years.

"I have had reason at times to deal harshly with a few, but it was for their own interest, as well as for the good of the service, and it was always with the best intention of bringing them to a realization of the duties required of them.

"Boston's fire department, with its large number of men and its exacting problems, stands second to none in this or any other country for discipline and action when required. It is my earnest prayer that it will always remain so and that no matter what changes occur from time to time the same generous support accorded me will always be given.

"It is with pleasure that I can say that I have not had a general alarm during my career as the fire fighting head, owing to the promptness and active co-operation of members of the department. Considering the dangers of their calling the members have been free from loss, of life, but two, Capt. Patrick Lanegan, ladder 13 and Joseph A. Hackett of the same company, have been killed by falling walls. None more gentlemanly or braver than they."

Chief Mullen was appointed Feb. 23, 1906, by Commissioner Wells. The last years have been stormy ones and many rumors of his impending retirement have gained circulation, only to meet quick denial from Commissioner Wells and since then Commissioner Cole. The chief survived the efforts to oust him until Commissioner Cole himself was about to retire and Mullen's principal rival, Assistant Chief Grady, was chosen commissioner.

MAR - 6 - 1914  
In promotion of a subordinate to fire commissioner. Yet had the relations of the chief and his senior deputy been of a friendly nature, the retirement of the former, if it was to come, could easily have been brought about in a more considerate manner.

The efficiency of the Boston fire department is of more consequence than the fortunes of any one man. It will be a handicap to the new commissioner in his administration of the department to have any feeling of resentment running through the rank and file over the treatment accorded Chief Mullen. Forty years as chief, is a record that entitles the holder to consideration on the part of the people of Boston as well as of the ruling power.

tion of Chief Mullen in his career in the department. Several times he has been near death from falling walls and disease contracted from exposure while fighting bad fires. His daring won him the sobriquet "Fighting Jack Mullen" back in the days when he was a captain and clung to him throughout his career, for he was as ready to get into the forefront of the battle when chief as when he was seeking his spurs.

He was born in South Boston, June 2, 1850. He learned the iron moulding trade and worked at that until he became a regular fireman in 1876, nearly two years after he began as a call hose-man with engine 15. In 1881 he was appointed captain of engine company 15 and four years later became a district chief, stationed in South Boston.

He was the first man to pass a civil service examination for district chief. In 1897 Mullen was appointed second assistant chief, advancing to first assistant when Chief Webber retired.

## MAR - 7 - 1914 FIREMEN'S PAY CUT BY MINTON

Acting Commissioner Carries Out Mayor's Orders—Names Grady Acting Chief.

The wholesale reductions of the salaries of the officers of the fire department, which Fire Commissioner Cole refused to make upon the request of Mayor Curley, went into effect at 10 o'clock this morning, five minutes after Charles H. Cole's retirement as fire commissioner became effective.

Ex-Chief John A. Mullen alone got the benefit of the increases in salary made by Mayor Fitzgerald some two months ago. When the chief of the fire department stepped down and out from the head of the department he carried with him his pension papers entitling him to one-half of the salary he received before Mayor Curley called upon the fire commissioner to cut the recent increases. Mr. Mullen will get \$2250 a year.

All the other officers of the fire department had their pay cut down at 10 o'clock. That was the first official act of Chairman John M. Minton of the election board, whom the mayor designated as acting fire commissioner pending the confirmation by the civil service commission of Deputy Chief John Grady as fire commissioner. The acting fire commissioner's second official act was the appointment of Deputy Chief Grady as chief of the fire department to succeed the retiring chief, John A. Mullen.

For more than an hour today the mayor and Acting Commissioner Minton were closeted in the mayor's office, and the only announcement that went forth from the mayor's office before noon was that the mayor was preparing a statement in reply to Fire Commissioner Cole's open letter to the mayor upon the forced retirement of ex-Chief Mullen and regarding his refusal to cut the salaries of the officers of the fire department, because they were his recommendations and not the voluntary action of Mayor Fitzgerald.

HERALD - MAR - 6 - 1914

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE Public Library trustees yesterday opened a new reading room at the old Brooks street chapel at 100 Brooks street, in the Faneuil district of Brighton. The room will be open daily from 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 o'clock.

"What do you hear? Who will be the next? Any shake-ups today?" are among the questions heard on all sides these days at City Hall, which is referred to as the "powder works," since the mayor started to cut salaries and suspend or remove employees.

All the close friends of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald on the city's payrolls, and there are many of them, are shaking these days lest they will be among the next to be affected by removals, suspensions or reductions of salary.

The Evacuation day parade in South Boston on March 17 will start at 2 o'clock from Edward Everett square and go through Columbia road, Dorchester avenue, Dorchester street, Fourth to G streets, around Thomas Park, East Sixth street, H, Fourth, L streets to Broadway to Dorchester avenue.

The mayor's determination to get as much money as the state does from the banks for inactive accounts—3 per cent.—meets with considerable opposition on the part of the institutions which have been paying the city only 2½ per cent.

George H. Finneran's promotion to superintendent of the distribution branch of the water service of the public works department does not mean an increase in salary even though Supt. Welch, who was deposed, got \$3000 a year, or \$900 more than Finneran got as general foreman.

Ex-Councillman James H. Kelly of Ward 16 is making a strong fight for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district, and his friends say he will be a winner.

neer, as chief engineer of the sewer service, but they cannot understand why Foreman William F. Lowe was overlooked.

Although several of the floors in the new City Hall annex are ready for occupancy, Superintendent Fish of the public buildings department is not anxious to remove the departments from the temporary annex at 100 Summer street until the approaches from the street are completed.

Rumors were in circulation at City Hall yesterday that there will be a few suspensions in the city's election department during the next few days.

The trustees of the children's institutions department find that the only way they can run their department within the amount allowed by the mayor in his budget is by removing several of the officers and guards at the West Roxbury parental school and the Suffolk school for boys at Rainsford Island, and also a few members of the office staff.

Those who were at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon say that a county commissioner does not cut any more of a figure at a superior court session than an ordinary citizen.

Street Commissioner Gallivan has large banners announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district floating in several sections of the district.

"How can I run my department on the amount of money allowed in the budget?" a department official is said to have asked the mayor, and got this reply: "That is for you to determine. If you feel that you cannot, you might resign."

Because of the wave of economy at City Hall under the present administration,

MAR - 7 - 1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

INDICATIONS point to a sharp fight for the Progressive nomination for Congress in the 12th district for the seat vacated by Mayor Curley. When James P. Magenis took out nomination papers, it was announced that he did so with the knowledge that James B. Connolly, the Bull Moose candidate at the last regular election, expected to go to Mexico as a war correspondent, and would not be a candidate. This last came as an unwelcome surprise to Mr. Connolly, and he answered it yesterday by taking out nomination papers himself.

Some of the Boston members of the House who supported Mayor Curley in the mayoralty contest, talk as if they were on the verge of an open break with the mayor. Constituents who have been struck by the mayor's economy axe and lost their positions or suffered a reduction in pay, have appealed to the representatives for relief, which said representatives have been unable so far to furnish. As a result, the representatives are extremely indignant.

Senator Wells of Haverhill suggested to the committee on rivers and harbors yesterday that if it did not feel that the \$1,000,000 asked of the state for the development of the Merrimack river should be allowed this year, it could report a bill providing for an annual appropriation for several years, the total amount not to exceed that sum asked for.

A familiar argument before legislative committees:

"While I am thoroughly in sympathy, Mr. Chairman, with the economy program of this year's Legislature, I don't believe it should apply to this bill, because, etc."

Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown is indignant over a report that he was opposed to Congressman Murray's appointment as postmaster. Senator Brennan denies it, but furthermore says that he is proud that a Charlestown man is to be at the head of the post-office.

Andrew Curran, president of the Monument A. A. of Charlestown, is mentioned as a candidate for a House nomination in ward 3 this fall. "Andy" would make an ideal candidate, his friends say, as his activities in recent elections for the interests of friends running for office has placed him before the voters of his district.

Report has it that the committees on public health and agriculture, which have jointly been conducting hearings on the Ellis milk bill, are divided on the measure—public health for it and agriculture against it.

MAR - 6 - 1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THEY were on hand even before the State House was thrown open to the public yesterday. They waited anxiously. They wondered what was his next step. Who? Lieut.-Gov. Barry. He was back at his office yesterday after his Washington trip and the passenger lists of the State House elevators were swelled accordingly.

"Senatorial courtesy" resulted in postponement on some half-dozen measures yesterday.

Beginning today the House will on Fridays come in at 11 A. M. and continue without a recess until 2 P. M.

"On this matter," began Representative Tufts of Waltham, "I am paired with Representative Greenwood of Everett. If he were here—" But loud laughter revealed to Mr. Tufts that Greenwood was sitting not a dozen feet away from him, and the Waltham man had to give up his search for a "pair."

Representative Haines of Medford is riding two booms—one for mayor of his home city and the other for the Republican nomination for attorney-general this fall. This latter was launched yesterday by Representative Robinson of Chelsea.

Less than two hours after the committee on railroads had opened hearings yesterday on bills for the electrification of all railroads within the metropolitan area, it had voted to report adversely

on them. The small number of those who wished to appear in favor of the bill may account in part for the committee's speed in voting to report adversely.

Gov. Walsh, it is expected, will have an opportunity to name a justice of the supreme court this year. One of the justices recently announced his intention of resigning, but was induced to remain until the court adjourns for the summer vacation. Report has it that a superior court judge is slated for advancement to the supreme bench.

Representative Washburn of Worcester looms forth as the Republican "whip" of the House in political debates.

A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester who desires to succeed Congressman Gardner, regardless of the latter's opinion on the matter, is conducting a "getting acquainted" campaign nearly every day through Essex county and seldom misses an opportunity to appear before civic, social and business organizations.

Representative Sullivan of Dorchester intends to run for the Senate this year for the seat now held by Senator Fitzgerald, who is a candidate to succeed Mayor Curley as congressman from the 12th district.

Prorogation before June 1 is the goal Speaker Cushing of the House and President Coolidge of the Senate are striving for.



HERALD - MAR-6-1914

## J. N. COLE FOR CHIEF BOOMER

Former Speaker Chosen Chairman of Organization to Develop Boston.

John N. Cole of Andover, former speaker of the Massachusetts House, is the choice of the sub-committee of the general committee of the boom Boston project for the paid head of the organization, and will be formally selected chairman at \$5000 a year at today's meeting of the general committee at the mayor's office.

The sub-committee made its selection during a session at the mayor's office and after a conference with Mr. Cole who expressed a willingness to assume charge of the movement as soon as the committee on the industrial and commercial development of the city is ready. Louis K. Liggett, Philip Stockton and John J. Martin constituted the sub-committee.

Mr. Cole's acceptance of the new post would mean his retirement from the state board of economy and efficiency. The salary of the latter position is \$5000 a year, with a provision that the occupant devote his entire time to the work.

In addition to making the selection of Mr. Cole, the sub-committee informed the mayor that they believed there is every prospect of raising the fund to 1,000,000 this year.

The mayor will appear today before the legislative committee on ways and means and advocate the appropriation of 75,000 for dredging the Mystic river basin. He proposes to take the city's share of that appropriation, amounting to \$25,000, out of the fund already raised for the development of the city as a commercial centre. He said that during a conference with members of the general committee on the boom Boston project it was decided that it would be un-

ELECTED CHAIRMAN  
OF BOOM BOSTON BOARD



(Photograph by Chickering.)  
John N. Cole.

wise to have the entire expense shouldered by the general committee and that it would be more advisable to expend small amounts in other ways for development purposes. It was also decided that it would be advisable to loan money to new industries at a reasonable rate of interest.

MAR-7-1914

## COLE TO MANAGE "BOOM BOSTON"

Opposition for Non-Residence  
Overruled—Salary of \$5000  
a Year.

John N. Cole of Andover, chairman of the state board of economy and efficiency, yesterday was selected as the chairman and manager of the general committee of the Boom Boston project at \$5000 a year, after strenuous objection had been raised by some members against the selection of any man living outside the city.

Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union, and the labor representative, was the first to register

objections. He wanted Henry M. Whitney or some other Bostonian, but the objections were overruled by a majority, who declared that Mr. Cole would make an excellent man, and contended that the movement would not be confined wholly to Boston, but would become state-wide in the near future.

The committee then voted to name the Boom Boston movement the "Industrial Development Commission," and voted to pay Manager Cole his salary from the fund raised for the development of the city as an industrial and commercial centre.

The committee also voted to instruct Mayor Curley to communicate with the United States senators and congressmen from Massachusetts at Washington in reference to starting a movement in favor of a constitutional amendment to secure uniform laws in the various states relative to the employment of labor and get a uniform 54-hour-a-week law.

Some 20 of the 27 members of the committee attended, and practically everyone present declared that the indications were excellent for raising the fund, which now amounts to more than \$70,000, to \$1,000,000.

MAR-5-1914

## J. A. WATSON DISCLOSES HIS 'ANNA PERKINS'

Secures Delay in Sentencing of  
Witness He Wants to Back  
His Jail Charges.

Councilman James A. Watson temporarily abandoned his civic duties yesterday afternoon to appear in the Suffolk superior criminal court in a legal capacity as defender of Mrs. Estelle Abbott of 10 Blackwood street, who was found guilty by a jury of performing an illegal operation on Miss Minnie White, a 19-year-old Brockton girl. Mrs. Abbott was convicted a week ago after a trial that lasted four court days and was before Judge Chase yesterday for sentence.

Even though he is not a lawyer, Watson put up such a fervent plea for the woman that he succeeded in having the imposition of her sentence postponed until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Chase agreed to the delay in order that Mrs. Abbott's two brothers, from Dexter, Me., one of whom was formerly a county judge, may reach Boston to help her in carrying her fight to the supreme court.

Watson took advantage of his court debut to open up another attack on his old antagonist, Sheriff John Quinn, who was listening to him in court, but he had hardly started hostilities before Judge Chase shut him off.

Watson pleaded for a delay, as her lawyer, he argued, had quit her and she had no one to speak a word in her defense. Asst. Dist. Atty. T. D. Lavelle insisted that sentence be imposed immediately.

Outside of the courtroom Watson explained his interest in the Abbott woman by saying that she is the person who has furnished him with most of the information regarding conditions in the Charles street jail, which is the basis of the war between him and Sheriff Quinn. She is the "Anna Perkins" who has written letters to Watson concerning her experiences in jail.

Watson announced his determination of making additional charges against Sheriff Quinn. The suicide of a man awaiting trial on charges of forgery, the death of two women, one from pneumonia and the other following her confinement in a padded cell, are among the cases.

Mary Carney, who was detained at the jail awaiting trial, wrote a letter to Councilman Watson informing him that she was carried from the jail on the back of an attendant because she was too weak to walk after being refused medical treatment. She was given a hearing in her cell and then taken to the City Hospital. From the hospital, Watson claims she has mysteriously disappeared, and he wants to locate her before the hearing, claiming she is one of his principal witnesses.



HERALD - MAR - 7 - 1914

# PARK EMPLOYEES DO REAL DAY'S WORK IN STORM

33 Life Guards, Janitors, Etc.,  
Toil, Three Quit and Six  
Fail to Report.

Although unaccustomed to strenuous outdoor work, 33 of the 42 life-guards, janitors and others in the bath division of the city's park and recreation department braved yesterday's blinding snow storm and handled the pick and shovel all day, grading a section of Franklin's field, even though the mayor and officials of the park and recreation department believed they would quit the city's service rather than submit to such labor.

Only three out of 36 of the employees who reported for work in the morning quit. Two of them were recently discharged from the hospital. Six of those assigned to the work failed to put in an appearance, and unless they are able to present physician's certificates they will be suspended from the city's service.

"It will do them good, as it will give them ample opportunity to develop their muscles," Mayor Curley remarked, referring to those who worked the entire day, when Acting Chairman John M. Minton of the park board reported at the mayor's office the first day's activities on the part of his new working squad. "The outdoor exercise will be very beneficial," the mayor added. "The park and recreation board will deal with those who refused to put in an appearance and with those who quit."

The employees who failed to report for work included John J. Barry, James E. McDonald, John T. Burke, Philip N. Powers, Charles F. Butler and Patrick F. O'Mella.

The working gang reported to Foreman James E. Edgeworth on time and were given picks and shovels and directed to that section of the field in the vicinity of the locker building.

Although the temperature hovered in the vicinity of the freezing point, the men, clad only in business suits and with light shoes worked side by side with a gang of Italian laborers and were forced to work hard to keep warm. The heavy downfall of snow made matters extremely troublesome for the men during the day and before noon many of them were wet to the skin.

MAR - 2 - 1914.

## SUPT. PIERCE WILL RETIRE

Been in Police Department  
nearly 38 Years — Papers  
Go to Mayor Tomorrow.

The retirement papers of Police Super-

intendent William H. Pierce, who for nearly 38 years has been a member of the Boston police department, will be sent to Mayor Curley for the latter's approval tomorrow. Supt. Pierce does not wish to retire from service but on Monday he will have become 65 years old, the age at which he is supposed to retire automatically on a pension of \$2500, half of his present salary.

According to persons close to the heart of the department, there is a strong feeling that Supt. Pierce may not be allowed to retire. Should this not be the case, however, and if his retirement be approved by Mayor Curley, Deputy Supt. Philemon D. Warren will automatically become head of the department until an appointment is made.

MAR - 8 - 1914

## WALSH CALMS DOWN IN CIVIL SERVICE ROW

Believes Disputed Rules May  
After All, Be Worthy of  
Approval.

Gov. Walsh, who yesterday morning was quite indignant when he learned that the civil service commission, with the approval of Gov. Foss and the Republican executive council of last year had thrown the civil service mantle over a number of state positions, was no quite so certain of his wrath last night.

He did not know but when he had had a chance to really digest the rules in question he might approve them. Thus the members of the commission, who during the day had been holding hurried meetings for the purpose of throwing up defenses, began to breathe a little easier as a result.

The Governor explained to the newspapermen that he was the last man in the world to raise any issue over the extension of civil service.

"My point of complaint is, that such a step has been taken without consulting me in any way.

"The point which I make is this. Had the civil service commission after making these rules last year provided that they take effect last year also, I would not have any real cause of complaint.

"But when, as it happens, they meet in December, after the election of a new executive, and put through rules changing conditions which are not to take effect till March 1 of a new administration, I feel that I as Governor was entitled to be warned of what was going on.

"I most certainly would not think of doing such a thing if I was leaving office.

Has Scented Trouble.

"The result of these tactics is that I have now learned from a head of a department that such rules have been actually put into effect. The spirit of the whole affair does not seem right, and as for my opposition, I will say, it is wholly possible that after I have a chance to read them I will agree with them myself."

Gov. Walsh ever since he took office has had the feeling that in various ways state officials with the aid of the former chief executive have tried to make trouble for him. His first real rumprum came when he caught Gov. Foss trying to make over the public service commission. While he stopped that, he has not forgotten it.

Therefore, when a head of a department walked in on him and asked him how he construed a new civil service rule putting a number of engineers in his department under civil service, the Governor promptly went into the air.

He began to investigate at top speed. He found that last December the civil service commission presented to the Governor and council for its approval a new set of rules for all departments. In these rules they made various new classifications and as a result hundreds of positions in various departments which for years have been outside civil service were brought under that banner with all the rights and privileges.

When he further found that while this was approved Dec. 17 that it was provided it should not go into effect till March 1, he was further excited and declared that his rights and powers had been infringed on.

Denies One Story.

In explanation of his change of attitude it might be said a story was set in circulation yesterday that he was not so much worried over the ethics of the affair, as he was over the fact the civil service shield would prevent easy removals and appointments.

When informed of this he asked specifically that a denial that any such thought was back of his action be made.

Under the new rules of the civil service board all superintendents, assistants and deputy superintendents, deputies and executive officers and persons other than the chief superintendents of departments performing any of the duties of a superintendent; janitors, engineers and persons having charge of schools and other buildings or heating apparatus thereof; engineers employed in positions where they are required to hold first or second-class licenses; also chief first and second assistant marine engineers, chemists, school nurses and persons employed by boards of health and "all persons doing similar work."

The members of the civil service commission are Thomas F. Boyle of Boston, chairman; Elmer Curtiss of Hingham and Garrett Droppers of Weymouth. Boyle and Droppers are Democrats, appointed by Foss, and Curtiss is a Republican, reappointed by Foss.

Gov. Walsh said:

"It is very important to me and I want to know how far these rules of the civil service are going to obstruct the plans we have formed for a reorganization of departments and consolidation of commissions. As I have said, they may mean little and they may mean a great deal. I want to know when these rules are intended for the promotion of the efficiency of the departments, or whether they said 'The general government is going to pieces, we are going to have a new administration, and now is our chance to fix up these appointments before everything goes to smash,' and whether these rules were framed and approved in an effort to block me in the work we have been trying to do here relative to state commissions."



# HERALD - MAR-7-1914

## CURLEY AGAINST ASHES CONTRACT

### Committee Reports Him in Favor of Having the City Col- lect Garbage.

President William P. Greaney of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Teamsters' and Helpers' Union 149 reported to the meeting of the local yesterday that Mayor Curley is in favor of eliminating the contract system for collection of ashes and garbage and of having the work done by city men.

He said that a joint committee called upon Mayor Curley in regard to the contract matter, and that the mayor declared he will eliminate the contract system gradually if possible, and entirely, as soon as the city's finances would permit.

President Greaney reported also that the mayor agreed with the committee that the uniform system should be abolished in the sanitary and street-cleaning department.

New England District Council of Electrical Workers' Unions, at its meeting yesterday, condemned the alleged actions of petty politicians in presenting "fake bills" to various law-making bodies.

It was stated that effort is being made to have all inspectors of exterior construction practical men. Good results, it was reported, have accrued from the organizing work in Northampton, Holyoke, Worcester, Brockton, Haverhill and Manchester, N. H. Eight more unions were represented by delegates at yesterday's meeting.

Resolutions of regret were adopted on the death of District Organizer Peter F. Linehan, who had formed, at the suggestion of the council, the first telephone operators' and telephone installers' unions in Boston.

### Condemns Veterans' Preference.

The Spanish War Veterans' preference act, which comes up for a hearing Tuesday at the State House, was condemned

by O'Connell Longshoremen's Associates by a voice vote at a meeting of the local yesterday in Roughton Hall, Charlestown.

The auditing committee's quarterly report showed a balance of over \$2000 is now in the treasury of the organization.

At the formation of a new union of laborers yesterday in connection with the paving division of the public works department, William Brennan was elected temporary chairman and John W. Green of division 10 secretary. Seventy-two men enrolled.

The Greater Boston Conference Board of the International Moulders' Union had its annual convention in this city yesterday, and Daniel J. Sullivan of Wakefield was re-elected president, Morgan Malloy of Chelsea vice-president, Frank Meehan of Cambridge secretary-treasurer, William Griffin of Waltham recording secretary and William John of Boston business agent.

Addresses were made by International Vice-Presidents Michael Keough and Lawrence O'Keefe, both of Cincinnati. William Acton, a member of the state board of labor and industries, spoke on the duties and work of the board.

Leather Handlers' Union 308 yesterday completed its organization under its new charter as a union of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The executive board is Patrick Cosgrove, chairman; Paul Halloran, secretary; James McCarthy, Joseph Lally and Angus McAdams. Twenty former members were reinstated and 16 new members were admitted. Donations of \$10 each were made to assist the striking textile workers of Pompton Lakes, N. J. and the Lawrence firemen.

Boston newsboys formed a beneficial association yesterday. Several hundred of the boys were present. The object of the association will be to aid the boys requiring financial help in their business or studies, and in securing better positions. The co-operation of a number of business men has been secured, it was stated.

reading rooms. It takes 375 different newspapers, and nearly 1700 different periodicals. On its library service, Boston spends 56 cents per capita of its population per annum. The other 32 cities of Massachusetts expend just about half as much per inhabitant.

Our Public Library employs 238 persons, of whom considerably more than half are in the central library. The Sunday and evening services require 171 persons. A large force is maintained in the printing and binding departments. During the last year an average of 414 volumes per diem were sent by delivery wagons to the public and parochial schools and to other institutions. The policy of the library is thus to supplement in a systematic way the work of public education. In addition, the branches are sending out on deposit thousands of other books, besides lending many to their nearby schools. The library also supplies pictures for the use of teachers in explaining subjects to their classes. It sent out 40,000 pictures last year and a great many illustrated portfolios. It maintains free lectures Sunday afternoons and on several evenings in the week. Altogether this is one of our large institutions. Its work has been in the main, admirably conducted.

## MAR-7-1914

# MARCH 17 PARADE

### South Boston Roused Over Mayor Curley's Route for Evacuation Day Pageant.

Although there is promise of Secretary of State Bryan being the principal speaker at the Evacuation day celebration, and the matter of giving the green a prominent place in the decorations has been nearly decided, the disagreement about the route of the parade still stirs South Boston residents and worries the committee in charge of the affair. At the meeting of the Evacuation day committee of the South Boston Citizens' Association in Columbus building, last night, several speakers assailed Mayor Curley for his "arbitrary" decision about the route of the parade. Even Lieut.-Gov. Barry, a close friend of Mayor Curley, found fault with the route.

James M. Keyes, who was a candidate for school committee in the recent election, declared that the people of the City Point section have refused to decorate their houses and will take no part in the day's celebration, because their section is not on the parade route.

"The parade starts at Edward Everett square, in Dorchester," he said, "and goes no further in South Boston than I street, thus cutting out the City Point section. Therefore, we of that section have decided not to spend money decorating for a parade whose band we can't even hear. In addition the City Point people will not lend any of their enthusiasm to the celebration and will take no part in it."

"But we must abide by the mayor's decision," interrupted President Michael J. Mahoney of the association.

"The mayor shouldn't have interfered in the matter at all," declared Chairman Michael Norris of the Evacuation day committee.

Representative James J. Twehig, who had previously raised the question of having green displayed in the decorations, said:

"I don't think the mayor gave our committee the right kind of reception when we went to see him Tuesday morning."

The Lieutenant-Governor then came to Mayor Curley's rescue. "I hope that these parade matters will be settled tonight. I never saw unanimity of opinion on these parades. If I saw this year that there was harmony I would think that the end of the world was at hand. The lower section of South Boston has always turned out in such numbers that there is no indication of race suicide there. The parade should start in that section."

"I do think that the beauty of the parade is wasted when it goes along Dorchester avenue from Locust street to Andrew square. Only a few people live in that section and the railroad tracks are the only thing on one side of the street. I am sorry that the parade starts at Edward Everett square, but I have no criticism to make of the mayor."

## MAR-8-1914

# OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sometimes an institution grows up in a community so easily and imperceptibly that even the persons most closely associated with it fail to realize its full proportions. Such is the case with the Boston Public Library. Few people comprehend how great an affair it has become. Information on this score is now furnished by the fresh edition of "The Work of the Boston Public Library," written by Josiah H. Benton, long president of its board of trustees and a leader in library management hereabouts.

Besides the central building the library maintains 30 branches and reading rooms, giving it real estate of an aggregate value of \$4,500,000. Counting the contents of the libraries, this piece of the city's property is worth well toward double that sum.

The Public Library owns more than a million books, of which four-fifths are in the central establishment, and the remainder in the branches and

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#1

max 7 1914

John Minton, statist, to the ranks  
Of those who skillfully divide.

Ring out, wild bells, and then ring in!  
The fire fiend once more is here;  
But let him do his hottest worse;  
We will not flinch and will not fear.  
For Minton will be on the job,  
And on the job to do or die.  
You can't burn Boston down, or up,  
When Poo-Bah John is standing by.

And now 'tis Fish—the finest Fish  
That ever swam in sheltered nook;  
But Fish no longer snaps the bait,  
And Fish disdains to get the hook.  
From out the Public Building pool  
He makes his way to peace and rest.  
What, ho! John Minton. Come this way!  
And do your best or annex best.

J. Alfred Mitchell passeth forth  
From where he's been the first so long.  
And as he bids the boys good-by  
The vouchers voice a mournful song.  
But have a heart, ye rolls of pay!  
There's someone coming, brave and strong.  
'Tis Audit John, the safes are saved,  
Though Minton's job be short or long.

We'll count the city's cash tonight,  
For Slattery is bound to go.  
He's been a watch-dog on this site,  
And never is his dog-watch slow.  
But fate brings changes to the change,  
And change has tackled Charles at last;  
He marches bravely, proudly out  
And passes Minton coming fast.

The wire pullers quake with fear;  
The voltage of their schemes is dead;  
Their polls are full of angry thoughts;  
Their signals flash vindictive red.  
But do not blame the chief, Jim Cole,  
For he will cease to be the chief;  
John Minton, expert on watts-w'at,  
Brings insulation and relief.

And thus he talked, in a friendly way,  
This refter calm in the city's pay,  
And he talked, I think, to earn his wage,  
For the talk-earned pay is all the rage;  
And he talked as if he ought to know  
As he talked of those who were bound to go.  
But suddenly he stopped and frowned,  
And his head forthwith lay on the ground.  
For this refter calm had felt the blade—  
"Come, John!" yelled James, the Unafraid.



Journal Mar, 7 1914

# The Tale of the Versatile Poo-Bal

By Bert Holden.

I talked last night, in a friendly way,  
With a restor calm in the city's pay;  
And we talked and talked of the ax that flies,  
While the mayor seeks the chopping prize.  
And I said to him, as a friend of old,  
"Are there any more, as I've been told,  
Who must quit this life of ease and cash  
And prepare to live on tripe and hash?"  
And the restor calm, in the city's pay,  
Remarked to me without delay:

MAR 7 1914

I'm working hard and working long,  
And working well to hold my place;  
And yet I do not dare to go  
And meet the mayor face to face.  
He doesn't know that I exist,  
And that is why I keep away.  
It's also why I have the time  
To tell the fateful facts today.

You've heard of Casey at the Bat;  
I speak of Casey at the Case.  
A hero of the gallant Ninth—  
A man who knows and has his place.  
But Bill must quit, as I am told.  
The plant is not for him to keep.  
John Minton's got to take the job  
And work while other printers sleep.

You've read the works of Salem Charles—  
The mighty hunter of the plain.  
He lays out streets and nails up pelts,  
And on his work there's not one stain.  
But Salem, too, is booked to go—  
Go where the foxes live and thrive;  
While Minton, undertaking streets,  
Will surely have to over-strive.

I have it straight that Louis Rourke  
Has been, or soon will be, let go.  
Although he did a decent job  
When getting rid of non-sweet snow.  
But Minton must have lots of work,  
And he must have it all the time;  
That's why it is that Louis goes;  
While Minton tackles slush and slime.

Doc Hartwell takes his pen in hand  
To say he will not figure more.  
He leaves statistics to their fate  
And leaves them decimalled and sore;  
But still the civic columns stand,  
For now the city adds with pride

cont'd next page

## JOHN MINTON, AS FIRE HEAD, CUTS SALARIES

First Act of Colonel Cole's Temporary Successor Is to Carry Out Mayor's Order for Sweeping Reduction in Payroll

### MR. CURLEY EXPLAINS

That his plans to have the salary reductions in the fire department become operative today might not be blocked, Mayor Curley accepted the resignation of Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole at 9:45 this morning and at 10 o'clock appointed John M. Minton as acting commissioner.

After appointing as chief of the department John Grady, who has also been named by the mayor as next commissioner, Mr. Minton sent a letter to the mayor saying:

"Because the condition of the finances of the city does not warrant the continuance of the present salaries of officials named below, I submit for your approval the following reductions in salaries of said city officials:

Chief of department, from \$4500 to \$4000; deputy chiefs (2), \$3500 to \$3000; district chiefs (15), \$3000 to \$2300; captains (64), \$2000 to \$1800; lieutenants (94), \$1800 to \$1600; aide-to-chief (1), \$1800 to \$1600; first engineers (2), \$1700 to \$1500; G. F. Murphy, clerk, \$1850 to \$1650; J. P. Maloney, clerk, \$1600 to \$1400; D. J. Quinn, clerk, \$1600 to \$1400; E. L. Tierney, clerk, \$1400 to \$1200; H. J. Hickey, stenographer, \$1200 to \$1000; D. P. Keough, veterinary, \$3000 to \$2300; E. M. Byington, superintendent, \$3000 to \$2500; V. B. Buckley, master plumber, \$1600 to \$1400; L. Murdock, master carpenter, \$1600 to \$1400; D. J. Fitzgerald, master painter, \$1600 to \$1400; W. J. Hurley, clerk, \$1300 to \$1100; C. J. McCarthy, clerk, \$1100 to \$900; G. L. Fickett, superintendent, \$3000 to \$2500; Richard Donahue, assistant superintendent, \$2500 to \$2300; operators (4), \$1800 to \$1600; operators (3), \$1600 to \$1400; operator assistants (2), \$1400 to \$1200; H. W. Cherrington, foreman of construction, \$2200 to \$2000; J. J. Coholan, clerk, \$1050 to \$850; W. H. Barker, assistant foreman, \$1600 to \$3.75 a day.

Mayor Curley issued a statement today defending his action in accepting the resignation of Commissioner Cole and in reducing the salaries of some of the officers of the fire department. He said that he did not force out Chief Mullen and explained that he felt he was exercising his best judgment in selecting Mr. Grady as commissioner.

Commissioner Cole in a letter to the mayor last night protested against the proposed cuts and refused to execute the order, informing the mayor that if he wanted the order to take effect today the only course would be to accept his resignation before noon, when it was to have taken effect, and appoint an acting commissioner to accept the order.

Commissioner Cole also expressed his disapproval of the manner in which Chief John A. Mullen was caused to resign.

Commissioner Cole's letter to the mayor yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the mayor's order to cut salaries in the department. The commissioner informed the mayor that when he took charge of the department it was understood that he was to administer its affairs without interference and that he would continue to do so to the last day he was in charge.

The commissioner said he made the recommendation for increases because he believed the employees of the department had earned them. He said the clerical branch of the department was notoriously underpaid, that in many instances no increase has been awarded in 16 to 17 years. The commissioner said that he made the recommendation for increases with full knowledge of the financial condition of the city and it was his opinion that the fire department could be run on the same appropriation as last year and still grant these increases. The commissioner claims no private corporation could maintain harmony without adequate compensation.

Contracts for lighting 10,000 street gas lights at an annual saving to the city of \$30,000, according to Mayor Curley, who arranged the terms with Edgar N. Wrightington of the Consolidation Gas Company at a meeting yesterday, will go to the city council for approval Monday. The contract covers a term of 10 years, is arranged at a flat rate of \$21 per lamp and the lighting company handles at its own expense the locating and relocating of poles which has been an item of annual expense to the city in excess of \$40,000. This arrangement, it is said, brings the actual cost to the city to \$20.60, which is the figure named by the mayor as the outside price the city would pay. Contracts for electric lighting will go before the council at the same meeting, both contracts to go into effect April 1.

Immediate result of this agreement was the order to Commissioner Louis K. Rourke of the public works department to reduce the salary of the general supervisor of lamps Edward C. Wade

from \$2400 to \$1500 and transfer four lamp inspectors and one messenger to the assessing department to take the places of extra men employed in that department during the rush season. The one messenger allowed to stay was Michael T. Callahan, the senior messenger in point of service in that department.

The mayor said that the automobile and two horses and carriages will be ordered sold, but made no assignment of the chauffeur now employed there.

By arrangement Mayor Curley will confer with a delegation representing the federal government to consider transfer of the quarantine station to the federal government. If accomplished this will save the city, according to the mayor, about \$25,000.

At a hearing of the city council committee on appropriations yesterday afternoon, nine department heads appeared and stated that, while they would be forced to cut expenses on supplies or do with some fewer employees, the efficiency of their department would not be seriously impaired by the decreases.

MAR. 23, 1914

## MAYOR OPPOSES LOAN OUTSIDE OF THE DEBT LIMIT

Mr. Curley Protests to the Legislature Against Bill to Let the City Borrow \$500,000 Additional for Street Construction

### ASKS POLICE PAY CUT

Believing that money should be borrowed inside the debt limit Mayor Curley today wrote a letter to State Senator Malcolm Nichols, stating his opposition to Senator Horgan's bill to compel the city to borrow \$500,000 a year for five years outside the debt limit for the purpose of constructing and improving the city streets.

The mayor declared that the gross debt of Boston is in excess of \$120,000,000, and the passage of this act will entail additional burdens and add to the annual interest charged on out-

MAR. 19, 1914

Boston is to become the distributing center for considerable quantities of asphalt shipped here from San Francisco on the opening of the Panama canal, it was learned today. Heretofore large shipments consigned to John Baker, Jr., have been sent to New York but arrangements have been completed with the American-Hawaiian line, which has recently opened a new service to Boston from the Pacific, to send the asphalt direct to this port.

One of the principal reasons, it is said, for sending the product here is because of the cheaper rail rates to be secured from here, especially to Canada, than can be had from New York. The asphalt, refined and used in paving roads, comes from Bakersfield, 28 miles from San Francisco.



Mar 7, 1914 Journal

# WALSH DISCOVERS CIVIL SERVICE RAID

## Angered, Scores Move to Block Appointments.

### Every Subordinate in State Institutions Protected—Demands an Explanation.

MAR 7 1914

Governor Walsh discovered yesterday that the Civil Service Commission last December jammed sweeping extensions of the civil service rules through the Executive Council, of which he was then a member, without his knowledge.

The new rules were promulgated this week and took effect March 1. They place practically every one of the subordinates to heads of State institutions and departments under the civil service, perpetuating them in office.

The governor immediately summoned Secretary Warren P. Dudley of the commission and severely censured him. He then demanded from the commissioners a full explanation in writing of their action.

It is now declared that this action of the commission was part of the plan arranged between the time Governor Walsh was elected and the time he took office, to keep subordinates in office and prevent the new executive from carrying out the reorganization he had declared necessary to economical and efficient administration.

While the then lieutenant governor supposed that the idea was simply to appoint new subordinates at the eleventh hour, the program, it now appears, was put through to hamper his administration. At the time he was so busy preparing his inaugural that he could not attend the meetings of the council regularly.

The discovery of this act of the commission follows close on the heels of the recent recommendations of the governor and the Commission on Economy and Efficiency for a consolidation of various State commissions.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the governor for the first time yesterday, his excellency donned his war paint, sent for Secretary Dudley and notified the members of the board that they must answer in writing at once and explain the attitude they have taken.

The governor was thoroughly aroused and made it perfectly plain that he intends to probe the matter to the very bottom.

The members of the Civil Service Commission are Thomas F. Boyle of Boston, chairman; Elmer Curtiss of Hingham and Garrett Droppers of Wiltamstown. Boyle and Droppers are Democrats, appointed by Foss, and Curtiss is a Republican, reappointed by Foss.

The letter of the commission, notifying the various heads of the State departments of the changes in the rules was as follows:

Under the revised civil service rules which have been approved by the governor and council and will take effect March 1, 1914, all superintendents, assistant and deputy superintendents, deputies, executive officers and persons other than the chief superintendents of departments performing any of the duties of a superintendent: janitors, engineers and persons having charge of schools and other buildings, or of the heating apparatus thereof; engineers employed in positions where they are required to hold first or second class licenses; also chief, first and second assistant marine engineers, chemists, school nurses and persons employed by boards of health and all persons doing similar work will be placed under civil service rules.

Mar 7, 1914

## BRYAN COMING ON EVACUATION DAY

### Secretary of State to Speak at South Boston Celebration.

Secretary of State Bryan will speak at the Evacuation day celebration in South Boston on March 17. Announcement of his acceptance was made by Lieutenant Governor Barry at a meeting of the committee last night.

Mrs. Bryan is also expected to attend. A committee of twenty-five women, headed by Mrs. Barry and Miss May Mahoney, was appointed to go to Providence to meet the secretary's wife.

The lieutenant governor also announced that the following men will be present: Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Congressmen Gardner, Peters, Mitchell and Adamson.

Arrangements have been completed for patriotic exercises on Sunday evening, March 15, at which Governor Walsh will be the principal orator.

The controversy over the route of the parade continued at last night's meeting. Representative James J. Twohig criticized the mayor for deciding upon a route that will cut out the City Point section of South Boston. The mayor has fixed the route from Edward Everett square in Dorchester to L street. Mr. Twohig declared that Evacuation day is South Boston's celebration, and not Dorchester's, and that the parade should march from Andrew square to City Point.

Lieutenant Governor Barry declared in favor of a short route from Andrew square to L street, declaring that if there should be a snowstorm as in previous years it would cost the city \$30,000 to clear the streets for a long march. This is in accord with the assertion of Col. Edward Logan of the Ninth Regiment that he will not allow his men to march over a longer route than that favored by Mr. Barry.

Mar 7, 1914

## COLE, THE BOOSTER

THERE are those who make the point that a "boom Boston" committee should have been able to obtain as its executive officer one who lives in Boston and is associated with its civic life. They are narrow in their ideas, just as they are narrow who growled because the Boston Chamber of Commerce, seeking an editor for its weekly publication, went to New York in order to obtain the best.

Men who are enlisted in the work

Journal Mar, 7 1914

## CURLEY POLICY IS PRAISED BY THE GOO-GOO

Mayor's Economic Move  
Please His Former  
Enemies.

1914  
CHARTER GUARDS  
IN LINE AS WELL

"Entitled to Highest Praise"  
Says Statement of  
Association.

For the second time the Good Government Association in a public statement has praised the administration of Mayor Curley, who was, up until a month ago, their greatest enemy, next to John F. Fitzgerald. "Entitled to the highest praise" is their conclusion after reviewing some of his acts so far.

Their praise, coming after the bitter fight they waged to prevent his election, took political circles completely by surprise, but a still greater sensation was reserved for them when the mayor actually attended a lunch of the Charter Guards in the Parker House yesterday and was not assassinated.

More than that, the Charter Guards actually agreed to a compromise with Curley on his proposed amendments to the city charter, breaking away from the standpat attitude they had assumed last week.

The mayor desired that the number of signatures necessary to nominate a mayor be changed from 5000 to 2500, and the number necessary to nominate a councilman from 5000 to 1000. The guards agreed to recommend that the Legislature amend the charter so that only 3000 names should be required for mayor, and 2000 for City Council and school committee.

This is a signal victory for Curley, and it has startled the old-timers, because of the former attitude of the guards that the city charter was sacred and should not be tampered with. Curley also won them over to support his bill, changing the date of the city election from January to the sixth Tuesday after the State election, or between Dec. 14 and 20.

This last change will shorten the campaign, possibly provide better weather conditions and avoid campaigning over the Christmas holidays. Under this bill there will only be twenty-one days for the collection of signatures for nomination papers instead of forty-five, as allowed under the present charter. For this reason, it is believed that the short ballot will be assured.

The statement of the Good Government Association commending the mayor was in part as follows:

"The Good Government Association having opposed the election of Mayor Curley, takes this opportunity to express itself with regard to the record that he has made during the first month that he has been in office. His attitude on the charter in opposition to those who seek a return to old conditions is broad-minded and sensible. His appointment of Hon. John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel, his rejection of a number of ill-considered loans turned over to him by the previous administration, his conception of the financial condition of the city, and his courage in attacking the problem of high salaries and unnecessary employees, his activity in efforts to promote the commercial welfare of the community are all indications of a policy which is entitled to the highest praise. Insofar as he maintains the policies which he has started he is entitled to the fullest support of all citizens interested in the welfare of Boston."

Among those at the conference with Mayor Curley were John Mason Little, John T. Hosford, Eliot N. Jones, John E. Rousmaniere, Charles P. Curtis, ex-Representative Courtenay Crocker, George B. Upham, George U. Crocker, City Councilman Walter Ballantyne, James R. Carter, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Charles M. Cabot, Bernard J. Rothwell, Benjamin C. Lane, Dr. Morton Prince, Robert J. Bottomly, Francis N. Balch and Robert Homans.

## Mar, 7 1914 SUPT. PIERCE TO RETIRE MONDAY

No Legal Way Found to  
Retain Police Head  
in Office. 1914

The automatic retirement of Superintendent William Pierce of the police department will probably occur Monday, when he reaches the age limit of 65 years, as it was said yesterday that no legal way had been found for Commissioner O'Meara to retain him, although he would like to.

Superintendent Pierce could be reappointed at the same salary and continue to serve as a civilian superintendent indefinitely, but this would mean, under the present accepted construction of the intent of the law, a sacrifice of the life pension of \$2500, which he is now entitled to upon retirement.

The law forbids a pensioned man holding office in the city, and the only possible evasion could come through a waiving of pension money while continuing as a reappointed superintendent with the idea of ultimately making application for the pension payments when he decides to quit.

The question of a successor to Superintendent Pierce is the subject of much speculation. Capt. Thomas Goode, Jr., of the Back Bay station has been mentioned, as well as Capt. James Sullivan of the City Hall avenue station by some slate-makers.

The real choice, however, is said to hinge between Deputy Superintendents Philemon Warren and Laurence Cain. Neither the superintendent nor the commissioner will discuss what will happen Monday.

## Mar, 7 1914 MOVE CONTAGION WARD TO ASHMONT

Mayor to Use Bequest to  
Relieve Congestion at  
City Hospital. 1914

To relieve the present congestion in the contagion ward of the City Hospital, Mayor Curley yesterday announced his intention of using the \$200,000 bequest left in the Thorndike will for the purpose of founding a contagion hospital to enlarge the present quarters of the Convalescent Hospital in Ashmont and place all contagious diseases there.

The hospital has at present about thirteen acres, but can only accommodate a few patients. The City Hospital is overcrowded most of the time with contagious patients, so the mayor desires to use the Thorndike bequest, if possible, to add to the other hospital. The money is at present held by the executors who, under the terms of the will, must confer with the trustees of the City Hospital as to what disposition shall be made of the fund.

## DIDN'T ASK PROMOTION

Dr. Ceconi Denies Dr. Santosuosso  
Appealed to Mayor  
For Him.

The report that Dr. Ceconi, a member of the medical staff of the health department of Boston, took Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to Mayor Curley's office on Wednesday last to urge a promotion for him, was not true.

Dr. Ceconi did not take Dr. Santosuosso to the mayor's office, nor did he ever ask the latter to speak to Mayor Curley for him. His presence in the mayor's office on Wednesday was quite by accident.

Dr. Ceconi was in a side office of the mayor's suite when the mayor entered. Quite to Dr. Ceconi's surprise some one introduced him. The mayor's reply was a notice to him that he was going to remove him from the payroll. Dr. Santosuosso was not present at any time while Dr. Ceconi was in the office, and Dr. Ceconi says he, himself, had not spoken a word to the mayor in regard to his promotion.

## Mar, 11 1914 CURLEY AT SEA WITH AX

His Honor Is on Rivadavia, Bu  
Has Payroll Book.

Mayor Curley isn't afraid of hoodoos. He was on the bridge of the Rivadavia as the guest of Rear Admiral Bowler when the tango battleship left Commonwealth pier yesterday on her speed trial over the Rockland, Me., course. He will remain on the hoodoo ship until her return tomorrow, provided she returns.

But that doesn't help the case of the trembling city employees. The mayor took a payroll book and a stenographer along.



# CURLEY REPLIES TO COLE'S CRITICISM

John M. Minton, chairman of the Election Board and "Poch-Bah" of the Curley administration, took charge of the Fire Department as acting commissioner at 10 a.m. Charles H. Cole's resignation as fire commissioner was accepted by the Mayor upon presentation.

Minton took charge under orders from the Mayor to see that his order given to Cole three days ago for a reduction of the salaries of the officers to the figures they were receiving before former Mayor Fitzgerald gave the last increase was put into effect immediately.

This was done at once by Minton. Minton's next act as acting commissioner was the appointment of John Grady, deputy chief and awaiting the civil service confirmation as fire commissioner to the position of chief of the department in Mullen's place.

Mayor Curley approved the salary and then gave out a history of the trouble in the department in which he stated plainly that Cole's outburst is due directly to his disappointment over not being reappointed. The Mayor's statement reads in part:—

## Says Cole is Disappointed.

"Commissioner Cole naturally feels disappointed because I could not see my way clear to retain him as fire commissioner. A retiring official is never an admirer of a superior officer who does not retain him in the service.

"I have not interfered with Commissioner Cole in any way, except to request a reduction in the salaries of certain officers whose salaries were increased on January 12, 1914, the day before the last municipal election. This is my only interference with Commissioner Cole's management, but he appears to resent it.

## Quotes Cole's Figures.

"If Commissioner Cole could run his department on the same amount of money as last year and maintain these increases, as he says he could, why did he ask, in the estimate received by the Mayor's office on Jan. 2, 1914, for an appropriation for his department of \$2,031,156.67, an increase of \$106,242.73 over the expenditures of last year. I think the commissioner will find this hard to explain. But he will find it still harder to explain how he expected to maintain these increases in salary without increasing the appropriation over the amount of last year's expenditures, in view of the fact that after he submitted a later estimate on Jan. 16, asking for an additional appropriation of \$82,900 to meet the increases in salaries which went into effect on Jan. 12.

"As to Fire Chief Mullen the facts are, that he was not forced out by me, that he was not requested by me to resign, that I did not issue any order for his resignation, and furthermore that I did not intend to have him resign. He could have remained if he had so desired.

"I asked Commissioner Cole to cut down certain increases in salary, including that of the Chief, but it was done without any thought of reducing the amount of the chief's pension on retirement, as I did not have any notion that he intended to retire. If the chief had stayed, I should have been willing to raise his salary and that of the other officers, whenever the city's financial condition would permit me to do, in justice to the taxpayers.

"The appointment of Deputy Chief Grady to the office of Fire Commissioner was made by me without intending to interfere with Chief Mullen in any way or reflecting upon him in the slightest degree. I simply used my best judgment."

## Cole Refused to Obey.

"I recommended the increases in salaries in this department:—

"First, because, in my opinion, the officers in the fire fighting force were entitled to them.

"Second, because the clerical force in the fire department was and has been notoriously underpaid in comparison with the other city departments. There has been no increase in the number of clerks for 10 years. Their pay has increased 5 or 6 p.c., while the department work and expenses have increased 30 or 40 p.c. Some of these employees have not received an increase for 16 or 17 years. One employee has given up enough extra time working, for which he received no pay, than would more than account for his increase.

"Third, I made the recommendations for these increases knowing full well what the financial condition of the city was, and knowing full well that, in my opinion, the fire department could be run for the amount of money that it was last year, with these increases in pay granted.

Fourth, No private corporation expects its men to work harmoniously unless they remunerate them adequately.

"I, therefore, must decline to carry out your directions and ask you to accept my resignation at once and designate an acting fire commissioner if you desire these reductions to take effect March 7, 1914."

## Mullen's Retirement.

Commr. Cole in a public statement also expressed himself very forcibly in regard to the treatment of Chief Mullen by the city officials. He says:—

"In spite of perfunctory letters of commendation the manner in which the veteran chief of the Boston Fire Department, John A. Mullen, has been forced out is one of the most wicked and cruel things in the history of the city. After giving 40 years of the best of his life this is his reward. The citizens of Boston owe John A. Mullen far more than they will ever be able to repay for his work at the head of their fire force. For eight years he has stood at the front and taken everything that has been thrown at him, because he always stood for what was right, even though it was harder to do. He never took the wrong side because it was easy.

"What a pity he could not have been retired in a decent and honorable way."

The Mayor yesterday accepted the recommendation of Commr. Cole that Chief Mullen be retired at half pay. Mullen's pension will be \$2250 per year.

Senior Deputy Chief Grady, who is the Mayor's choice for Commissioner, became Acting Chief at 8 a.m.

Fire Commr. Cole flatly refused to obey Mayor Curley's instructions to reduce salaries in the Fire Department.

In a letter to the Mayor yesterday he told the chief executive that it would be necessary to appoint an acting commissioner at once if he wanted the reduction to go into effect today.

The Commissioner's defiance of the Mayor caused a decided stir in the department. The Commissioner was to retire from office today anyway. So far the Mayor has failed to designate an acting Commissioner.

Commr. Cole in his letter to the Mayor says:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of March 6, 1914, directing me to reduce the salaries of certain persons in this department.

"When I was appointed Fire Commissioner by His Honor, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, I was told that I was to run this department without interference. I intend to follow out this plan as long as I remain as Fire Commissioner up to the last day.

# APPOINT McDONOUGH FIRE CHIEF

Dist. Chief Peter F. McDonough has been made chief of the Fire Department by Commr. Grady. This is Grady's first official act since he was made commissioner.

Tuesday he was retired as deputy chief and shortly after having been confirmed as fire commissioner at 9.30 a.m., when Acting Fire Commr. Minton turned over the department papers to him, Grady appointed McDonough.

It was expected that the new commissioner would be in attendance at the Bristol st. fire headquarters at 9.30 to take charge of the department, but instead he in company with Acting Commr. Minton went to City Hall, where Grady qualified before the City Clerk.

Both Commissioner and Acting Commissioner went to the Bristol st. fire headquarters, where the new commissioner found his desk banked with flowers.

While the new Commissioner was engaged in meeting his friends Minton was drafting a general order for the department, informing the members of the pensioning of Grady with the understanding that he will not draw the pension during his tenure of office as commissioner, and of his confirmation and qualification as commissioner of the Boston Fire Department.

The general order also announced the appointment of Deputy Chief McDonough as chief of the department.

It was understood that the names of two other members of the department will be sent to the Civil Service Commissioners for promotion during the day as deputy chiefs, to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Chief Mullen and Deputy Chief Grady.

Commissioner Grady was outspoken in his admiration for Acting Commissioner Minton, who, he said, had rendered him so many services that he hardly knew how to start to repay him.

# City Payroll \$100,000 Bigger

More than \$100,000 per month is the increase in the city payroll this year over the figures of one year ago, according to the monthly statement of the city auditor.

On account of the wholesale increases in salary given in the last few months of his administration, Mayor Curley found the payroll draft for the month of March to be \$1,775,345, as against \$1,673,741 during March of last year.

Figuring for the entire year on this basis without the reductions in salaries and employees that Mayor Curley is now ordering, the payrolls would have been in excess of \$1,200,000 more this year than last.

The city now has the right to borrow to the extent of \$1,283,045. The total unfunded debt is \$120,517,581, a decrease of \$8000 since the start of this administration.

HERALD - MAR - 7 - 1914  
CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S own political club, the Pro Bono Publico organization of ward 17, which was formerly the Tammany Club, contributed \$150 toward the boom Boston project, and supplied the cash rather than a pledge.

In accepting the application for retirement of Chief John A. Mullen of the fire department, the mayor wrote him a letter stating, among other things: "The splendid service so long rendered the public by you has earned for you in your retirement the gratitude and good wishes of every resident of Boston."

"He is the coldest-blooded man I ever spoke to," was the remark made by a young woman as the delegation of pianists in the park and recreation department gymnasiums filed out of the mayor's office yesterday, after being refused reinstatement by Mayor Curley. "It's a choice between luxuries and necessities," the mayor told the young women. "We must either dispense with the pianists or drop some of the laborers and scrubwomen in the public buildings."

The officers of the police department believe it will be impossible for the mayor to cut down the salary increases given them by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald before he went out of office because of the necessity of joint action on the part of the police commissioner.

The mayor believes that any man who can lead the boom Boston movement and show results should not be limited to a salary of \$5000, and the mayor says that \$20,000 would not be excessive. The money for the salary will come out of the funds raised for the industrial and commercial development of the city.

The chemists and nurses in the city's hospital institutions and health department were informed yesterday that their positions would be under civil service regulations in the future.

"The parade will start at Edward Everett square, or there will be no parade on Evacuation day," the mayor told a committee of South Boston citizens in charge of the Evacuation day celebration after he had been visited by a delegation from the "Droghda" section of Dorchester.

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald's friends say he will get the largest vote of any of the Dorchester candidates and will break even in South Boston and Roxbury.

The mayor is confident he can save \$125,000 a year over the present contract price paid the Edison Electric Illuminating Company by making a 10-year contract, beginning April 1. The city pays the Edison company some \$750,000 a year at the present time, under the terms of a five-year contract made during the Hibbard administration.

Mayor Curley and his new appointee for fire commissioner, Deputy Chief John Grady, have not definitely decided whom they will name as chief of the department to succeed Chief John A. Mullen, who quits the department today after 40 years' service.

Friends of ex-President Timothy L. Connolly of the old common council and one of the strongest Curley supporters in the recent mayoralty fight, say that he is to be given one of the political plums of the administration in the near future.

Although it was expected that there would be a strong protest by residents of East Boston against the abolition of the East Boston sewer yard, the mayor has not heard one kick against that action, but claims, on the other hand, that he has been commended by several.

Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry's parents yesterday were among the visitors at the mayor's office, and Mr. and Mrs. Barry were given a warm greeting by the chief executive.

The various candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district, all except one, have been invited to meet the mayor at a conference tomorrow for the purpose of uniting upon the strongest possible man for the place, but unless there is a decided change in the opinion of practically every candidate there will be no united action.

wage his contract will be invalidated. The committee on municipal finance declined to go over the collective heads of the Boston city council by reporting adversely on the following measures:

For the widening of Hyde Park avenue; for a "Boston avenue" commission to supervise street improvements and extensions; for the extension of the approaches to the Cove street bridge and for the widening of Dorchester avenue in South Boston.

Other committee reports were: Cities—Leave to withdraw on petition of Senator Morgan of Boston for the construction of a bridge over the New Haven railroad tracks at the Clarendon Hill station.

Municipal finance—Leave to withdraw on petition of former Mayor Fitzgerald to authorize Boston to charge interest on overdue water bills.

Legal affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing that children of civil war veterans may obtain pedlers' licenses free.

MAR - 6 - 1914  
RECALL REFORM

INDIVIDUALS as well as city governments, it appears, may be reformed by the recall, one of the new implements of popular government that is now accepted by even conservative communities. At all events, Hiram C. Gill, who was recalled from the mayoralty of Seattle, Wash., in 1911 by the votes of women, has been put back in office with a plurality of 14,000. Gill was a candidate the year after his recall, running on a platform favoring a wide open town, and was beaten. He has seen the error of his ways, politically if not otherwise, and this year he stood with the reformers.

It is to be hoped that Gill's regeneration is not faked. It would never do for the country to learn that the Seattle women had been hoodwinked by a clever politician. But it is remarkable that there could be so great a change in a candidate in so short a space of time. The defeat of Mayor Fitzgerald after his first term is not to be compared with the recall of Mayor Gill. The Seattle women proclaim their success as a great moral victory and a triumph of decency. Scarcely any sort of municipal wickedness was overlooked by those who attacked the mayor.

Across the intervening miles it looks as if the light that the newly elected mayor of the Washington city saw was political rather than moral.

MAR - 7 - 1914  
BLOCKS ATTACKS  
ON CITY CHARTER

Metropolitan Affairs Committee Reports Adversely on Bill to Abolish Civil Service Approval of Department Heads, Election of Public Works Head.

The committee on metropolitan affairs, which has under consideration the 30 bills proposing changes in the Boston city charter, today filed in the House adverse reports on two the petition of Representative Curran that the mayor be allowed to appoint heads of departments without the approval of the civil service commission, and the petition of Representative Daly that the commissioner of public works be elected by the voters.

Mayor Curley opposed both measures. At present the commissioner of public works is appointed by the mayor.

The same committee reported a bill authorizing the metropolitan water and sewerage board to construct a 24-inch main from River street in Dorchester, through Milan to Quincy; a reinforced concrete reservoir on Bellevue Hill in Boston; a 20-inch force main to the reservoir and an electric power plant at the Sudbury dam at a total cost not to exceed \$254,000.

The committee on labor reported a bill providing that the state board of labor and industries shall appoint a deputy commissioner to investigate work done on state contracts and see that the laborers employed on such work are paid the wage paid for similar work in that locality. The bill provides that if any contractor does not pay the required



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# "HOUNDED OUT OF POSITION" --- MULLEN

Retiring Fire Chief, Discussing Resignation, Says Movement Against Him Has Progressed Year After Year, Secretly but Certainly.

By MARJORIE TWENTY.

"Do I look like an old man?" asked John A. Mullen, ex-chief of the Boston fire department, as he stood in the sitting room of his home on East Fourth street and regarded me humorously. "I tell you, there's life in the old dog yet!"

A look of sadness crept over the keen, handsome face. "In spite of my wife and children, who have begged me to retire from the work time and again in the eight years that I have acted as chief, I should not have left it now but for the way I have been tortured."

"Tortured?" I repeated incredulously.

"Yes. I use the word advisedly. Is it anything less than torture when year after year, day after day, representation, chiefly on political grounds, are made to you to go against your conscience and your idea of duty? I have always tried to abide by the golden rule," said the chief. "My mother taught me two things when I was a little boy; always to tell the truth and always to respect another man's beliefs. I have often gone back to my childhood days and remembered her teaching when men have come to me and said things like this:

"Chief, do you know what that man is?" pointing to some member of the staff. I have known perfectly well, of course, that the reference was to the man's political ideas, but I have replied in this vein.

"Certainly, he is an excellent fireman who has never shirked his duty. I have known him for several years."

There was a pause. Then—"It has often happened that even after such a reply I have been told: 'It would be worth money to you to give his job to some one else'—but"—the man's voice became militant—"I can say truly that I have never taken a dollar, in all the 40 years of my work as fireman, that I did not earn in my salary, and so long as a man did his work well I did not care in the least at what altar he knelt."

"Forty years in the fire department must have taught you many things?"

"It has. Such work gives you quickness in other things besides the extinguishing of fire. The 'writing on the wall' in the fire department has been very plain to me of late. I have seen that I was being hounded out of my position, secretly but certainly. I knew that if I did not go I would be made to go; that is the real history of my retirement, and in addition, of course, there have been my wife's wishes to consider. Her hair has gone white with anxiety over me."

He looked across the room at Mrs. Mullen, a look in which trust, affection and husbandly pride shone plainly.

They are a handsome couple, though they are no longer young. But the light has not yet faded from Mrs. Mullen's eyes. Her cheeks are delicately tinted, her eyebrows darkly arched beneath her crown of snow-white hair. She is a little woman, smaller by contrast with her big husband, and the pride in her eyes as they rested on him was delight-

ful. Other people would have seen merely a very handsome man in the prime of life, with a white mustache and white hair and keen blue eyes, and wearing a crimson smoking jacket. But she saw the young fireman who had seemed like a fairy prince when he came courting her, and who had turned into the kindest husband and the best father she had ever imagined.

Retired to Brush Tears Away.

I knew she saw these things, for she told me so herself. And when he had talked of his troubles in his work, hadn't she moved away from her seat in the parlor and gone out into the kitchen to wipe her eyes? She wouldn't have let "John" see those tears for the world.

"People seem to think that any one can go in for work as a 'fire extinguisher,' said Mr. Mullen, "but I think the successful fireman is born; in the best sense he cannot be made. From early youth I had a love for fire, as you might say. I always wanted to do the work I have done, and I have never felt the slightest twinge of fear, even when a rearing sea of flame came toward me."

"What is the worst fire you ever remember?"

Mr. Mullen smiled.

"There have been so many. A very bad one was the Arcadia Hotel fire. That was a regular death-trap, and the worst of it was we had given warning about that place beforehand; we knew that if ever a fire broke out there the chances of escape were small."

"They tell me that you have been very good to newspaper men out for the story in times of fire?"

"Some of them are fine fellows," said the ex-chief.

"There was one fire where I wished I had not allowed a newspaper man on the place, though. That was the Federal street fire in 1892. Poor Joe Barker of the Transcript was killed there. I kept yelling to him to get out, for he stood close beside me near the roaring flames, jotting down notes on his pad. Suddenly a wall crashed in and buried us. They got me out, but despaired of my life but poor Joe they did not find. While the doctor was dressing my wounds the tears rained down my cheeks."

"Cheer up," he said, "it will soon be over, I have almost done." He thought I was crying over the pain.

Cried for Dead Comrade.

"I'm crying for a dead comrade," I said, "don't mind me, doctor, go on with the work."

It was very peaceful in the sitting room, and such a scene seemed far away, but Mrs. Mullen had blanched as she listened.

"They brought John home dying that time," she explained to me. "I really thought it was the end. But just as he was dropping off into semi-consciousness, he roused himself long enough to look up at me. 'Not dead yet,' he said, 'nor going to be.'"

"Yes!" joined in Mr. Mullen with a twinkling eye, "that was when the doctor and the clergyman agreed that you couldn't kill me with an axe. And that,"

concluded Mr. Mullen cheerfully, "was never truer than today. Last night I had the best night's sleep for 40 years, without an interruption. What do you think of that for an old man?" And his hearty, young laugh followed him down the street as I walked along in the snow.

MAR - 8 - 1914

## MAYOR REPLIES TO FIRE HEADS WHO RETIRED

Says Mullen Could Have Held His Job and Quotes Cole's Estimates.

Charles H. Cole's retirement from the office of fire commissioner, John M. Minton's appointment as acting commissioner, the appointment of Deputy Chief John Grady, who has been named as fire commissioner, as the chief of the department, to succeed retiring Chief John A. Mullen, and the wholesale reduction of salaries of the officers of the fire department took place within a period of 10 minutes yesterday at the mayor's office.

Prompted to hasty action by retiring Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole's broadside at the mayor for the drastic changes in the fire department, Mayor Curley took up the fire department situation immediately after getting Chairman John H. Minton of the election board to visit his office for the purpose of designating him as acting fire commissioner to serve until John Grady, who is now chief of the department, is confirmed by the civil service commission as fire commissioner.

In addition to promptly accepting the resignation of Charles H. Cole as fire commissioner to take effect within a period of five minutes at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning, the mayor issued a statement expressing his opinion of the retiring fire commissioner and his actions during the last few hours he was in office. The mayor also informed the retiring fire commissioner that the salary reductions for the officers of the fire department would go into effect immediately after the appointment of John M. Minton as acting fire commissioner.

Cuts Firemen's Salaries.

Acting Commissioner Minton's first official act after assuming charge of the department was to put into effect the salary reduction which amounted to approximately \$50,000. The acting commissioner then promoted Deputy Chief Grady to the rank of chief and the mayor approved the promotion.

# COLE DEFIES MAYOR ON SALARY CUT

**Fire Commissioner Refuses to Make the Slash Ordered in Pay of Department Officers, Saying That When Appointed He Was Promised Immunity from Interference.**

## RETIRING OFFICIAL COMES TO DEFENCE OF MULLEN

Declaring that when he was appointed fire commissioner he was told he could run the department without interference, Commissioner Charles H. Cole, in an open letter to Mayor Curley yesterday, announced that he intends to follow out this plan to the end of his term, and summarily refused to reduce the salaries of the firemen in accordance with the mayor's order.

In addition, in a signed statement given the newspapers, he characterized the forcing out of Chief of Department John A. Mullen as "one of the most wicked and cruel things in the history of the city." He denied that Mayor Fitzgerald had asked him to retire

Chief Mullen and stated that the former executive had never a thought of removing the chief after his investigation of the famous Albany street fire.

The statement of the commissioner, despite the fact that this is his last day in office, caused a stir at City Hall yesterday. Political circles about the mayor's office had just received a rather nasty jar when Chief Mullen, at his home in South Boston, declared to a Herald reporter that he had been "tortured," and that the mayor had played a "scurvy trick" on him. The mayor had just finished inditing his answer when the messenger arrived with the commissioner's note. It read as follows:

### Commissioner's Refusal.

"I am in receipt of your letter of 6 March, 1914, directing me to reduce the salaries of certain persons in this department.

"When I was appointed fire commissioner by His Honor, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, I was told that I was to run this department without interference. I intend to follow out this plan as long as I remain as fire commissioner up to the last day.

"I recommended the increases in salaries in this department.

"First, because, in my opinion, the officers in the fire fighting force were entitled to them.

"Second, because the clerical force in the fire department was and has been notoriously underpaid in comparison with the other city departments. There has been no increase in the number of clerks for 10 years. Their pay has increased 5 or 6 per cent., while the department work and expenses have increased 30 or 40 per cent. Some of these

employees have not received an increase for 16 or 17 years. One employee has given up enough extra time working for which he received no pay, than would more than account for his increase.

"Third, I made the recommendations for these increases knowing full well what the financial condition of the city was, and knowing full well that, in my opinion, the fire department could be run for the amount of money that it was last year with these increases in pay granted.

"Fourth, No private corporation expects its men to work harmoniously unless they remunerate them adequately.

"I, therefore, must decline to carry out your directions and ask you to accept my resignation at once and designate an acting fire commissioner if you desire these reductions to take effect March 7, 1914."

### Defends Chief Mullen.

In his simultaneous statement to the newspapers the commissioner freed his mind on the subject of the chief's removal. Mayor Curley had written a letter to Chief Mullen characterizing his service in the department as "splendid." Said Commissioner Cole:

"In spite of perfunctory letters of commendation the manner in which the veteran chief of the Boston fire department John A. Mullen, has been forced out is one of the most wicked and cruel things in the history of the city. After giving 40 years of the best of his life this is his reward. The citizens of Boston owe John A. Mullen far more than they will ever be able to repay for his work at the head of their fire force. For eight years he has stood at the front and taken everything that has been thrown at him, because he always stood for what was right, even though it was harder to do. He never took the wrong side because it was easy. What a pity he could not have been retired in a decent and honorable way.

"The statement in a Boston newspaper, that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald had asked me to retire Chief Mullen in favor of some one else is not so. Mayor Fitzgerald has never entertained any idea of retiring Chief Mullen from the department since his investigation of the Albany street fire."

General orders No. 45 of the fire department, issued yesterday, contained a long eulogy by the commissioner on the service and record of Chief Mullen, and the former's farewell to the department as well.

"The fire commissioner," said the order, "feels that he voices the sentiment of the entire department in regretting the retirement of Chief Mullen. For eight years as its chief he had a record for fighting fires unsurpassed in the department. During that time no fire under his charge got beyond his control enough to send in a general alarm. His reputation is not only local, but country-wide. He has been a faithful, enthusiastic, courageous and conscientious public servant. The city of Boston owes to him far more than it can ever repay for his work at the head of this department.

"He was not only a fire fighter, but an administrative official of rare ability. Much of the administrative work of the department was placed on his shoulders by different commissioners, and the work was ably performed. He was a man of strict integrity and sterling character. He always stood for the right, even when it worked a hardship on himself. He leaves the department in a state of high discipline and efficiency, due solely to his efforts as its leader.

"On leaving office I desire to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the cordial and hearty co-operation of the officers, members and employees of the Boston fire department with me during my administration as fire commissioner."

Mayor Curley expressed surprise at the chief's statement regarding his

treatment. He emphatically denied that he had ever had any communication whatever with him, despite Mullen's assertion to the contrary.

### Replies to Mullen.

As to Fire Chief Mullen, the facts are that he was not forced out by me, that he was not requested by me to resign, that I did not issue any order for his resignation, and, furthermore, that I did not intend to have him resign; he could have remained if he had so desired.

"I asked Commissioner Cole to cut down certain increases in salary, including that of the chief, but it was done without any thought of reducing the amount of the chief's pension on retirement, as I did not have any notion that he intended to retire. If the chief had stayed, I should have been willing to raise his salary and that of the other officers whenever the city's financial condition would permit me to do so, in justice to the taxpayers."

"I had no conversation with Mullen," he said. "I selected the fittest man for the fire commissioners and I believe time and his administration of the office will demonstrate the wisdom of my choice.

"In my opinion I have treated the retiring chief most graciously, since I approved his application for pension for one-half the salary he had been receiving, \$4500 per annum, instead of taking advantage of the opportunity, if I desired, of withholding the pension until such time as the new rate became effective. I have nothing but the kindest feeling toward him and wish him health and happiness in his retirement."

"Mayor Curley has played me a scurvy trick," Chief Mullen said to a Herald man yesterday at his home in South Boston.

"I retired because I seemed to see mysterious writings on the wall which said, 'John, if you don't get out you'll be kicked out.'

"Mayor Curley did not come to me like a man and fire me. What did he do? He said to one of his subordinates: 'Blank, come and dine with me and we'll talk over what Mullen has been up to.' And then I am to be told: 'Mullen, so and so says you've been doing this and that, so out you go.'

"I have been treated rotten by Mayor Curley. I have been tortured, and I use this word under advisement. I have been tortured by having certain subordinates set on me of late. I am sorry to leave the department, but I am forced to. A man who has served as faithfully as I have for so many years deserves better treatment at the hands of the mayor of this city."



# SHERIFF QUINN WILL IGNORE CITY COUNCIL

**So Declares at Lively Hearing  
on Charges Preferred by  
Councilman Watson, When  
Possible Result of Investiga-  
tion Is Discussed — Jail's  
Chowders Criticised.**

Any action taken by the city council concerning the charges of mistreatment of prisoners, brought by Councilman Watson against Sheriff John Quinn, will be entirely disregarded by the sheriff unless this action is in accordance with the sheriff's own beliefs. This was clearly stated by the sheriff at the hearing in the council chamber yesterday, which lasted from shortly after 2 o'clock until after 11 at night, before the committee on inspection of prisons.

"I am sheriff of Suffolk county," exploded the sheriff as he rose to object to certain of Councilman Watson's questions directed to a witness. "I'll take care of those prisoners according to my bond. You leave the matter of discipline and running the jail to me. If the city council tells me how to run the jail or makes any suggestions along that line I'll disregard them entirely. I'm the sheriff, and I'm running that jail."

"Do you offer this as testimony?" interrupted Watson.

"No," thundered Quinn, gritting his teeth, "that is part of my objection to the question you just asked."

The question referred to was, "How much exercise did the prisoners get on Sunday, Dec. 21?" This was directed to Mrs. Sarah S. Baine, assistant matron at the Charles street jail, and testifying as to the condition of the prisoners.

## Kenny Preserves Peace.

This was one of the many tiffs between the sheriff and Councilman Watson. Their enmity did not get beyond the "tiff" stage at any of the hearings, however. The sheriff frequently objected to questions, and the councilman fre-

quently objected to the sheriff's objections, but Thomas J. Kenny, chairman of the committee, always interposed a word at the right time and prevented even hot words between the two.

Watson's charges, which were tabulated under the heads of "mismanagement concerning the financial management at the jail under the sheriff," "mistreatment of prisoners," and "discord among the employes," were read at the opening of the hearing.

At the adjournment, Watson had not covered all his charges. Watson called 11 of the 15 witnesses he had summoned but spent most of the time trying to prove "section 2-A" of his charges, which were "ill prisoners male and female, do not receive proper medical treatment from the jail physician. Deaths have occurred from this neglect."

In the testimony it was brought out that one woman died in the jail and another was taken from the jail to the City Hospital, where she died. The

deaths occurred within a few days. It was also brought out by a former prisoner at the jail that during June, July and August of last year the bread was sour, that "wire worms" were frequently found in the claim chowder, that the fish chowder was "thin," and that owing to alleged neglect of a guard the witness obtained the keys of the outer gate of the jail and had ample opportunity to escape.

## Jail Physician Testifies.

The jail doctor, Dr. Orrin G. Cilley, testified that the woman who died in the jail had injured herself by falling out of bed. "How did she die?" he was asked.

"Why, from what symptoms were told me by the matron, who saw her die, I should say she died in a ram fit." Later in his testimony the doctor referred to one prisoner as developing "rum pneumonia." Dr. Cilley declared in his testimony that in the cases of the two women about whom Watson centred his case they were just as well treated by him in the jail as they would have been in a hospital. He admitted, however, that he had suggested to Sheriff Quinn two years ago that the hospital rooms of the jail should be fitted out to care for patients and that an additional physician and nurses should be provided. Quinn, according to Dr. Cilley, agreed that such would be a good plan, but that there was no money with which to make these improvements.

## Letters Read in Whispers.

Councilman Watson reported that one of the witnesses had disappeared after leaving the City Hospital and that another had been sent to Sherborn. He offered letters from the one who disappeared in which she complained to him of conditions at the jail. Just as he was about to read these letters Sheriff Quinn interposed "I object to the reading of those letters as a matter of law, justice and decency. This case is being tried in the papers, and if these letters are read I shall stand condemned in the eyes of the public before I have even opportunity to defend myself."

Chairman Kenny called the sheriff and he committee members to his chair and he letters were read in whispers.

During the latter part of the hearing Watson attempted to call the sheriff to be witness stand. "Be sworn in," said he councilman, "and we will take your evidence."

"You can't swear me in," was the answer.

"I ask you to go to the stand," insisted Watson.

"I won't," and that ended the argument.

When the hearing was called after a recess, Watson had prepared a summons which he got Asst. City Messenger Charles E. Silloway to serve upon the sheriff as he entered the room.

When the hearing was resumed, Watson said, "I now call John Quinn, Jr., to the stand."

"I decline," was the answer. "I have just summoned you," said the councilman.

"I decline for two reasons. First, the law of Suffolk county says that a summons can be served on me, as sheriff of Suffolk county, only by the sheriff of another county. This has not been done. In the second place, I am accused of crime and I don't have to testify. Now how are you going to make me?"

"I think the best thing is for the committee to take the matter under advisement," said Chairman Kenny.

The hearing then went on. The first nine witnesses were asked by Watson about the physical condition of Mary Carney, who was arrested Jan. 21, and was taken to the Relief Hospital from the jail on Jan. 23. These witnesses were Sergt. William J. Irwin of the East Dothan street station, Miss Genevieve Barretta, assistant matron at the city prison, Mrs. Amelia B. White, chief matron there, Dr. Francis

D. Jantzen of the Relief Station, Dr. Horner of the City Hospital, Dr. Victor Vance Anderson, probation officer and psychologist at the municipal court, Miss Bridget Caulfield, janitress at the Charles street jail, and Miss Helen M. Mott, matron of the jail.

Other witnesses were questioned about Elsie Sanders, who died in a padded cell in the jail on the morning of Dec. 22. They were also questioned about Annie Clark, who was taken from a padded cell at the jail to the City Hospital, where she died.

## Prisoner Got Jail Keys.

A former prisoner testified that he complained to Councilman Watson because he thought that there was room for an improvement in the management of the jail. He declared that by neglect of a guard he came into possession of two keys, by which he might have gained his freedom. "But," he said, "I didn't take advantage of the chance, out of respect for my family. If I was a single man I certainly would have escaped."

His purpose in testifying, he said, was "in case I go there again I want better food."

Dr. Cilley, the jail physician, indignantly denied that he gave his private patients better treatment than his jail patients. Councilman Watson harped on this phase of the questioning until the patience of Dr. Cilley was severely tried.

"Why, I consider that I have been giving \$5000 worth of service for \$1500," hotly replied Dr. Cilley after Watson had varied the question several times.

The last witness was another former prisoner who had been confined in the padded cell.

He testified to having been abused by an attendant for not making his bed, and to having been cursed when he pleaded to illness. He entered the padded cell on a Saturday morning, did not see a doctor until Sunday morning, and was not released from it until Tuesday.

He protested against his confinement and pleaded for work of some kind, he said. He told of one occasion when he had, by mistake, swallowed another prisoner's medicine. He was told, he said, that it made no difference, because the "dope" was the same in both cases.

## Tobacco Came High.

The witness declared that he had seen the jail inmates pay as much as 25 cents for a package of tobacco that ordinarily costs 5 cents, and 5 cents for a 1-cent box of matches.

He was subjected to severe cross-examination when he told of leaving the jail without stockings, just at the time of the blizzard, when he said the snow was between six and eight inches deep.

Under cross-examination by Sheriff Quinn the witness said that he had not complained about the lack of stockings, and that the sheriff had told him to come to him or send to him in case he was in need of anything.

Following the adjournment of the hearing Sheriff Quinn declared that he was not surprised that some out of 1600 prisoners should show discontent at their surroundings. Weekly and out of his own pocket he gives men between \$4 and \$5 for their relief, as they leave he said.

The committee went into executive session at the close of the hearing. An other meeting probably will be held Friday.

HERALD - MAR-8-1914

# CURLEY SAYS HE HAS SAVED CITY \$200,500

In Addition, Has Rejected Projects Calling for \$1,600,000 In His First Five Weeks.

"I believe I have saved the city \$200,500 on contracts, salary reductions and suspensions, and I know that I have rejected municipal projects calling for expenditures amounting to \$1,600,000 during my first five weeks in office," Mayor Curley said yesterday afternoon in reply to an inquiry relative to the economies he has effected in the municipal service since he took office on Feb. 2.

"On contracts alone, I have saved the city \$120,500 by securing lower bids through re-advertising after expressing a belief that prices were entirely too high. In salary reductions, suspensions and removals, I have saved the city \$80,000, and I propose keeping up the good work until the municipality is conducted upon a business-like basis.

"The greatest achievement of my administration thus far is the boom Boston project. That is something which will become state-wide and which will mean the greatest development for Boston industrially and commercially that the city has ever seen. With the co-operation of the chamber of commerce, our boom project has not only encouraged new concerns to come to Boston, but has induced concerns to remain in the city which were about to pull up their stakes and move away. The chamber of commerce informs me that there is every prospect of inducing the New Haven road to retain its food purchasing department in this city. That means purchases amounting to some \$4,000,000 annually. Then there are several large concerns which have located here."

## Further Economies.

The mayor yesterday again turned his attention to the park department and ordered the suspension for a period of five months of six employees and the retirement on half-pay of five others.

The employees ordered suspended included Charles M. Sherman, aquarium foreman, \$10.89 a year; Joseph P. Kilday, inspector of street trees and gypsy and brown tail moth work, \$3.50 a day; John A. Martin, aquarium attendant, \$19.25 a week; St. George S. M. Tucker, tank-man and feeder; Emma W. Bumstead, stenographer, \$11.00 a year, and Frank Drewett, gardener, \$3 a day.

The employees ordered retired included William L. Tuttle, sub-foreman, \$3.25 a day; Gilman J. Raymond, iron worker, \$3.25 a day; Robert Coulsey, gardener, \$3.25 a day; Harry Shaw, gardener, \$3.50 a day, and James E. Bean, gardener, \$4.50 a day.

Another move was the suspension of all the indoor municipal concerts for April, which means a saving of \$1350. Another move was the suspension of the bulletin issued by the publicity department of the park and recreation department, of which Henry A. Higgins

is manager. That work will be turned over to the City Record, and Manager Higgins will be assigned to clerical work in the park department. Through the suspension of that publication, the mayor believes he will save upwards of \$3000 a year.

The mayor also ordered abolished the baths at the Copley School in Charlestown, which is within a quarter of a mile of the Lexington street gymnasium and baths. By closing the Copley School baths the mayor says he will save \$1800 a year.

The mayor said he had effected a saving of \$2500 in the contract price for castings for the public works department by re-advertising for new bids for 500,000 pounds.

## Dr. Hartwell Menaced.

He announced his determination of turning his attention to the statistics department early this week, and on the mayor's slate for a suspension is Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, the veteran secretary.

The mayor announced that he had a conference during the day with Vice-President Edgar N. Wrightington of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in reference to the gas lighting for streets contract and expressed a belief that he will be able to save the city about \$36,000 a year on gas on a 10-year contract and about \$90,000 a year on a new 10-year contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

Although the contract with the Edison company expires on April 1, no provision was made by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, according to Mayor Curley, for making a new contract at the expiration of the period of five years. Because of the neglect to notify the Edison company, the mayor says that he has been informed that the company

MAR-7-1914

## MAYOR URGES ACTION TO COPE WITH SCARLET FEVER

Wants a Convalescents' Home to Relieve the City Hospital.

For the purpose of coping more effectively with the scarlet fever epidemic which has been in progress in the city for a few weeks Mayor Curley yesterday called upon the health commissioners and City Hospital trustees to make provisions for accommodating the large number of scarlet fever victims who want to get into the south department of the City Hospital, which is overcrowded.

The mayor pointed out that some \$200,000 will be available within 18 months under the Thorndike will for a new hospital, and said that he wanted the money expended for a large convalescents' home for the City Hospital on the hospital property in Ashmont, where it owns 13 acres and has a building that will not accommodate more than 50 persons.

By erecting a large convalescent home at that point the mayor believes it will be possible to relieve the congestion at the City Hospital, especially for infectious diseases, because the patients may be removed to the convalescent home as soon as they show signs of recovery, giving other patients accommodations at the City Hospital.

The mayor conferred with the trustees of the consumptives' hospital department, who called at his office and urged a continuance of the liberal treatment for fighting the "white plague." The mayor agreed to co-operate, he announced after the conference, in so far as the city's finances will

MAR-7-1914

# CITY POINT TO CUT PARADE

South Boston Roused Over Mayor Curley's Route for Evacuation Day Pageant.

Although there is promise of Secretary of State Bryan being the principal speaker at the Evacuation day celebration, and the matter of giving the green a prominent place in the decorations has been nearly decided, the disagreement about the route of the parade still stirs South Boston residents and worries the committee in charge of the affair. At the meeting of the Evacuation day committee of the South Boston Citizens' Association in Columbus building, last night, several speakers assailed Mayor Curley for his "arbitrary" decision about the route of the parade. Even Lieut.-Gov. Barry, a close friend of Mayor Curley, found fault with the route.

James M. Keyes, who was a candidate for school committee in the recent election, declared that the people of the City Point section have refused to decorate their houses and will take no part in the day's celebration, because their section is not on the parade route.

"The parade starts at Edward Everett square, in Dorchester," he said, "and goes no further in South Boston than L street, thus cutting out the City Point section. Therefore, we of that section have decided not to spend money decorating for a parade whose band we can't even hear. In addition the City Point people will not lend any of their enthusiasm to the celebration and will take no part in it."

"But we must abide by the mayor's decision," interrupted President Michael J. Mahoney of the association.

"The mayor shouldn't have interfered in the matter at all," declared Chairman Michael Norris of the Evacuation day committee.

Representative James J. Twohig, who had previously raised the question of having green displayed in the decorations, said:

"I don't think the mayor gave our committee the right kind of reception when we went to see him Tuesday morning."



AMERICAN - MAR-8-1914

# MULLEN CALLS MAYOR'S PRAISE 'PINCH OF SNUFF'

Retiring Fire Chief Pays His  
Tribute to "Belshazzar" and  
"Political Gymnast."

## MULLEN GETS NEW OFFERS

Mayor Curley was called, "This modern Belshazzar" and "a political gymnast," in a statement by former Fire Chief John A. Mullen last night.

So far as the Mayor's praise of Mullen's record goes, Mullen says it doesn't amount to "a pinch of snuff" and is "buncombe."

Mullen hints that, like Belshazzar of Babylon, the Mayor is right in line for a "judgment."

These bitter comments by Mullen came when he read that the Mayor called Mullen's previous remark "petulant," and also spoke of his high appreciation of Mullen's services to the city.

Mullen said, before speaking of the Mayor, that he had been offered three different jobs as fire chief in nearby cities since he quit the Boston department.

"Two offers came Friday," he said. "The third one came today. It was the most important of the three and I could take charge Monday if I wished. But I have declined all. I am taking a rest."

Regarding Mayor Curley, Mullen said:

"Mayor Curley calls my remarks about him 'petulant.' That word, if I understand it correctly, means 'capriciously fretful.'"

"But His Honor would lead the uninitiated to believe it meant 'saucy.' He ought to consult Webster more. I say this advisedly, after reading his statement."

## SAYS ONE THING MEANS ANOTHER

"It's just like Curley. He says one thing and means another. The people are slowly getting his measurement as a political gymnast. I never flinched from a fire. I'll never flinch from hitting back at Curley when I find him trying to cover his mistakes in the fire department matter at my expense."

"His satellites are now saying that I quit because I saw the handwriting on the wall. The biblical story of the handwriting on the wall incident is summarized to suit the convenience of political tricksters. It's generally used to stab a man in the back. But I'll quote as I understand it for the benefit of Mayor Curley:

"The days of our pride and our glory are numbered; the days of our judgement draw near."

"This modern Belshazzar who occupies the Mayor's throne shows his weakness in his latest literary ebullition. His reference to me is akin to the Greeks bearing gifts. And he ought to be familiar with the knife so eloquently written about in that classical statement. Curley's high opinion of me does not amount to a pinch of snuff. He's not dealing with

one of his club members when he hands out such buncombe.

## CALLS IT "DIRTY WORK."

"I am familiar with those private conferences held in connection with the fire department routine in which some of my subordinates figured. The dirty work was done then and there. Honesty, integrity and ability were not considered at such conferences. Let Mayor Curley deny these conferences if he dares."

John M. Minton was yesterday appointed acting fire commissioner, to succeed Charles H. Cole (resigned). Mr. Minton named Deputy Chief John Grady as chief, pending the confirmation of Grady as commissioner.

Then the acting commissioner ordered salary cuts which will reduce the department payroll \$60,000 annually.

MAR-6-1914

# SCHOOL BOARD SAYS RIPLEYS EARN SALARIES

At the school committee offices today, it was declared—in answer to Representative Lewis R. Sullivan's charge that the "Ripley Family" draws thousands of dollars a year in school salaries; "The Ripleys are getting good salaries—because they're bright people. They earn every cent they get."

The family payroll is as follows: Frederick H. Ripley—maximum of \$3422.

Grace Ripley (daughter)—maximum of \$1236.

Mrs. F. H. Ripley (wife)—\$5496.

Mr. Ripley is master of the Prince School. His daughter is an assistant instructor in the department of Manual Arts at the Dorchester High School. Mrs. Ripley does executive work at the Normal and is the highest paid member of the family.

It was also denied, as charged by Sullivan, that Joseph Lee of the school committee had contributed \$1,000 to help elect "his cousin, Miss Frances Curtis," to the school committee. Miss Curtis is not his cousin. It was stated, and Mr. Lee's contribution was one he has made every year for nine years—\$500 or \$1,000 each year.

Representative Sullivan's charges were made before the legislative Committee on Education. He said:

"This Ripley family gets thousands of dollars a year in school salaries, father, mother and daughter. At the last graduation my daughter had to pay 25 cents for a copy of 'The Palms,' revised by Frederick Ripley, that could have been purchased in any music store for 17 cents. 'The Palms' was sung long before the Ripleys were born, and I want to find out who is getting him to revise it."

"One member of the school committee—Joseph Lee—contributed \$1,000 to a campaign to have his cousin, Miss Curtis, sit in the board beside him and help him make the school laws."

MAR-11-1914

# GRADY AT FIRE HELM NOW

Wearing the uniform of Chief of the Boston Fire Department former Deputy John Grady was sworn in at 9 a. m. today as Fire Commissioner by City Clerk James Donovan. At his desk at fire headquarters on Bristol street the new commissioner attached his name to an order making Deputy Chief William H. McDonough chief of the department. This was his first official act. He had just finished writing when an alarm from box No. 58 was sounded on the tapper in his office. Commissioner Grady sprang from his seat, but he composed himself, saying:

"I'm Fire Commissioner. I suppose I must stay here. That was the box to which I responded for the Albany street fire, which necessitated a general alarm. That was on August 10, several years ago."

The commissioner invited the roomful of friends, including his wife, Mrs. William D. Fallon and former Acting Fire Commissioner John M. Minton to stand at the window and see the Bristol street engine respond to the alarm.

Acting Fire Commissioner Minton welcomed Fire Commissioner Grady, prior to which he issued the following statement:

"The work of John Grady in the Fire Department speaks for itself. No words of mine could adequately describe his value, not alone as a fire fighter but as a great constructive force in the department that he joined on May 2, 1874."

"It is to the advantage of the city of Boston that his retirement from the position of chief does not sever his connection with the department, in which he has accomplished so much. By the acceptance of the office of fire commissioner, the city will still retain the services of the trained man who has risen from the ranks by successive promotions richly deserved."

"In order that there should be no question as to his right to receive the reward to which his excellent service of thirty-nine years entitled him, the city, as a matter of justice, has granted him a pension."

"This, however, shall not be paid him during the term in which he discharges the duty of fire commissioner. Thus a precedent is established and an incentive given to every department of Boston."

"There are no changes to be made at present," said Commissioner Grady. "It is time to do that when I get my bearings."

There were many floral pieces in the commissioner's room, the gifts of friends.

AMERICAN-MAR-8-1914

## SUPT. PIERCE AT 65 TO RETIRE ON \$2,500 PENSION

O'Meara to Submit Police Chief's  
Papers for Consideration of  
Mayor Curley.

Police Commissioner O'Meara is expected this week to send to Mayor Curley the pension papers of Superintendent William H. Pierce of the Police Department for his signature.

Superintendent Pierce will be sixty-five years old tomorrow and under the law is entitled to a pension of \$2,500 a year, which is half of his present salary.

The law governing the pensioning of members of the Police Department reads:

"Any member of the force who has reached the age of sixty-five shall be retired by the police commissioner, if the Mayor approve; and his pension shall be one-half of the amount of compensation received by him at the time of retirement."

"I will be sixty-five years old on Monday," said Superintendent Pierce, "and under the law am to be retired unless Mayor Curley refuses to sign my retirement papers. In that event I could continue in my present office. But it will be time to talk when the occasion presents itself."

In the event of the retirement of Superintendent Pierce, Deputy Superintendent Philemon D. Warren will be acting superintendent of the department until he or some one else is appointed to that office. Under the law a citizen may be appointed superintendent of the department by Commissioner O'Meara.

While Captain of the City Hall avenue station Superintendent Pierce was presented a gold medal by the Police Board on February 2, 1895, for breaking up several notorious gambling dens on Brattle street and vicinity. The dens broken up by Superintendent Pierce thrived for years, under the very eye of the police.

While a sergeant at the Hanover street station he was instrumental in ridding the North End section of a number of "speak easies."

## CITY HALL JANITOR Is Annex Fire Hero

Risks Explosion to Bring Can of  
Gasoline from Blazing Room.

Hugh McLaughlin, one of the janitors of City Hall was the hero at the fire in the new Annex yesterday, when he dashed through the smoke and flame filled room bringing out a five gallon can, filled with gasoline. The can was so hot that Chief Grady warned the men to keep away from it.

The fire which started in one of the unfinished rooms on the second floor near Court street caused intense excitement. Several thousand people were attracted by the apparatus. The damage will be about \$300. The fire was the first in the new building and the alarm was the first pulled from box 1262.

## Mayor Curley Redmond Fitzgerald

Choice Made in Fight for Congress.  
Says Mutual Friend.

Mayor Curley will support Redmond S. Fitzgerald for Congress in the Twelfth District. This statement was made by a mutual friend of the men at City Hall yesterday. For many years Fitzgerald and the Mayor have been close friends, Fitzgerald supporting the Mayor in the mayoralty campaign.

Lieutenant Governor Barry favors Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan. This was apparent from what he said a few nights ago at a meeting in Roxbury when he introduced Mr. Gallivan as the next Congressman.

This afternoon Mayor Curley will hold a conference with candidates who are his personal friends. "If any of them can show me why I should support him in preference to any other, I will support him," said the Mayor.

## FITZGERALD NOW REAL ESTATE MAN

His Plans in Accordance with  
Original "Bigger, Better  
Busier" Idea.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday announced that he had entered the real estate business with a number of prominent citizens to "replace old wooden shanties" on expensive sites with modern, up-to-date business blocks, and thereby boom Boston as an industrial centre.

"I've joined with Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port, in forming the Beacon Investment Company, Inc.," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "and in doing so I am merely fulfilling my pledge to the people of the city that it was my intention to lend my efforts on retiring from office to boom Boston as an industrial centre."

"Some of the worst shanties imaginable are located on expensive sites in all parts of Boston, particularly in the business centre, and with such men as Mr. Maynard, Isaac Harris, Charles Strecker, Edward C. Donnelly of the Donnelly Bill Posting Company, James D. Henderson, Albert Ammann, Melvin Dean, Frederick Green, George Oelcor and other members of the Beacon Investment Company on the job, I feel that these structures can be replaced by modern, up-to-date business blocks."

"The 'Boom Boston' movement was inaugurated by me. Every man, woman and child is familiar with my advocacy of that idea. I put into practical operation the slogan of my first administration, a 'Bigger, Better and Busier Boston.' I am proud to see the fulfillment today of that propaganda."

FEB-23-1914

## MAYOR WOULD USE BACK BAY YARDS

Calls Boston & Albany Property  
Outrageous Condition—Wants  
Business Houses There.

An attempt will be made by Mayor Curley to eliminate the vast storage yards now being used by the Boston & Albany Railroad and the New York Central lines, in that section of the Back Bay bounded by Boylston street, Huntington avenue, Exeter street and Massachusetts avenue, and to build up that property so that it will be used for commercial purposes, in addition to bringing the city a return in taxes three times as great as that now received.

This property now comprises 1,094,052 feet and is taxed for \$5,000,000. The Mayor says that the use of this land by commercial interests can be easily brought about and that the present use to which it is put is outrageous.

He wants to make Boylston street the Fifth avenue of Boston. He has called upon the officials of these two roads to meet him in the Mayor's office next Wednesday for the purpose of devising plans for the comprehensive development of this property.

"There is no other city in the United States that has a section where really values exist as in this section of Boston, and where it is compulsory to tolerate such a condition of affairs," said the Mayor.

MAR-12-1914

## MAYOR BLOCKS RETIREMENT OF SUPT. PIERCE

Mayor Curley refused today to approve the retirement of Police Superintendent William H. Pierce. He will withhold his signature from the retirement papers for one year at least.

The Mayor said:

"By refusing to approve this retirement I will save the city \$2,512.50 this year. If I do not approve the retirement, Superintendent Pierce will have to remain in office. If I did approve it, it would mean that some one else would take his place at his \$5,000 salary and the city would still have to pay Pierce's pension of half-pay."

The superintendent gets \$25 a year extra for being a medal of honor man, which accounts for the extra \$12.50 on the pension.



HERALD - MAR - 8 - 1914

# CANDIDATES TO IGNORE CURLEY

## Many Aspirants for His Seat in Congress Will Stay Away from Conference.

If opinions expressed yesterday by many of the candidates for the Democratic congressional nomination in the 12th district are any criterion, Mayor Curley this afternoon will find it impossible to get even a majority of them to unite upon any one candidate for the nomination when he meets the aspirants for the office and counsels with them over the advisability of uniting upon one.

The mayor has arranged for a conference with the candidates at 3 o'clock at Young's Hotel. Although every candidate for the party nomination, including James B. Connolly, the author, who is a candidate for all three nominations, has been invited, many of those who believe they have sufficient political strength to secure for them the nomination intend remaining away, believing it would be useless for them to get the mayor's support. The mayor has announced that he will support any candidate upon whom all the candidates can agree, but the average aspirant for the nomination contends that the mayor is safe in making that promise because it will be impossible for 17 candidates for the party nomination to unite upon anyone.

### Candidates Certified.

When the time expired yesterday afternoon for the certification of nomination papers for the nomination, 17 candidates for the Democratic nomination had their papers certified with the intention of filing them with the secretary of state before Tuesday, the last day for filing. Of that number, there was one, Candidate Connolly, who has Democratic, Republican and Progressive nomination papers. Two straight Republicans and two straight Progressives also filed, making the total number of candidates of all parties 21.

The candidates for the Democratic nomination are Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, ward 13; Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, ward 20; Daniel F. O'Connell, ward 20; James F. Egan, ward 20; ex-Representative Thomas M. Joyce, ward 17; John J. Murphy, ward 14; Senator William P. Hickey, ward 14; John L. Fitzgerald, ward 14; Daniel Gallagher, ward 24; Peter S. McNally, ward 20; ex-Representative James H. Kelley, ward 16; Edward D. Collins, ward 15; Thomas F. Curley, ward 17; J. Frank O'Hare, ward 14; Edward F. Burke, ward 20, and Albert J. Connell, ward 17.

Ex-Councilman Charles T. Harding and Frank L. Brier, both of ward 24, are the Republican candidates, while James P. Magenis and Charles Warren Bates are the Progressives. James B. Connolly, all three.

### O'Connell and Gallivan.

D. T. O'Connell's new headquarters at the Mayfield Club House on Dorchester avenue will be formally opened with a big reception at 3:30 today. Previous to this meeting Mr. O'Connell will attend several receptions at the homes of friends and will make a brief address on Washington affairs at the conclusion of the meeting in Washington.

Hall of division 76, A. O. H.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan will have the support of the Young Men's Democratic Club of ward 13 in his contest for the nomination. This club was organized last night at the rooms of the Harmony Club in South Boston. The Harmony Club has already declared in favor of Gallivan.

Commissioner Gallivan will hold a rally in Maynard Hall, ward 13, Tuesday evening.

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald's campaign was given encouragement last evening, when it was announced at five different meetings by Representatives John A. Anderson, Lewis R. Sullivan, John J. Cummings and ex-Rep. Peter J. Donaghue, all of ward 20, that they were out to help Fitzgerald.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan will open his speaking campaign at Maynard Hall, South Boston, tomorrow evening. This hall is in his home ward, which elected him to the House of Representatives, made possible his election as senator and which has always supported him loyally in every campaign.

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald's campaign received impetus yesterday at receptions given to him in Wells Memorial and Washington Halls when he addressed members of various labor organizations. Three brief house rallies were held also.

MAR - 8 - 1914

## A CURIOUS BILL

The House has just passed a bill providing that the school committee of the several cities and towns must not require children to take instruction in industrial lines if their parents object. On the face of it this seems rather plausible. The schools are run primarily for academic learning. Many people think the whole "industrial instruction" scheme a fad and would doubtless like to excuse their children from it.

It is undeniable that such a policy applied to other things would work peculiar havoc. The schools are already teaching many branches for which the average parent has little sympathy. There is drawing, for example. If it were optional with the parents whether their children should study this or not, many would see no utility in it, whereas the companion study of penmanship—quite inter-related in a way—would have a unanimous vote.

The schools could not be conducted very well on an elective system, the parents—doubtless at the instance of their children—to do the electing. The Legislature would better go slow in opening the door to any such possibility.

MAR - 8 - 1914

## PENSIONS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

### Board Said to Be Considering Proposal of Radical Innovation

Plans are being perfected by the state pension board for the establishment of a contributory pension system for employees of all cities and towns in the state with a population of more than 10,000, toward which they will be called upon to contribute 5 per cent. of their salary and toward which each municipality will contribute a similar amount, according to an announcement by Mayor Curley yesterday after a conference with the members of the board.

The plan provides among other things that those entitled to a pension shall receive one-half their salary, but in no case more than \$1000 a year. At the present time the city pays some \$450,000 a year in pensions, the mayor says. He contends that the cost to the city of Boston for the first 10 years under the provisions of the plan would be \$1,230,000 a year, and \$800,000 a year after that.

MAR - 9 - 1914

## FREE-FOR-ALL FOR CONGRESS

### Candidates Balk at Curley's Get-Together Plan and Mayor to Keep Hands Off.

Following the failure of nine aspirants for the congressional seat of Mayor Curley, to agree on a candidate, at the conference arranged by the mayor in Young's Hotel yesterday afternoon, his honor last night announced that it was now a free-for-all fight and he would keep his hands off.

Although there are 24 candidates for the 12th district seat and the mayor says an invitation to the conference was sent each candidate by special delivery, only nine responded. Mr. O'Connell declares he failed to receive an invitation. The conference lasted nearly three hours.

Because each candidate, after all the arguments, stated that he could win the fight, and as none seemed willing to withdraw in favor of anyone else, or to agree on any one else, the mayor was obliged to adjourn the meeting with no headway having been made to straighten out the tangle.

Those present were Mayor Curley, James F. Egan, Redmond E. Fitzgerald, Peter S. McNally, Edward F. Burke, Daniel J. Gallagher, J. Frank O'Hara, James A. Gallivan, Senator William P. Hickey and ex-Representative John J. Murphy.

Several hundred enthusiastic voters of wards 16 and 20 tendered a reception to Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester in the headquarters of the reorganized Mayfield Club of Dorchester avenue yesterday. Mr. O'Connell's candidacy to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress was discussed at length previous to his arrival and at the conclusion of his address the club voted unanimously to indorse him.

Before visiting the Mayfield Club Mr. O'Connell was given a reception at the residence of Walter Mulhall on Astoria street, Mattapan, and at the Desmond bungalow on Haven avenue, Mattapan, where Timothy F. Desmond presided over 200 voters of the upper section of ward 24.

This evening Mr. O'Connell will be the guest of the ward 17 Democrats at a rally to be held in O'Connell Hall, Hibernian building.

# CIVIL SERVICE BOARD YIELDS TO GOV. WALSH

**Members Hasten to Assure  
Him That New Rules Will  
Not Be Enforced.**

The members of the Civil Service Commission, who, as was related exclusively in The Journal Saturday, were called to account by Governor Walsh for framing and promulgating without his knowledge extensions of the civil service rules, by which a large number of employees of State departments and institutions were given protection in their positions, have notified the governor that they will revise the new rules to meet his objections.

Their decision was stated to the governor in a letter sent to him Saturday night. The commission explained to the governor that the extensions were not so sweeping as might at first appear from reading them, but they are to withhold the enforcement of the new rules until such time as they have conferred with Governor Walsh and the changes have been made to meet with his approval.

Following the governor's demand and the publication of The Journal story Saturday, there was lively scurrying on the part of the members of the commission, with the result that an answer to the governor's letter was sent to him within a comparatively few hours, expressing the desire of the board to make such changes in its new rules as would meet the approval of the chief executive.

The conference may take place at the State House today, after the regular weekly meeting of the commission will not take place until tomorrow.

The governor was particularly fearful that the proposed extensions of the civil service rules would protect superintendents and executive officers in the various State institutions. In the recent criticism by the State Board of Efficiency and Economy of the various hospitals, asylums and institutional buildings, much of the responsibility for lax administration was placed on the shoulders of these superintendents.

The governor still believes that the language of the new rules is at least ambiguous, and while the civil service board does not think they are so sweeping as to warrant all of his fears, the governor will insist that the rules be so framed that there can be no doubt as to just what they mean.

He does not propose to stand for any extensions which protect in office persons who may be found inefficient, thus hampering and blocking his plans for real reorganizations and consolidations.

one who knows municipal conditions, who has studied municipal government, and who as chief executive for four years combined while in service the functions of an alert executive and a capable political boss.

When Mayor Matthews retired from City Hall on Jan. 5, 1895, he delivered a valedictory address which, published by the city, made a municipal document of almost 300 pages. Mayor Matthews's views, then, as always, were positive, but it must be that he has abandoned some of them and revised others. In those days, according to the retiring mayor, "the corruption about which we hear so much, though fortunately not in Boston, is the least of these difficulties. The difficulty here is not corruption, but expenditure."

Mayor Matthews believed in a single legislative body, but believed that it should be larger than the Board of Aldermen, which numbered twelve. He favored a term of two or three years for mayor, the term then being one year; the appointment of street commissioners by the mayor, instead of their election; placing the schools under the charge of a superintendent, appointed by the mayor, and restoring the police department to the control of the city, the superintendent to be appointed by the mayor and the licensing powers to be vested in a special board. In those days he was opposed strongly to non-partizanship in municipal government. One of the arguments against it urged by him was this:

"There is, moreover, one possible result of abolishing the party system which seems to be lost sight of by the advocates of non-partizan reform: the division of the people in municipal elections on class and social lines. As a city is a political institution, the people, in the end, will divide into parties, and it would seem extremely doubtful whether the present system, however illogical its foundation be, does not in fact produce better results, at least in large cities, than if the voters were divided into groups separated by property, social or religious bounds."

It may be assumed that, speaking now by experience in supervising and watching the operations of a non-partizan form of municipal government, Mr. Matthews will have new and valuable views on that subject.

## Light Contracts.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he had received assurances from the Edison Light Company that they would meet him half way in negotiations looking toward a reduction in the price paid by the city for arc lamps. The present price of \$103 a lamp per annum the mayor expects will be reduced to \$85 a lamp, figuring 5000 of these lamps on a ten-year contract basis it would mean a total saving to the city of \$900,000.

The mayor, upon receipt of this information, sent orders to Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke to meet the officials of the company and arrange a price, subject to the approval of the mayor.

On the contract for gas lights now held by the Rising Sun Lighting Company the mayor also expects to make a large saving, probably totaling \$300,000, figuring it on a ten-year basis. This would make a total saving of \$1,200,000 on both contracts in ten years.

Yesterday the park and public works department placed their men on a six-workday-a-week schedule, thus abolishing overtime payments to employees who worked seven days a week. Commissioner Rourke estimated the saving in his department at \$54,000 annually, while the park department saving figures roughly at \$21,000 a year.

This new six-day system will be extended to all departments which maintain a day labor schedule. It is figured that the total saving to the city will be \$100,000 annually.

## MAR 5, 1914 CHARGES O'MEARA IS DEFYING LAW

**Lomasney Favors Bill to  
Compel Examinations  
for Promotions.**

Charges that Police Commissioner O'Meara has openly violated the civil service rules and regulations in making promotions in the Boston police department were made by Representatives Lomasney and Cummings yesterday in their advocacy of a bill which would require competitive examinations for promotions.

"The action of the police commissioner is a dangerous and revolutionary precedent," said Lomasney. "He is charged with the suppression of crime and yet he openly defies the law and says that he will not comply with the civil service requirements."

Favoring his bill to compel competitive examinations, Representative Cummings said:

"We have the edifying spectacle of seeing the police commissioner of Boston, a ruler of some 1463 men, from whom he demands absolute and unquestioned obedience, setting the example of open and flagrant disobedience to an authority which has been placed over him by the wisdom of preceding legislatures; and the worst of the situation is that he has been getting away with it."

The House adjourned before action was taken on the motion to substitute the bill for the adverse report of the committee on cities.

MAR. 10, 1914

### HIS FIRST BOOK

NATHAN MATTHEWS, former mayor of this city and first chairman of the original Finance Commission, is writing a book on city government, in its improved and improving form. The book should be of exceptional value, as coming from

MAR. 10, 1914

## MAYOR TO SAVE CITY \$1,200,000

**Expects Reduction on Edison and Rising Sun**



Journal Mar. 9. 1914

# Passing of the First Families

But, When They Are Out of City Hall, Will the Second Let the Third and Fourth In?

By Ben Holden.

The passing of the first families from City Hall is a matter of large moment to the first families, and of some interest to those who are not of those families. But as the first families pass to make room for the second, who is to protect the interests of the third and fourth families, already waiting to be taken care of, and, as some of them believe, shamefully neglected?

Many years ago, when certain "loyal" Americans of this city had a daily as well as a weekly organ, it was the habit of both organs to call attention to the fact that "the Irish are in City Hall and in there ever-numerously." Nobody became excited over the declaration, and as soon as the fund which had been raised for the purpose of putting the Irish in their proper place had been exhausted the daily organ died—suddenly, but permanently.

There are two reasons why "the Irish" are in City Hall. One of those reasons is that those of Irish origin form a plurality, if not a majority, of the voting citizenship of Boston, and the second reason is that they take naturally to City Hall. The "first families"—meaning by that those whose forebears came to this country from England—passed first from the old city to the suburban wards and thence to towns and cities outside of Boston. Also some of them passed away.

Their stronghold in this city today is, of course, in Ward 11, which is more often attacked by statesmen, in and out of office, than any other ward, mainly because of the fact that it finances municipal reform, furnishes three-fourths of the active membership in reform societies, and usually is so short-sighted that it can't see anything politically except from the Ward 11 standpoint—which is not often a broad or permanently practical standpoint in politics.

## Less Than a Dozen English

There are less than a dozen of the English strain in the city service now as salaried heads of departments. Charles H. Cole and Arthur G. Everett have departed since the new administration began its work, and they have been succeeded as fire commissioner and building commissioner, respectively, by John Grady and Patrick O'Hearn. Among the survivors are Salem D. Charles, chairman of the Street Commission; J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor; Bowdoin S. Parker, city collector; George E. McKay, superintendent of markets; Fred S. Gore, penal institutions commissioner; Edward W. McGlenen, institutions registrar; Charles B. Woolley, scaler of weights and measures, and James E. Coie, wire commissioner.

In the board of assessors are Charles E. Folsom, Fred E. Bolton, Edward G. Richardson and Fred H. Temple, constituting, in fact, a majority of its membership of seven, and on the Board of Election Commissioners are Melancthon W. Burtin and Tilton S. Bell, who are the Republican half of a bi-partizan

body. On the various unpaid boards the English strain is still liberally represented, but the percentage is growing steadily smaller.

These facts are pointed out, not in criticism, but with a view to showing how the current has run for years because of a shift of population, because of the steadily growing Democratic vote, which, in Boston, is mainly cast by Irish-Americans, and because of the famous tendency of active young Irish-Americans to indulge in politics and achieve public office. But there is a phase of the matter which cannot long be ignored by politicians or political historians.

There are sections of the city in which the English strains are there as historical and racial relics. Only a very small percentage of the vote is cast by the "Yankees," and in some sections it is not improbable that the man who is clinging to that section because his family for generations has lived and died there, is looked upon as a "foreigner."

## The North End Changed

But in those very sections the Irish-American is being submerged by other races or is being driven out by them. The North End is no longer the North End of "Mike" Doherty and other famous political warriors of forty years ago or more, to whom politics was what

golf is today to some of their descendants, and who were stern, grim and skilful players of the game when "the gang" controlled caucuses and ballot boxes, ere the Australian ballot and the law-guarded primaries had been framed for the confusion and undoing of political bosses.

Today the North End is Italian, as far as its electorate is concerned, just as the West End is Hebrew, although Martin M. Lomasney remains in control as Democratic boss. It is the Hebrew vote that is growing fastest in Boston, and it is the Hebrew vote which will make trouble for the Democratic leaders in wards where, within a few years at the most, a united Hebrew vote would sweep Martin Lomasney and some other Irish-American leaders out of control into political oblivion.

In Ward 8 Lomasney has retained his leadership in three ways. He has divided the Hebrew electorate; he has taken into camp those of the young Hebrews who appeared to be worth while, and he has discouraged registration. Ward 8 remains a small ward, as far as the voting lists are concerned, although its population is very large—larger than ever in the days of "Yankee" and "Irish" political domination for the jerry-built bathhouse has taken the place of the old-fashioned brick home and the wooden tenement house. Ward 8 political experts will tell you that the Hebrew population of Ward 8 is a floating population; that Ward 8 is a clearing house of the race and that its members come and go, but in Ward 8 you can hear anything if you listen to the right talkers.

The fact remains, however, and that is the main point, that while for years the first families from England have been dropping out of City Hall, some-

times willingly and sometimes with loud and anguished protests, and the second families have been going in with no apparent signs of reluctance, the third families and the fourth families are still ostracized. There are thousands of Hebrew voters in this city, but there is not a Hebrew in charge, on salary, of any municipal department, and there are but few Hebrew on salaries of any kind in City Hall or the outside municipal departments.

## Italians Ahead of Hebrews

There is one man of Italian origin on the Board of Assessors. His name is Andrew A. Badaracco, but he is native born, speaks English better than the average English-American, and is, in fact, a North End of many years' residence. He was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald mainly because he has long been a political follower of the mayor, but in spite of that the Italian-Americans, who also have many votes in Boston, although not as many as are credited to the Hebrew-Americans, can say that they have beaten the latter by one salaried executive official.

It may be that Mayor Curley, who is just now engaged in the work of reform by reducing the number of employees, will tackle later the racial problem confronting him. He received a vast majority of the Hebrew and Italian votes last January, owing to the fact that he had fought consistently against the immigration restriction bill. That was an expression of gratitude for what he had done, but already some of the Hebrew-American voters, especially among the younger set, are beginning to wonder just when they will have their turn at the good things as members of the third family. The first family has practically departed from its lofty height on the city payroll; the second is there and holding on, in increasing numbers, and there is no sign as yet that the big Hebrew vote in the West and South Ends, in Roxbury and in Dorchester, is to have the recognition that it would like and that, in due season, it will demand.

Some of the young Hebrew voters, possessing the gifts of eloquence and leadership, say there is a definite understanding that members of their race will be appointed to high and remunerative positions within a year and that, when the ice is once broken, it will be easy to keep it broken.

When the third and fourth families begin to take their places in City Hall, it will be the best possible evidence that the second family has reached the flood tide of political opulence and must thereafter face a steadily ebbing tide. But just now you would find it mighty difficult to make one of the officially opulent listen to any prophecy based on such logic.

Mar 12 1914  
BOSTON people who read the news from Palm Beach for the purpose of learning how the idle rich are conducting themselves have wondered for two weeks why it was that the name of John F. Fitzgerald, who is pleasantly remembered as a recent mayor of this city, did not appear among those who were doing things worthy of publication and photography.

They need wonder no longer. Arriving in Washington, Mr. Fitzgerald dispels the mystery. "Hereafter," he says to a Boston newspaper man who has known him long and well, "I shall be noted for my reticence." And

Survival May 9, 1914

# MAYOR TO KEEP HIS HANDS OFF CONGRESS FIGHT

Only 9 of 17 Candidates  
For Seat Attended Meeting  
Called by Him.

ALL DECIDE TO  
REMAIN IN RACE

O'Connell and Ex-Senator  
Joyce Are Among  
the Absentees.

Only nine of the seventeen Democratic candidates for Congress to succeed Mayor Curley in the twelfth district gathered at his invitation in Young's Hotel yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation and choose one man to make the fight.

As was expected, they did not choose one man. Each and every one of them had good and sufficient reasons for staying in and letting the primaries settle the matter. This was, of course, known long before the conference started.

## Political Move

The meeting was a shrewd political move on the part of Mayor Curley to keep himself out of the trouble that he would be sure to land in if he indorsed any one candidate for the place. The twelfth district, comprising South Boston and Dorchester, contains more factions and cliques than can be found in any other section of the city. For that reason Curley figured that the only way he could keep harmony in the city organization and maintain his hold on the Democratic strength of the community was to gather all the candidates together, supposedly to help them out of their difficulties by arranging that they should agree on one man, but in reality to convince them that they hated one another and must battle it out at the primaries.

He succeeded. The nine men who gathered in Room 9 at Young's Hotel to agree on one man agreed instead on one thing, that they were each sure of winning. They told one another so at the meeting and many clashes were avoided only through the suavity of Chairmen Mayor Curley. When they emerged from the room they all announced that they were bound in secrecy not to reveal what took place except to say that it was now a "free for all" and Mayor Curley had washed

his hands of the contest.

Those present at the meeting were James F. Egan, Ward 20; Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Ward 20; Peter S. McNally, Ward 20; Edward F. Burke, Ward 20; Daniel J. Gallagher, Ward 24; J. Frank O'Hare, Ward 14; Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, Ward 13; Senator William ("Billie") Hickey, Ward 14, and John J. Murphy, Ward 14.

## O'Connell Absent

Daniel T. O'Connell was with Councilman Kenny for mayor and did not feel that he could attend. Ex-Senator Thomas H. Joyce of Ward 17 has been an anti-Curley man so long that he can not bear to look at the mayor for more than four minutes at a stretch. The other candidates had rallies scheduled and could not attend. Mayor Curley was just as well satisfied.

After the meeting had continued for about two hours somebody realized that it was not getting anywhere and moved an adjournment. The mayor immediately put the motion and it was carried. The twelfth district congressional fight is now in the same status as it ever was, except that Mayor Curley is out of it.

7-HAR 5/19/14

## City Hall Notes

According to a high official of the park and recreation department, the is every prospect of a row between Mayor Curley and Commissioners Coakley and Peabody, over the discharge of the pianists in the department. It is understood they are indispensable and that with their discharge the gymnasiums may be forced to close up or the system of exercise be reduced.

Chief of the Information Bureau Timothy Mooney will be the guest of honor at the annual "blowout" of the Yorktowns on March 17, in the home of City Messenger Edward J. Leary in South Boston. On the invitation of former Adjutant Robinson, Mr. Mooney will make a speech on the history of the Yorktowns during the Spanish War.

Although Mayor Curley has intimated that the position of deputy of recreation in the park department, which has been open since the consolidation of the bath, music, public grounds and park departments was effected, will remain unfilled, there is a report current to the effect that Hugh McGrath, who has served in a capacity similar to this for some years, will be appointed. It will only be necessary for Mayor Curley to make McGrath, who is administering the office at present, permanent deputy instead of temporary.

Mayor Curley yesterday sent the name of John M. Minton to the Civil Service Commission for confirmation as a member of the Election Commission. Mr. Minton is now holding down the position of election commissioner, acting park commissioner, and, after next week, acting fire commissioner. He has also been acting corporation counsel and acting building commissioner, in fact the Pook Bah of the present administration.

Michael W. Norris, former health commissioner, paid a visit to Mayor Curley last evening. While he was there he took occasion to announce that he was not a candidate for Congress from the twelfth district, as had been announced.

May 7 1914  
Serves Notice on Big Interests That Laws Will Be Enforced.

In a strong speech before the committee on taxation yesterday, in which he scored the present taxation system in Massachusetts as "scandalous and iniquitous," Governor Walsh yesterday served notice on the big interests which have been opposing any change in the constitution that, so far as he is able, the present laws will be enforced to the letter.

He said the action of the Legislatures of the past five years in refusing to amend the constitution to permit of taxation reforms, could be interpreted in no other way than as an indorsement of the present laws and the establishment of a policy which would have to be construed as in favor of the enforcement of the present iniquitous laws to the letter.

The governor scored the local assessors for their failure to assess property to its proper value and declared that the excuse offered for non-enforcement—that large property holders would leave the State—ought not to have any weight.

## Convention the Only Relief

The governor reiterated his statements that the only way in which a proper revision of the taxation system could be brought about would be by a constitutional convention, and said that by enforcement of the existing laws, the very interests which are opposing the constitutional convention will be forced to come to the Legislature and assist in bringing about relief through the medium of such a convention.

To make the present laws more effective and aid in their enforcement, Governor Walsh urged the committee to report certain bills which he submitted, providing in general as follows:

"That in connection with the filing of deeds of real estate there should be set forth an affidavit of the true consideration for the transfer of the property, and that the information thus set forth should be at the disposal of the assessors of the municipality in which the real estate is located.

"That there should be given to the tax commissioner power to set aside an assessment, in whole or in part, and to order or make a new assessment of any property.

## Returns by Property Owners

"That laws be enacted which would bring about the filing of returns by property owners showing the amount and value of taxable property owned by them.

"That when any taxable property is discovered which has been escaping taxation, steps be taken to assess it for a period of five years prior to its discovery."

Owing to the early session in the House, the committee was obliged to continue the hearing after only a few persons had spoken. William L. Garrison, Jr., and Louis E. Flye spoke in favor of the single tax, and Representative George P. Webster advocated the plan proposed by the legislative bureau of the Progressive party, which provides in a simple manner for striking out of the constitution the word "proportional" regarding taxation of property.



ADVERTISER - MAR - 9 - 1914.

## CANDIDATES FAIL OF AGREEMENT

BUT NINE OUT OF 17 AT  
CURLEY CONFERENCE

Mayor Had Invited All Democrats  
of 12th District Seeking Congressional Seat to Discuss Contest.

But nine out of the 17 candidates for the nomination in the 12th Congressional District responded to the invitation of Mayor Curley to meet him in conference at Young's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, to settle the question of whose names should be placed before the people of that district.

When it was made known that an invitation had been extended, a number of the candidates expressed their intention of ignoring it, believing that they had sufficient political strength to secure for them the nomination, and believing it would be useless for them to get the Mayor's support.

The Mayor had announced that he would support any candidate upon whom all the candidates agree.

### Mayor's Statement.

Following the meeting Mayor Curley issued a statement in which he said:—

"In view of the fact that certain of the candidates had pledged their friends or their organizations that they would continue as candidates, and in view of the further fact that each one of the candidates was of the opinion that he, himself, could win the nomination, it was agreed that the persons desiring to do so could remain in the contest and the Mayor would keep his hands off and refrain from taking an active interest in the contest for the nomination.

"Those present were Mayor Curley, James F. Egan, Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Peter S. McNally, Edward F. Burke, Daniel J. Gallagher, J. Frank O'Hare, James A. Gallivan, William P. Hickey and John J. Murphy."

### 21 File Papers.

When the time expired Saturday afternoon for the certification of nomination papers for the nomination, 17 candidates for the Democratic nomination had their papers certified with the intention of filing them with the Secretary of State.

Of that number, there was one, Candidate Connolly, who has Democratic, Republican and Progressive nomination papers. Two straight Republicans and two straight Progressives also filed, making the total number of candidates of all parties 21.

The candidates for the Democratic nomination are Street Commr. James A. Gallivan, ward 13; Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, ward 20; Daniel T. O'Connell, ward 20; James F. Egan, ward 20; ex-Rep. Thomas M. Joyce, ward 17; John J. Murphy, ward 14; John L. Fitzgerald, ward 17; Daniel J. Gallagher, ward 24; Peter S. McNally, ward 20; ex-Rep. James H. Kelley, ward 16; Edward D. Collins, ward 15; Thomas F. Curley, ward 17; J. Frank O'Hare, ward 14; Edward F. Burke, ward 20, and Albert J. Connell, ward 17.

Ex-Councilman Charles T. Harding and Frank L. Brier, both of ward 24, are the Republican candidates, while James P. Magenis and Charles Warren Bates are the Progressives. James B. Connolly, all three.

## O'CONNELL PUTS IN BUSY DAY

Several hundred enthusiastic voters of Wards 16 and 20 tendered a big reception to Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester, in the spacious headquarters of the re-organized

Mayfield Club on Dorchester ave., corner of Sudan st.

John J. O'Leary of Savin Hill presided, and he assured the crowd that precincts in that section of the ward would go very strong for O'Connell. Charles L. Cooney of Ward 20 talked at length also on O'Connell's fitness for the office.

Before visiting the Mayfield Club, O'Connell was tendered a reception at the residence of Walter Mulhall on Astoria st., Mattapan, where 100 voters were assembled, following which he journeyed to the Desmond bungalow on Haven ave., Mattapan, where Timothy F. Desmond presided over 200 voters of the upper section of Ward 24. The candidate's tour ended with a visit to Division 76, A. O. H., in Washington Hall, of which organization he is an ex-president.

## FITZGERALD SPEAKS TO 1000 UNION MEN

Senator Fitzgerald, candidate for Congressional honors in the 12th district formerly held by Mayor Curley, addressed more than 1000 members of unions yesterday in Wells' Memorial and Washington halls.

Among the union men to whom he spoke were the Truck Teamsters, the Leather Workers, the Sanitary and Tipcart Drivers, the Coal Teamsters, and Grocery and Provision Clerks. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception at each of them.

During the evening he devoted his time to making house to house canvasses, visiting the homes of James Lyons on Bailey st., Ashmont; Edward Train of 90 Olney st., and James McCauley of Chickatawbust st., Neponset. At each of these places he was given a rousing reception.

## SHERIFF TELLS COUNCIL TO KEEP ITS HANDS OFF JAIL

In an announcement that any action taken by the City Council concerning the charges of mistreatment of prisoners, brought by Councillor Watson against him, will be entirely disregarded by the Sheriff unless this action is in accordance with the Sheriff's own beliefs, the Sheriff defied the Council at the hearing held at City Hall Saturday, which lasted from shortly after 2 p.m. until after 11 p.m. before the Committee on Inspection of Prisons. "I am Sheriff of Suffolk County," exploded the Sheriff as he rose to object to certain of Councillor Watson's questions directed to a witness. "I'll take care of those prisoners according to my bond. You leave the matter of discipline and running the jail to me."

The announcement came when the question, "How much exercise did the prisoners get on Sunday, Dec. 21?" was directed to Mrs. Sarah S. Baine, assistant matron at the Charles st. jail. She was testifying as to the condition of the prisoners.

The Sheriff frequently objected to questions, and the Councilman frequently objected to the Sheriff's objections, but Thomas J. Kenny, chairman of the committee, always interposed a word at the right time and prevented even hot words between the two.

At the adjournment, Watson had not covered all his charges. Watson called 11 of the 15 witnesses he had summoned, but spent most of the time trying to prove "section 2-A" of his charges, which were "ill prisoners, male and female, do not receive proper medical treatment from the jail physician. Deaths have occurred from this neglect."

During the early part of the hearing Watson attempted to call the Sheriff to the witness stand. "Be sworn in," said the Councilor, "and we will take your evidence."

"You can't swear me in," was the answer.

"I ask you to go to the stand," insisted Watson.

"I won't," and that ended the argument.

Later Watson had prepared a summons which he got Asst. City Messenger Charles E. Silloway to serve upon the Sheriff. Watson then called upon the Sheriff to take the stand. The Sheriff pointed out that the summons was not legally served.

## REFUSE TO OBEY MAYOR'S ORDERS

PARK AND RECREATION  
COMMISSIONS DEFIANT

KEEP J. F. MCCARTHY ON  
ROLLS AS VETERINARIAN

D. H. Coakley and Robert S. Peabody Declare He Is Needed  
—Another of Former Mayor Fitzgerald's Intimate Friends Loses His Place.

Mayor Curley ran up against the first obstacle in his path towards reducing the city payrolls, yesterday, when he learned that a majority of the membership of the Park and Recreation Commission absolutely refuses to carry out to the full extent the recent orders given for the removal of 19 employees of the department.

Contrary to the Mayor's order, Daniel H. Coakley and Robert S. Peabody, the unpaid members of the Commission, still hold John F. McCarthy, former Representative of Ward 16, and cousin of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, upon the payroll as veterinarian and have made it plain to the Mayor's representative on the Commission, Acting Chairman Minton, that they propose to keep him there.

McCarthy draws a salary of \$1600. in his position, and serves as veterinarian for the horses used in the department, as well as for the animals in the zoo and the fish in the aquarium. The reason advanced by the members of the Commission for their failure to remove McCarthy as ordered is that there is plenty of work for a veterinarian and that the employment of one is really a necessity in the department.

MAR - 4 - 1914  
MUNICIPAL BUSINESS.

The legislature shows little sympathy, this year, for various bills to allow different cities to go into the ice business. In taking this attitude, the legislature shows its good sense. Some ice companies in Massachusetts, last year, came perilously near the danger limit in making agreements or combinations for boosting ice prices. There are laws in this state to punish conspiracies in restraint of trade and, if this practice continues, some ice dealers are likely to go behind the bars. But to try to run them out of business, by having the cities maintain their own ice plants would be decidedly foolish. Boston went through one such experience and the result was that the city ice cost about four times as much as the price of the same commodity in the open market. There is no reason to believe that New Bedford or Holyoke, even if either city could legally go into the ice business, would escape a similar loss.

## Referendum Clause Would Perhaps Save Taxpayers in Smaller Places if Governor Signs Bill, but Boston Cost Might Exceed \$100,000

A sum approximating \$500,000 represents the value in work which would be lost to the taxpayers of the state each year if all the laborers employed by cities and towns of the commonwealth were allowed a vacation of two weeks in the summer.

A bill which makes this expense a possibility at least has been passed to a third reading by the Senate, after rejection had been reconsidered, and will reach the Governor for his signature or veto. The measure, however, contains a referendum clause, so that its general acceptance is not a certainty.

If it were to become a law and were accepted by all cities and towns, the actual additional outgo would not necessarily amount to the \$500,000 above mentioned. It is possible, of course, that in many municipalities the expedient of "doubling up" might be followed. The figure does show, however, the supposed value in work of the men who would be temporarily released.

On the payrolls of the various cities and towns of Massachusetts under the designation of laborer there are, roughly speaking, 18,000 names. These laborers receive their pay by the day, so that in making the final total of expense the two weeks would be considered as 12 days rather than 14. If each man's wage were \$2 a day, the actual amount involved would be \$432,000.

There is no hard and fast wage rate for municipal laborers throughout the state. The job in Boston pays \$2.50 and in some of the smaller towns as low as \$1.50. Of the cities, seven fix the rate at \$2.25 per day, 22 at \$2 a day, one at \$1.85 and one at \$1.75. Most of the towns of any size pay \$2.

The urban communities would naturally feel the burden of the vacation

law most heavily. Of the 18,000 employed fully 12,000 are employed in the cities, while the remaining 6000 are scattered principally among the larger towns.

About one-fifth of the entire expense of adopting the two weeks' vacation policy would fall upon Boston. In an average year this city employs as laborers somewhere in the vicinity of 34,000 men, and if all of these were given holiday money for 12 days the amount involved would reach \$102,000.

Several of the other cities would find a considerable drain on their resources if they replaced every man on vacation by a substitute. In that event Worcester and Lowell would spend something like \$19,000, Springfield \$17,000, Fall River \$14,000, Lynn \$13,500 and Cambridge about \$11,000.

The following table, compiled some time ago, shows a fair average of the employment of laborers by the cities of the state during the summer months:

|                  | Rate.  | Number. |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| Beverly.....     | \$2.25 | 127     |
| Boston.....      | 2.50   | 3460    |
| Brockton.....    | 2.25   | 287     |
| Cambridge.....   | 2.00   | 483     |
| Chelsea.....     | 2.00   | 81      |
| Chicopee.....    | 2.00   | 77      |
| Fall River.....  | 2.25   | 541     |
| Everett.....     | 2.00   | 51      |
| Fitchburg.....   | 2.00   | 213     |
| Glooucester..... | 2.00   | 153     |
| Haverhill.....   | 2.25   | 123     |
| Holyoke.....     | 2.00   | 294     |
| Lawrence.....    | 2.00   | 443     |
| Lowell.....      | 2.63   | 863     |
| Lynn.....        | 2.25   | 581     |
| Malden.....      | 2.00   | 48      |
| Marlborough..... | 2.00   | 37      |
| Melrose.....     | 2.25   | 87      |
| Newburyport..... | 2.00   | 46      |
| Newton.....      | 2.60   | 412     |
| North Adams..... | 1.75   | 80      |
| Pittsfield.....  | 2.00   | 176     |
| Quincy.....      | 2.60   | 323     |
| Salem.....       | 2.25   | 296     |
| Somerville.....  | 2.00   | 208     |
| Springfield..... | 2.00   | 718     |
| Taunton.....     | 2.00   | 136     |
| Waltham.....     | 2.00   | 154     |
| Woburn.....      | 2.00   | 46      |
| Worcester.....   | 1.85   | 863     |

and now changes in the Boston charter. 29 bills for as under consideration some Government charter changes. The Good Association of the Association after consideration, hearings, an arguments advanced at the members of its 4 after conferences by members and others committees with the mayor charter, is interested in the present proposed by the convinced that the bill proposed the changes meet at the hearings by him is under the present circumstances advisable.

The mayor's bill provides for a change of the date of the city election to the sixth Tuesday after the state election and thus brings the city election between the 14th and 20th of December. While there is a possible danger in moving the city election nearer to the date of the state election, the advantage of the shorter campaign and of its completion before the Christmas holidays together with the possible better weather conditions in December are sufficient arguments to warrant the change in date.

"Under this bill there will be 21 days for the collection of signatures instead of the 45 days allowed by the present charter. The mayor's bill as it will be amended by him provides for a reduction in the number of signatures required for the nomination of candidates for mayor to 3000, and a reduction in the number of signatures required for the nomination of candidates for city council and school committee to 2000. With the change of date and the consequent lessening of the time allowed for the collection of signatures this reduction will still, in all probability, preserve the short ballot which the provisions of the present charter were intended to ensure.

Attitude Commended.

"The Good Government Association having opposed the election of Mayor Curley, takes this opportunity to express itself with regard to the record that he has made during the first month that he has been in office. His attitude on the charter in opposition to those who seek a return to old conditions is broad-minded and sensible. His appointment of Hon. John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel, his rejection of a number of ill-considered loans turned over to him by the previous administration, his conception of the financial condition of the city, and his courage in attacking the problem of high salaries and unnecessary employees, his activity in efforts to promote the commercial welfare of the community are all indications of a policy which is entitled to the highest praise. In so far as he maintains the policies which he has started he is entitled to the fullest support of all citizens interested in the welfare of Boston."

# MAYOR CURLEY IS COMMENDED BY THE G. G. A.

**Declared Entitled to Support—  
His Proposed Charter  
Changes Approved.**

Mayor Curley met at the Parker House yesterday afternoon a committee composed of members of the Boston Charter Association and of the Good Government Association to discuss the amendments of the Boston city charter now pending in the Legislature.

As a result of the conference the members of the charter association and

The Good Government Association said that Mayor Curley's amendment providing for a change in the date of the city election from January to December would meet with their support. Mayor Curley promised both associations his support on an amendment to the charter providing for 3000 signatures for a nomination for mayor and 2000 signatures for a nomination for the city council and school committee. Previous to this conference he was on record as supporting a bill providing for 2000 signatures for mayor and 1000 signatures for city council and school committee.

Practically all the men present had been opposed to Mayor Cuney in the recent election. At the conference there was commendation of many of the mayor's acts since he had taken office. Among those present were John Mason Little, John T. Hosford, Eliot N. Jones, John E. Rousmaniere, Charles P. Curtis, ex-Representative Courtenay Crocker, George B. Upham, George U. Crocker, City Councilor Walter Ballantyne, James R. Carter, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Charles M. Cabot, Bernard J. Rothwell, Benjamin C. Lane, Dr. Morton Prince, Robert J. Bottomly, Francis N. Balch and Robert Homans.

After the conference the Good Government Association issued this statement:

"The committee on metropolitan affairs has finished its hearings upon the proposed



# HERALD - MAR-9-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

DESPITE the rumors that have been current during the past week that Gov. Walsh will veto the Suffolk law school bill when it reaches him, friends of the school are confident that the Governor will keep his promise made before election that he would attach his seal of approval to the measure if it came to him. The bill, which would give the school the power to grant degrees, has passed both branches without debate or division and in the natural course of events will reach the Governor's desk tomorrow night. By Wednesday Dean Archer of the school expects to see the end of a three-year legislative fight, the defeat of the last two years being due to the hostility of former Gov. Foss to the bill.

Former Representative John J. Murphy of South Boston, who is a candidate for Mayor Curley's seat in Congress, will open his active fight for the Mayor's position tonight. Plans have been made for an extensive campaign throughout the Peninsula district, Dorchester and Roxbury.

The fight for the three House seats in the fourth Suffolk district, which comprises wards 4 and 5 in Charlestown, promises to be the liveliest mixup that section of the city has ever been through. There are said to be nearly a score who have already announced a

desire and intention to be elected this year.

### Sidelights:

Secretary to the Governor Meaney was once a newspaper reporter.

Representative Walter L. Collins of Milford has to frequently explain that he is not City Councilman Walter L. Collins of Boston.

Executive Councilor Edmund Mortimer of Grafton is considered an authority on fruit raising.

Gov. Walsh's sharp demand for an explanation from the civil service commission relative to its action in extending the civil service regulations to most, if not all of the employees in state departments, caused a flurry in the departments at the State House. The Governor made it plain that if he finds the extensions will interfere with his plans for consolidation of state commissions and departments he will seek to have the civil service order rescinded by the executive council.

Representative Donovan of Boston is happy these days because of the defeat by the House of the bill authorizing cities and towns to care for homeless dogs and cats, which he fought at all stages.

A boom has been launched for Senator Bagley of East Boston for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor this fall.

"On Wednesday last," continued the Governor, "the matter came to a head when a formal protest was made by a member of the board, Mrs. David R. Dewey, against the employment of J. M. Blake as a deputy commissioner. She argued that while the board was acting a physician this deputyship should be filled by a physician, inasmuch as the men was specially charged with the health of employees in industrial establishments. Mr. Blake, she said, was a civil engineer.

### Change Decided On.

"Because of her protest the council began to inquire as to the composition of the board, and in the end it was the opinion of the council a change should be made.

"By unanimous vote of the council, I was delegated to request the resignation of some one member of the board, in order that the law constituting the board be complied with. Later the names of Mr. Lowell and Prof. James W. Crook were brought up but the unanimous opinion ran that Mr. Lowell had better resign.

"In pursuance of the request of the council I asked for that resignation. That is the whole story."

There is but little doubt that back of this move is a sentiment which has been growing for some time, that the board was reaching too far, and assuming too broad a scope. This protest from Mrs. Dewey is not the first. There was trouble in the board originally over the selection of Mr. Turner of Waltham as labor commissioner, the board splitting three to two.

More recently there was a rumpus over child labor conditions which resulted in Channing Smith, one of the members filing a minority report of protest with the Legislature.

## LOWELL WILL NOT RESIGN TO PLEASE WALSH

Chairman of Labor and Industries Board Declines Invitation to Quit to Make Room for Doctor or Sanitary Engineer—Governor Says Council Decided Change Necessary.

### STATUTES DEFINE MAKE-UP OF BODY IN CONTROVERSY

Chairman James A. Lowell of the Labor and Industries Board, who on Thursday last was personally requested by Gov. Walsh to resign from that organization, in order that a physician or sanitary engineer might be appointed in his place, so the board could be constituted according to the creating statutes gave the Governor his answer yesterday. It was a point blank refusal.

A little before 2 o'clock he walked into the executive department and was a

once ushered into the presence of Gov. Walsh.

With but a short preliminary parley he told the Governor that while he had given consideration to his request, he did not see his way clear to comply with it.

"Very well," said the Governor, and the chairman at once turned and left the room.

Thus the storm which for some time has been brewing over this latest legislative creation has broken at last.

Chairman Lowell will not discuss the case other than to admit that he has refused to hand in his resignation. Others, who claim to be well acquainted with the facts, declared that in so standing out, he has the support of the majority of the board, and that the feeling is strongly current that what is really being fought for by the Governor and council is control of the board and the jobs which go with it.

### Whole Thing a Surprise.

The announcement made yesterday, that the resignation of Mr. Lowell had been requested, was the sensation of the day, and it was hardly believed until Mr. Lowell confirmed the story.

Gov. Walsh said last night that the step which he had taken had been at the request of the executive council.

"Since I took office," he said, "I have received various complaints, particularly from working women, that they were distressed because they found there was no physician or man of similar sanitary knowledge on the board. Many of the things which they wished to discuss they explained called for knowledge in those lines and they were bothered more than a little as a result.

"Inasmuch as the creating act provided that one of the members of the board should be either a physician or a sanitary engineer, they felt they were being put under a disadvantage which they should not be obliged to meet.

### UNDIPLOMATIC

NO one will think the worse of Fire Commissioner Cole for refusing to carry out the mayor's order revoking the recent increases in fire department salaries. They had been made on his recommendation and he was under no compulsion to take back water. Police Commissioner O'Meara, over whom the mayor has no authority, did not see his way clear to accede to the plan to cut off the pay raises. Presumably neither commissioner would have recommended them if there had not been merit in the proposal.

But it is more important for the city that the efficiency of the fire department be kept up than that one side or the other in the controversy arising over the changes at the top of the department shall have the better of it. Deputy Chief Grady, who has been nominated for fire commissioner, has a long and good record which would seem to insure his confirmation by the civil service commission. Changes which are uncomfortable to the individual are bound to come. Perhaps, after all, the chief criticism is of the manner in which the changes were made. The incident will not be recorded as a triumph in diplomacy for the mayor.



HERALD - MAR-9-1914  
CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE mayor has extended for a period of four months a contract made with the Eastern Cold Storage Company for furnishing heat for the Faneuil Hall building for \$2000.

Only one evening indoor municipal concert is scheduled for this week by the park and recreation department. That will be at the Frothingham school, Prospect street, Charlestown, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

"Sheriff" Edward W. Foye's first appearance as the official municipal auctioneer will be made Wednesday morning at the rooms of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange when he auctions for the street commissioners the brick buildings at 113 and 115 Chestnut street.

Representative Bernard F. Hanrahan of ward 2 has presented to Mayor Curley a petition signed by practically every member of the East Boston gymnasium classes asking the mayor to reinstate Lillian Mountain as pianist at the gymnasium. The petition contained more than 400 signatures, but the mayor did not seem disposed to reinstate the pianist.

The greatest kickers at City Hall today against Mayor Curley's idea of running the municipality are generally those who were shouting his praises from the house-tops during the mayoralty fight.

Atty. "Doc" McVey of Dorchester, who was one of Mayor Curley's campaign managers in the municipal con-

test and secretary of the general committee of the boom Boston movement, has returned from an extended vacation in the South.

The residents of the City Point section are strenuously kicking over Mayor Curley's edict that the Evacuation day parade must start at Edward Everett square, which is over the Dorchester line from South Boston, because the starting of the parade at that square means that the paraders will not reach the City Point section.

An individual from ward 13 on the fourth floor of City Hall who was amusing himself at the expense of others during the past week spreading rumors of the suspension or removal of certain individuals was given the scare of his life when another party informed the ward 13 gentleman that his position had been abolished for the good of the service and he was not convinced that he would be retained in his position until after his friend "Jerry" had assured him he was safe.

The school board has voted to allow the South Boston and Dorchester High school battalions to parade in South Boston on Evacuation day, and has authorized the closing of the schools in South Boston all day on March 17 and the Dorchester schools at 12 o'clock.

Shake-ups in practically every municipal department over which the mayor has control, are scheduled for this week, but the mayor declines to advertise the names of those marked for removal or suspension until he issues formal orders.

Councilman Walter L. Collins, chairman of the city council committee on appropriations, says his committee will begin its work on the mayor's budget within the next few days.

Even the statistics department, which employs not more than four, is to be shaken up in the interest of efficiency and economy, according to the mayor.

The merging of the park and recreation department bulletin with the City Record means considerable additional work for Editor John A. Murphy of the municipal weekly, but John is an editor who enjoys work.

Because of his transfer to the Philippine islands command, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the division of the East of the United States army, will not be the city's military guest on Evacuation day, March 17.

MAR-5-1914  
**CHIEF MULLEN  
DENIES HE WILL  
QUIT FIRE DEPT.**

**Pronounces False Story Naming  
Grady Commissioner Would  
Influence Him.**

Although in the natural order of things he expects to retire reasonably soon, Fire Chief John A. Mullen declared the announcement in an afternoon paper yesterday that he had fixed a time to step down and out was premature. He held that his 39 years' service entitled him to a rest, but he contended that present conditions were not influencing him in the slightest degree. He also denied that he has applied for a pension of \$2250, as stated in the article.

"I have intended for some time to leave the position in a year or so," said the chief, "but I have made no decision to leave at present. I cannot tell just what the future may have in store, but quote me as saying that the appointment of Mr. Grady has nothing whatever to do with what I shall decide."

"The account printed tonight says the commissioner and I held a farewell meeting with the board of chiefs today. As a matter of fact, that meeting was to hear a financial report of the firemen's ball and to take up other matters of business. I didn't hear much 'farewell' talk."

The chief is 63 years of age and has been a fireman since 1875, but he declares he never felt more fit for service.

"Of course I shall have to stop active work some day," he said, "but I can bring a lot of cake eaters to the ground yet. If the paper that published the account of my retirement would like to know my decision at present, let them bring a firebox in front of their building; they'll see me there in a jiffy."

The sum of \$17,283.26 was received at the firemen's ball, \$15,406.56 of which was net profit for the relief fund. District Chief, Edward A. Shallow was elected yesterday a trustee of the Firemen's Charitable Association in place of Former Chief Byron

MAR-5-1914  
THE QUINN-WATSON FEUD.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I was amused in reading the account of the set-to between Sheriff John Quinn and Councilman Watson. John evidently lost his temper, of which I had supposed he had an unlimited and genial fund, while Jerry remained cool and collected.

But John's explanation places him in a worse light than his violent language. Why didn't he stand up like a man and accept the consequence of his rashness? Why didn't he take the blame himself?

Instead he blames it on the Irish. As if the Irish did not have troubles of their own. It seems to me that he acted the part of a squealer. 'Twas ever thus. Men are prone to throw the blame on some one else. Adam set the pace when he said: "She tempted me, and I did eat."

Instead of blaming the Irish that is in him, why didn't the high sheriff of Suffolk county explain that it was the old Adam that was in him? Why drag the Irish into everything?

The newspaper accounts also state that the sheriff says the councilman is not Irish. "Jerry" is not to blame for that.

Sorrowfully yours,

WILLIAM W. BURKE.

55 Main street, Plymouth, March 3.

MAR-7-1914  
THE RETIRED CHIEF

The Boston public that has watched and admired Chief Mullen's effective work as he rose through the ranks to the command of the Boston fire department cannot but view with regret his feeling that he has been "forced out," and, as he expresses it, "tortured." Surely if his sensitiveness is founded on fact he has received a poor return for his years of service.

On the other hand if Mr. Mullen's resignation is due to pique merely because his former senior deputy had been made his superior, he is not entitled to much sympathy. A veteran of Chief Mullen's type knows better than anyone else that such things occur "for the good of the service." They are a part of the necessary order. They signify no disparagement to the man who is superseded. They merely voice the opinion of the authority that can make such changes—in this case the mayor of the city.

No one for one moment doubts Mr. Mullen's ability, his unswerving loyalty and his adequacy in all the post that he has successively filled. May or Curley himself, in accepting the veteran's resignation, characterize his service as splendid. Maj. Col would say as much. Our chief retires with all honor.



# RECORD - MAR - 10 - 1914 MAYOR PLANS FOR CITY LAND SALE

## DESIRES TO HAVE CHANGES IN THE ORDINANCES

### Wanted to Be Able to Apply Proceeds From Certain Property to Sinking Fund.

Mayor Curley paved the way for his scheme to sell the city property wherever possible in order to reduce the city debt yesterday when he submitted to the City Council for consideration an amendment to the ordinances providing that the proceeds of the sale of land and buildings other than school lands shall be applied by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to the reduction and cancellation of any part of any outstanding debt of the city for which there is a sinking fund.

"This is a precautionary measure," the Mayor explained when he appeared personally before the councillors, "to protect the money when the cash is in hand."

The Mayor further explained that the city is now paying in interest on city debt a total of \$6,000,000 per year, a jump of \$5,000,000 in 15 years, and that at the rate at which the figure is yearly increasing it would not be very long before all the city tax money was used in paying interest charges on the city debt.

#### To Cut More Salaries.

Hitherto it has been the practice to appropriate for this or that purpose money raised by the sale of public lands or buildings.

The Mayor said that there are 3000 tax titles in the names of the city for property scattered all over the city on which no attempt has ever been made to realize. The value of them is upwards of \$1,500,000. The Council referred the proposed amendment to the Committee on Ordinances for consideration.

The council referred to the same committee a proposed amendment to the ordinances offered by the Mayor to reduce the salary of the position of chairman of the Park and Recreation Commissioners from \$7500 per year to \$5000 per year, and the salary paid to the positions of deputy commissioners to \$3500 from \$4200.

Commr. of Public Works Rourke, called before the council to discuss the situation surrounding the dumping at the city dump in Orient Heights, informed the members that the Boston Development & Sanitary Co., the city garbage contractors, are continually violating the terms of their contract in dumping ashes mixed with organic matter on the dump.

Consumptives' Hospital department officials who talked with the Mayor last week on the matter of the appropriation for the department state that if the Mayor's cut in the appropriation for that department stands it will be necessary to close up the new wing of the hospital that was opened last year. The department spent \$200,000 last year and about that same figure is allowed by the Mayor for this coming year, despite the fact that the new wing opened contains 60 beds.

Mayor Curley has refused to sign the three months' leave of absence without loss of pay given by the trustees of the infirmary department, to Dr. Tomkies, the retiring resident physician at Long Island. The Mayor has likewise withheld to date his approval of the appointment of Dr. Richards, who was named by the medical staff of the Long Island Hospital for Tomkies' place.

It is a known fact that two of the former gymnasium attendants who were sent to work with the pick and shovel Friday and Saturday of last week at the order of Mayor Curley were not able to get out of bed at all on Sunday. One of them tells the story that he used a quart of liniment on his tired muscles during the day.

## MAR - 9 - 1914 SIGN CONTRACT FOR HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Mayor Curley has signed the contract for building the High School of Commerce and ended a controversy of several years.

First it was decided to have the school on Warren street, and after the land was purchased a change of mind affected the promoters. Fort Hill was next selected, but soon abandoned in favor of Park sq. This, too, was abandoned and the site in the Fens selected. Out of the Fens site grew lawsuits that held the matter up for a long time.

The final site is on Louis Pasteur ave., in the Fens and the contract price is \$469,995. It was awarded to McGahey & O'Connor, who built the Charlestown High School. With the price of the land, the school will cost about \$575,000.

The Mayor also signed a contract with Joseph Slotnik for construction of an elementary school on Magnolia st., in the Phillips Brooks District, the price to be \$85,100, which was \$229 lower than the next bidder.

The contract for the police station in South Boston went to Whiton & Haynes, their bid being \$75,800. The next bidder was \$32 higher. The station is to be on D and Athens sts.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN THE TWELFTH

Mayor Curley undoubtedly meant well when he tried to secure the withdrawals of most of the Democratic candidates in his former Congressional district, but he was really working to evade the spirit of the Massachusetts primaries law. It is the essential feature of that law that every man, who wants to be a candidate, should have the right to submit his claims directly to the voters and that they must make whatever choice is to be made. It is true that such a system may result in the nomination of a candidate distasteful to nine-tenths of the voters, but that does not justify any effort to keep out any candidate who wants to run. The situation does indeed show that the new system of "popular voting" tends to destroy popular government and favors the bosses and the machines, as against really representative, popular rule; but that fact has been demonstrated so many times that it is neither new nor novel. A few years more of experience should lead the average man to demand a return to the older methods of choosing and electing political candidates.

## City Hall Notes

The complaint has been made in City Hall by some of the Park and Recreation Department employees who were given the alternative of doing real work or dropping off the payrolls, that ward 17 and ward 8 men were not subjected to the same harsh treatment. They claim that the Mayor played politics in his orders to the extent of protecting his own Tammany Club men and those who happen to belong to Martin Lomasney's Hendricks Club. The Mayor's office, however, denies the imputation.

The betting on the 12th district congressional contest has started. A bet of \$300, even money, on Street Commr. Gallivan against the field, was made by a well-known South Boston politician and business man Sunday evening.

## Gallivan Gains by Withdrawals

Street Commr. Gallivan was the gainer by two notable withdrawals from the contest in the 12th congressional district for the democratic nomination to Congress for the place that Mayor Curley gave up.

Michael W. Norris, former health commissioner and alderman, and James F. Powers of ward 13, former senator and representative, got out of the fight in Gallivan's favor.

Powers was regarded as the strongest of the South Boston candidates next to Gallivan. He has installed a big Gallivan banner on a prominent spot on Broadway, and has begun active work for Gallivan's candidacy.

Norris stated also that he will direct his future efforts in the campaign to the success of Gallivan's candidacy.

# Curley Abolishes Tenement Board

Mayor Curley delivered the most scathing attack of his administration to date on his predecessor in the Mayor's office, John F. Fitzgerald, in the announcement of his reasons for abolishing the tenement house inspection division of the city health department.

The order for the abolition of the division means the removal from office of one \$2500 employee, Daniel Shea, and 10 tenement house inspectors at \$1000 per year each. It also ends a vigorous campaign that has been going on for a month for places in the division among 150 candidates for appointment.

That the work of the tenement house division, which was created following an act of the legislature, is unnecessary and unwarranted in Boston, and is a duplication of work done by other divisions of the health department previously in existence, is the chief reason given by the Mayor for his abolition of the department. Of former Mayor Fitzgerald's act in creating the division, Mayor Curley stated with emphasis:

## No Money in Sight.

"The tenement house commission was appointed by my predecessor, and the division created without the necessary money being in sight to pay a single salary; with the absolute knowledge that there would be none in sight during the year, and with the full knowledge that the work is neither necessary nor legal. Contrary to custom positions were parcelled out without request from anybody, and in

some cases without the knowledge and consent of those to whom appointments were given. The appointments were in line with the majority of the salary increases given at the close of the administration by my predecessor with the full knowledge of the impossibility of providing the money necessary to pay the salaries."

The Mayor stated that he was brought to this decision in regard to the division by the receipt of three reports from unbiased sources on the work of the division. One who made report was the department head, another was an employee of the department, and another was by a man familiar with conditions. He said the best opinion of the three was that the division should be abolished because there is, and has been for years, on file a full report of every tenement house in the city.

## Not Tenement Houses.

The bill adopted by the legislature providing for the tenement house division work named three family houses, and the investigators for the Mayor point out that two courts have already decided that 3-family houses are not tenement houses.

Ex-Senator Joyce, ex-Rep. McGrath, ex-Rep. McGivern, and several others well known in political circles, were given appointments by Mayor Fitzgerald as tenement house inspectors on the eve of the city election. Some of them never accepted the offices because they had been given no previous information as to their appointments.

## State House Gossip

Members of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee now say there is a good deal better chance for the Fire Hazard Commission bill than there was a little while ago. Gov. Walsh realizes as keenly as anybody the need for legislative action. In fact, he said in his inaugural: "The waste of fire loss in this country is a burden which bears heavily on industry, and is not tolerated in European countries."

As a result of a conference with the Governor and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the bill before the committee has been changed, so that there is less opposition. One change which the committee was glad to make, at the suggestion of the Governor, limits the life of the commission to three years. Gov. Walsh is opposed to the multiplication of commissions, and especially permanent commissions. The expense would be not to exceed \$25,000 a year, the commission being authorized to appoint 10 inspectors. Now that the bill contains no drastic requirements concerning building construction, the probability of enactment looks much brighter. If a popular vote were taken, the majority in favor would be undoubtedly large for only a rapacious and anarchistic minority profit by excessive fire hazard.

The support accorded Mayor Curley by W. F. Garcelon of Newton is much appreciated by Boston Democrats.

There is much comment over the somewhat enigmatical saying of Everett C. Benton:

"The rank and file of the Republican party are now beginning to see more clearly the object and the effect of the humbug in politics. If the signs of the times are right, they can as clearly see what to do with the humbug at the coming fall elections and there will be no mistake."

## WILL RUSH SO. BOSTON PROJECTS

Mayor Curley held an important conference with representatives of the business concerns on the harbor side of South Boston during the morning, which started with a meeting in the office of the Walworth Mfg. Co. plant, included a tour of the district by auto, and finally ended in the Mayor's office in City Hall.

The purpose of the meeting was a discussion of the proper way of going about the matter of developing the land in the vicinity of First st. for business purposes.

In the course of the conference, T. P. King, a shoe manufacturer, stated that his company is prepared to sign a contract for a \$300,000 addition to its plant the minute the spur track location asked for by the business men there is granted.

Representatives of the "L" stated that they are willing to allow the use of their track for freight cars between L st. and the Walworth Mfg Co. plant.

Representatives of the Walworth plant said they are ready to add \$200,000 in equipment if a spur track is granted, and that there is a possibility that they might leave the section entirely if a spur track is not granted.

It was stated by the Mayor that he has had assurances that a spur track there will mean the development of a territory 2 miles long, one-half mile wide, and will bring \$5,000,000 worth of industries there in two years.

As the result of the conferences, the Mayor instructed the street commissioners to push the matter of the extensions of East 1st to West 1st st. for which \$48,000 is available, immediately.



Mayor Curley has given special instructions to the Board of Street Commissioners, after an inspection with representatives of the South Boston Citizens' Assn., for rushing the work of joining East First and West First sts., South Boston. An appropriation of \$48,000 was provided for the purpose by the City Council late last year.

The extension will permit of a level connection of the two streets, which will be used by the manufacturing plants through spur tracks to be asked for later, instead of the present roundabout way, up and down grade, via West First, West Second and H sts.

One of the most popular pastimes indulged in at City Hall during these days of anxiety to most city employees, is the circulation of rumors to the effect that this or that official has been removed from his official position by orders from Mayor Curley. A high official of the Public Works Department says that the practice is being indulged in to such an extent that city work is halted.

Men who should be out on their jobs are spending their time in quick rushes to City Hall to find out the truth of the reports that the Mayor has ordered their removal. If one man holds a bit of feeling against another the one tells somebody that the other has been removed, and the story goes on from man to man until it reaches the victim's ears and immediately the city work is dropped, and the one goes out after his friends who are close to the administration, to block removal.

Another thing that cannot be understood in City Hall is why the payrolls are so much higher than last year despite the Mayor's wholesale slashing of salaries and removals. According to the Mayor's figures, he has already saved the city hundreds of thousands, figured on a yearly basis, yet the department expenses for March this year were in excess of \$100,000 more than for last year.

An explanation for this condition is that new activities requiring additional expense were constantly being put into operation during the Fitzgerald administration, each of which cost the city more money, such as the municipal buildings that were opened, etc., to not all of which the Mayor has been able to devote that attention to date.

Ex-Senator Joyce told the citizens of South Boston at open air rallies that they will be throwing bricks and hooting at the Mayor when he takes part in their celebration of Evacuation Day. He predicted that the present Mayor will be the most unpopular Mayor the city ever had. Mayor Curley himself made a similar prediction about himself on the day he took office, but he added that he is willing to take the risk.

In the opinion of Commr. of Public Works Rourke, Mayor Curley's plan to end seven-day working by employment of the department will save the city \$51,000 per year. A schedule has already gone into effect in this department and in the Park and Recreation Department, whereby the men who have been in the habit of working on Sunday will take a day off in the middle of the week and thereby save the city the expense of their overtime. The savings in the Park and Recreation Department will be about \$21,000. The rule will apply to the Cemetery Department and other departments that have been in the habit of fostering the overtime workers.



# NO OPPOSITION TO BOSTON NAVY YARD PLAN

By John Lorraine.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Congressman Murray of Massachusetts today learned from Congressman Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, that the chairman has no intention of combating in the House the transfer of \$148,000 for the construction of marine barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard to building slips in the yard to enable the yard to build ships.

Fitzgerald said he was surprised at the report and surmised that it probably had originated in his opposition to have that authorization included in the urgent deficiency bill rather than in the naval bill. He had contended that the appropriation belonged in the naval bill.

Congressman Murray will on Sunday address the A. O. of H. of Grand Rapids, Mich., in honor of St. Patrick. Coming back, he will inspect the Chicago, Detroit and Cincinnati post offices, making an address at Cincinnati.

## Stock Exchange Regulation.

The amendments of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Owen bill to regulate stock exchanges do not meet with favor from the friends of the measure. It was learned at the hearing of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today.

The Boston proposal came up in a colloquy which Senator Weeks and Samuel Untermyer conducted. Untermyer declared that the Boston amendments would not all stop manipulation on the stock exchanges. He referred to the amendments as proposals from the Boston Stock Exchange, but Senator Weeks corrected him and to the effect that they were the sole recommendations of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and had met with a refusal on the part of Pres. Rich of the Boston Stock Exchange, who had declined to concur with the Chamber of Commerce in the amendments. When the Boston men appeared before the committee several weeks ago they made such a deep impression that they were asked to embody their views in an amendment, and this they did.

The committee refused to make public the "Boston amendment" and Senator Owen does not approve of it additionally because incorporation of exchanges is not provided for.

## Overplaying Their Game.

The woman suffragists in the Senate appear to have talked their amendment to the Constitution to death. Several weeks ago they had at least a majority vote for the resolution and there was general insistence in the Senate that a vote be taken and the matter be gotten off the way.

However, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, a

woman suffragist, said he wanted to make a speech, and so asked for a postponement, which was granted, and ever since other Senators wanted to talk for home effect, and at the instance also of suffragettes the vote was postponed.

A vote is expected tomorrow, but a canvass of the Senate by Senators Lodge and James shows that the Senate today stands 49 votes against the amendment to 44 for it. While the woman suffragists talked their majority away.

It is understood that there is in the Senate a majority for woman suffrage, but a good many Senators believe that it should be effected by the States rather than by the national Constitution.

## To Number Navy Buoys.

Through Congressman Thatcher's efforts with the Navy Department and the Light-house Board the four buoys placed a mile apart off Provincetown and used by the navy in testing the speed of warships and other naval vessels will be lettered A, B, C, D, etc., for the purpose of identification when picked up in the thick weather by vessels engaged in coastwise and maritime commerce.

The shipping interests and boards of trade claimed that these buoys if properly marked would be an excellent guide to vessels entering Provincetown harbor in thick or stormy weather. As it is now, when one buoy is sighted vessels cannot tell which buoy it is, and as they are a mile apart it means much to them.

## Fitzgerald Home Today.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston left Washington for Boston today. He called in the morning at the Department of Justice and also interviewed Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President. It is understood that he urged the claims of Francis M. Carroll for the post of district attorney for Massachusetts and received no encouragement. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, said he urged the claims of no man, and all that he did was to ask expedition in the appointment of someone.

## Year's Pay for McGovern.

Congressman Roberts announces that the Department of Labor has, through the workmen's compensation law, granted a year's pay to John McGovern for the loss of an eye. He has been employed in the Boston Navy Yard and lost an eye in March, 1912, through red lead.

## Fishculture for Berkshire.

Congressman Treadway has introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of a fishculture station in western Massachusetts. There are two such now in Massachusetts, but in the eastern part of the state.

# PLAN FOR SALE OF CITY LAND

Mayor Curley paved the way for his scheme to sell the city property wherever possible in order to reduce the city debt yesterday when he submitted to the City Council for consideration an amendment to the ordinances providing that the proceeds of the sale of land and buildings other than school lands shall be applied by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to the reduction and cancellation of any part of any outstanding debt of the city for which there is a sinking fund.

"This is a precautionary measure," the Mayor explained when he appeared personally before the councillors, "to protect the money when the cash is in hand."

The Mayor further explained that the city is now paying in interest on city debt a total of \$6,000,000 per year, a jump of \$5,000,000 in 15 years, and that at the rate at which the figure is yearly increasing it would not be very long before all the city tax money was used in paying interest charges on the city debt.

## To Cut More Salaries.

Hitherto it has been the practice to appropriate for this or that purpose money raised by the sale of public lands or buildings.

The Mayor said that there are 3000 tax titles in the names of the city for property scattered all over the city on which no attempt has ever been made to realize. The value of them is upwards of \$1,500,000. The Council referred the proposed amendment to the Committee on Ordinances for consideration.

The council referred to the same committee a proposed amendment to the ordinances offered by the Mayor to reduce the salary of the position of chairman of the Park and Recreation Commissioners from \$7500 per year to \$5000 per year, and the salary paid to the positions of deputy commissioners to \$3500 from \$4200.

Commr. of Public Works Rourke, called before the council to discuss the situation surrounding the dumping at the city dump in Orient Heights, informed the members that the Boston Development & Sanitary Co., the city garbage contractors, are continually violating the terms of their contract in dumping ashes mixed with organic matter on the dump.

## QUESTION OF CITY LIGHTING UP AGAIN

Mayor Curley last night directed Commr. of Public Works Rourke to take up with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. the question of a reduction in the rate per lamp to the city for the 5000 arc lamps now installed.

The Mayor's letter called the Commissioner's attention to the fact that the city had the opportunity, by a clause in the existing contract, to secure a revised rate in April of last year, but through neglect on the part of the city officials the opportunity was not seized.

John Grady, a veteran of 40 years service in fire fighting, is now Boston's Fire Commissioner, by Mayor Curley's appointment. The circumstances of the upset in the department have been painful. Commr. Cole leaves with bitter comment on the Mayor's course in certain matters; and Commr. Cole is a man who has won and will hold the community's warm respect and friendship. He was an efficient Commissioner, and he will be missed. The Mullen incident is tinged with bitterness. The veteran Chief was not, if we may credit all we hear, treated with dignity or consideration. That is now history. Mr. Grady is the Commissioner, with a record of efficiency behind him in the department, and an opportunity ahead of him in the commissionership. He has the best wish of the city, and he will deserve them.

HERALD-MAR-10-1914

# 7 DEMOCRATS TO BATTLE FOR CURLEY'S SEAT

One Republican and One Pro-  
gressive Face Primaries on  
March 24.

There will be seven Democratic candidates for the Congressional nomination in the Curley district, according to the returns at the office of the secretary of state, but there will be one Republican and one Progressive.

The time for withdrawals of candidates expired at 5 P. M. yesterday and these figures represent the remainders.

The men who withdrew are Edward D. Collins, John L. Fitzgerald, Daniel J. Gallagher, James H. Kelly, F. S. McNally, John J. Murphy and J. Frank O'Hare.

The candidates who will make the running are: Frank L. Brier of Ward 24, Republican; James B. Connolly of Ward 16, Progressive; Edward F. Burke of Ward 20, Albert J. Connell of Ward 17, Redmond S. Fitzgerald of Ward 20, James A. Gallivan of Ward 13, William P. Hickey of Ward 14, Thomas M. Joyce of Ward 17 and Daniel T. O'Connell of Ward 20.

Senator W. P. Hickey has called a meeting of his backers at Dahlgren Hall, tomorrow afternoon.

Senator Fitzgerald's campaign was halted for the time being last night by orders of his family physician, who ordered him to bed for a few days as he is suffering with a very heavy cold.

However, all engagements scheduled for Sunday afternoon and evening will be fulfilled, Senator Fitzgerald being assisted by Representatives John A. Anderson, Lewis R. Sullivan, John J. Cummings, Ex-Rep. Peter J. Donaghue, James P. Landers, Robert G. Allen, J. J. McGrath and Cormac J. McMahon.

Rallies in the interest of Mr. Gallivan will be held tonight at the new Municipal Building in Ward 15, South Boston; Kelleher's Hall, Neponset and the Ward 24 wardroom in Codman square. The speakers in addition to the candidate will include Ex-Representative John J. Murphy of Ward 14 and James F. Eagan of Ward 20, who withdrew as candidates and pledged their support to Mr. Gallivan.

Daniel T. O'Connell continued his activities in ward 24 last evening by holding a rally in the headquarters of the Mattapan Improvement Association. Peter A. Collins, ex-president of division 76, A. O. H., presided, and addresses were made by the candidate, Arthur Corbett, Thomas Burns, Timothy F. Desmond, Daniel J. Murphy of ward 17, James T. Bergin, J. McNamara, Robert Gallagher and others. At the conclusion of this rally Mr. O'Connell spoke at Dorchester Lower Mills and at several house parties.

Plans for booming the campaign of James B. Connolly were made at a meeting of the Progressive city committee last night at which the committees from the seven wards making up the district were present. Nightly rallies in every ward starting next week and continuing until the night before election were planned, as well as a house-to-house canvass of the district.

MAR-10-1914

# HOUSE AGAIN 'KILLS' PUPILS' VACATION BILL

Lomasney Valiantly Supports  
Progressive Representation  
in Polling Places.

The public school poor children's vacation bill, which has been hanging over the House for a week, was "killed" for a third time yesterday, when the House refused to reconsider its second defeat on Friday last.

On the motion for reconsideration a sharp debate was waged. In the end reconsideration was only defeated by a tie vote of 97. Democrats and Progressives talked, but in the end most of the Progressives voted against it, notwithstanding the clamor call which Carr of Hopkinton issued to them not to forget their platform.

The northern Democratic trend against the plan of President Wilson for the repeal of the free toll provision on the Panama canal had its little echo in the House. Mr. Doyle of Boston, Democrat presented an order asking Congress to vote against the President's plan and to stand by the provision for the exemption from tolls of American coastwise vessels which use the canal. It was sent to the committee on rules.

Martin M. Lomasney gave valiant support to a bill to provide that in cities and towns throughout the state any party casting 10 per cent. of the total vote should be entitled to have representation behind the rails in polling places.

Morrill of Haverhill, Socialist, and the Progressive representatives also backed the measure.

Mr. Lomasney Argues.

"The question," said Lomasney, "is whether or not we want to let the two leading political parties get together and trim the others. Of course, I am not saying this is done," he hastened to add. He said the Boston politicians are always accused of collusion at elections, but the country members seem to be just as sharp. He declared the Progressives have swept the state and nation in the recent elections and should be represented on election boards. They find no fault in Boston, he said, but in the outlying districts the minority parties do not always get a show. The principle is sound, a square deal for all, he concluded.

"I can readily see why the gentleman from Boston is trying to create the impression that he is helping the Progressives," said Mr. Haines, "but this bill has nothing to do with the two leading parties."

"We were fair enough to come in here and vote for a Progressive," replied Mr. Lomasney, "and if it were not for reachery, and bargains and deals, he would have been in the chair. There's good and bad in all parties and each party should have a square deal." He said that he believed Mr. Bird got 30,000 Democratic votes and that if it had not been for the popularity of the Progressive candidate for Governor last fall, the Democrats would have swept the House and Senate.

The vote was taken by a call of the yeas and nays and the bill was substituted, 150 to 49.

The bill to provide for the weekly payment of wages was passed to be engrossed without debate.

The following committee reports were

received in the House:  
Municipal finance reported a bill that the income from the water system of Boston be used for the maintenance of said system.

Municipal finance, leave to withdraw on petition to provide that the amount available for use in constructing school buildings in the city of Boston be increased from \$500,000 to \$900,000. Leave to withdraw on petition relative to the extension of I street over the reserve channel in South Boston.

In the Senate.

The municipal laborers' vacation bill which allows two weeks each year with pay, was postponed to Wednesday next in the Senate.

The adverse report of the municipal finance committee on the bill to allow the abolition of ferry tolls between Easton and East Boston was postponed for debate until the same day.

Without debate the Senate ordered to a third reading the bill providing for dredging at Commercial point in Dorchester bay.

The bill to regulate the business of plumbing was postponed to Wednesday. Rules were suspended to allow the admission of a petition of the Falmouth water commissioners for authority to issue additional bonds for the purpose of extending the water system.

Ways and means reported to the Senate two important bills, one to provide for the inspection of accounts of superintendents of shops in the houses of correction, and another providing for the laying out and construction of Humphrey street in Swampscott, under the highway commission.

MAR-12-1914

## MOTORIZED

BOSTON'S official greeting to the automobile men who are showing their wares at Mechanics Hall this week is the installation of a fire commissioner who believes in the use of motor propelled fire apparatus. The mayor himself is an advocate of the use of motor vehicles in the fire department, arguing that it is useless to supply the chiefs with fast running cars which will get them to the fire long before the forces they are to direct. No one can question the greater efficiency of the motor vehicle. Boston was early among the cities of the country in experimenting with motor apparatus, but it failed to keep step with the progress that was later made elsewhere.

Fire Commissioner Grady has expressed his ideas in an interview in which he stated:

"So far as the finances will permit, I propose to motorize the fire department; that is, I shall put in automobile apparatus in places of horse-drawn vehicles as fast as I can. By motorizing the department I believe its efficiency will be greatly increased. We shall get rid of the disagreeable odor of the stable from our engine houses and we can reach a fire quicker than is possible by horse-drawn apparatus."

And the efficiency test must be applied in the purchase just as much as in the use of new equipment.



# RE-ENGAGE PIANISTS REMOVED BY MAYOR

## Delegation of Women Representing Gymnasium Classes Inform Curley That Salaries Will Be Paid by Private Subscription.

All the women pianists at the various municipal gymnasiums who were recently removed by Mayor Curley will be re-engaged to furnish music for the classes in the various "gyms" even though their names will not appear on the city pay-roll. Instead they will be paid by private subscriptions raised at the various gymnasiums.

An announcement to that effect was made today by a delegation of women of classes from a few of the city's gymnasiums who called on the mayor and urged him to reinstate the pianists—some 11 in number—whom he discharged last week.

A short talk by the mayor convinced the women in the delegation he had been obliged to remove the pianists in the interests of economy, and he could not consistently reinstate them because of the present financial condition of the city.

Although the women went to City Hall with one object in view, that of having the pianists reinstated, every member of the delegation left the mayor's office

praising rather than criticising the mayor because he had informed them that he would gladly reinstate the pianists whenever the city's finances would permit him to do so.

During the conference the mayor agreed to one concession which met the approval of all present. That was to allow the pianos to remain at the gymnasium so that they might be used by the young women formerly employed as municipal pianists, who will be paid by the women and young girls attending the classes. He said he would not close the gymnasiums.

The women said they proposed to assess every member of the classes five cents each and in that way pay the pianists.

Among the delegation which called upon the mayor were Mrs. Alice C. Kilroy, Mrs. Emma Groppner and Mrs. Blanche Winkler of the Curtis Hall gymnasium; Mrs. E. Harris, North Bennett street; Mrs. S. J. Finlay, Paris street; Mrs. H. L. Kyser and Mrs. Mary P. Clark, Cabot street; Miss Margaret J. Walsh, Harrison street, and Mrs. Florence Wells and Mrs. Isabelle C. Nason of the Columbia road gymnasium.

joint resignation of the two unpaid officials.

The resignation was the culmination of trouble which has been brewing between the officials and the mayor since the latter started his reorganization of their department by the removal of D. Henry Sullivan. The mayor promptly accepted the resignations, announcing he would name successors today.

Peabody and Coakley leave office, they explain in an open letter to the mayor, because of their inability to conduct the department along the lines suggested by the mayor without crippling the department and impairing its efficiency.

Until new members are appointed and confirmed the department will be conducted by Chairman John H. Dillon, whom the mayor recently promoted from foreman.

"The commissioners were made aware of the financial condition of the city and the necessity for economy," the mayor said, "and despite the fact that it is necessary to reduce the expenses in that department \$175,000 this year, the only recommendations made by the commission were that 37 men employed as life-guards, janitors and watchmen be placed at work, at manual labor, in the park department with a view of expediting their removal from the municipal payrolls.

"The park commission in addition submitted for removal 10 names of 10 women, a majority of whom I learn are widows, employed as seamstresses at the North End Park.

"I have no desire to criticise the retiring members, but it is my opinion that in view of my cancellation of the contract for the use of a portion of the

Dorchester Club, used by the park department and located within 200 yards of two buildings the property of the city and in control of the park department, with abundant vacant space, that the retiring commissioners have rendered a real service to the city by their action."

In their letter of resignation the park commissioners say to the mayor:

"You write directing us to discharge certain members of our force. At our recent interviews you told us that you felt that you should have consulted us before directing the discharge of men in the department, and that no further changes would be directed without conference with us; that we would not be called upon to make haphazard suspensions or discharges, but that you would await a comprehensive plan offered by us, which would cut the department expenses within the necessary limit with as little detriment to the service as possible and without curtailing what appear to us to be necessities and not luxuries.

"Without such conference we are now directed to suspend or discharge certain of our assistants. The proposed action does not appear to us to follow any good system, and, in our opinion, is unwise. If followed out, besides crippling administrative work, it would practically close the aquarium, where no man with any special knowledge of the work required would remain.

"As we have told you, we would faithfully second every effort of yours for reasonable and sensible economies, but what you ask us to do is neither reasonable nor sensible, in our judgment, but rather a 'Save at the bung' plan, which we cannot follow."

## COLE RETURNS TO THE ATTACK

### Characterizes Ousting of the Former Fire Chief as "Brutal."

Former Fire Commissioner Charles E. Cole returned to Boston yesterday and at once issued a statement in which he declares his only criticism of Mayor Curley is on the latter's method of forcing Chief Mullen out of the department, and intimates that the mayor's knowledge of municipal finances comes to him at second—rather than first—hand. The statement follows:

"His honor the mayor is wrong in what he says in yesterday's papers, which I have just read on my return to town. He hasn't treated me unjustly—he couldn't. I handed him my unconditional and unrequested resignation four days after he took office, to take effect March 1, and at his request only, I remained seven days longer. I would have gone out of office without a word of criticism of him except for his brutal method in forcing Chief Mullen's retirement. The mayor knows, and everyone conversant with fire department matters knows what I mean when I say 'brutal method.'"

"When the mayor gets his knowledge of municipal finances first hand instead of second hand, he will know that department estimates are made on the assumption of a progressive administra-

tion and include cost of improvements. If, however, the city's income is below expectations, these improvements can be taken out of the estimates without impairing the efficiency of the department.

"I informed the city auditor some two weeks ago that the fire department estimate, even run by a commissioner unfamiliar with its workings, could be cut \$105,000 without impairment of efficiency.

"And I reiterate my previous statement that a commissioner familiar with the needs of the department, as will be the case now, could, if necessary, run the department for the same amount as it cost last year without impairing its efficiency for the year."

## RESIGNATIONS PLEASE CURLEY

### Peabody and Coakley Score Mayor's Action in Park Department.

"Commissioners Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Coakley of the park and recreation department relieved me of the task of removing them by forwarding their resignations to this office," was Mayor Curley's laconic comment yesterday afternoon when he received the

TRANSCRIPT - MAR. 10, 1914

## PLANNING BOARDS OPPOSED

### Boston and Other Cities and Towns Argue Against Recommendations of Homestead Commission to Increase Powers

"We can't live on art, we must have industry," is the way John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel of Boston, spoke in reference to the Homestead Commission bill to regulate and extend local planning boards of cities and towns. This bill would extend the powers of the planning boards so that no improvements could be made without the approval of the board. It plans to make its power more effective. Henry Sterling, Warren D. Foster and Cornelius A. Parker of the Homestead Commission, and Mr. Callaway, representing the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, spoke in favor of the bill. John A. Sullivan, Street Commissioner Gallivan, Representative Tufts of Waltham and men from many cities and towns opposed.

Mr. Sullivan briefly reviewed the history of the powers of the Homestead Commission and the Planning Board, which, he said, were originally intended to study the suburbs so as to provide homes for the working classes. He felt that the act which was passed last year gave the boards tremendous power, commensurate with that of the combined power of the city officials in regard to the possibilities and needs of the city. If this bill passes, once the board has filed its plan and made its recommendation, it will be placed upon the books and will be irrefragable. He felt that the bill was too comprehensive. "The Transit Commission would have to sit at the feet of the City Planning Board and must absorb wisdom from it." So, too, with the Park Commission, and even the School Committee could not fix the location of the school buildings.

Describing the purposes for which the planning boards were established, Mr. Sullivan said that the planning boards were "the rib that grew out of the side of Adam." In summing up he said: "Unless you curb its propensities for reaching out for power, you will find that you have created an octopus."

Mr. Sterling said that the work of the planning boards should not conflict with the duties of any other offices of the cities or towns, and that already twenty-two cities have complied with the act of last year establishing the boards and that eleven have not. His conception was that a plan of the resources of the cities, which comprised the citizens and the land, should be made, but only after a careful study which would take at least five years. He felt that it would be foolish to have them do this unless they worked toward some concrete object. Hence the bill provides that the plans may be adopted by the people or the City Council after they are submitted. This in time, he said, would create as ideal a place of residence as can be conceived by the people.

Mr. Foster said that the function of the bill is to bring the existing parts of the city offices together, and was not creating any new offices. Procedure must be made from the physical layout of the city to a unifying plan which shall be for the betterment of social welfare.

Mr. Calloway favored the bill because it was a beginning at the right end, and the basis of giving homes to the people.

Mr. Parker felt that there could be no conflict with any of the other offices, because it was the duty of the city council to accept or reject the plans as it pleased. He reiterated the statements of Mr. Sterling also. In reference to the bill providing that when two-thirds of the owners of two-thirds of the property fronting on a street petition to have the street a residence district, and the petition is accepted

whereupon nothing but residences shall be built upon that street, he felt that often one building coming into the district would lower the values in the whole locality, and that a man in using his freedom was hurting the rights of others around him.

Representative Tufts, regarding the other bill, felt that it was an unwise interference with the doctrine of home rule, and that Waltham was satisfied with the present survey board which was doing excellent work. Street Commissioner Gallivan of Boston said that Boston needed money rather than plans to carry on the work.

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford, City Solicitor Wadleigh of Lynn, and City Solicitor Pinkham of Quincy were opposed to the bill, as were also Newton and Worcester.

## CURLEY NOT TO TAKE SIDES

### Congressional Contest Free-for-All On So Far as Mayor Is Concerned

Mayor Curley will refrain from taking an active interest in the contest for the nomination in the 12th Congressional District. A conference was held at Young's Hotel, Sunday. Only nine of the twenty-one candidates attended the meeting. None of those present was willing to withdraw in favor of anyone else and the mayor announced that the contest was a free-for-all so far as he was concerned.

The time for filing nomination papers ended Saturday night and at the closing hour there were sixteen Democrats, two Republicans, two Progressives and one with papers representing the three parties in the field. The candidates have made arrangements for many meetings in the next two weeks. The primaries will be held on March 24.

MAR. 6, 1914

## LEAVE THE SCHOOL BOARD ALONE

The curious doctrine which presupposes that the duties of a school committee are exactly similar to those of a board of health or of a political organization and the consequent conclusion that the members of such a board must represent districts rather than a whole city are again heard on Beacon Hill. As in former years the demands on the Legislature for an increase in the size of the school board are loud and insistent. Let us hope that the legislative committee will not allow mere noise to decide the issue. The merits of the case call plainly for the same action that has been taken heretofore. There is no sound argument for a larger school board. The judgment of all the leading educators is against any change; the experience of other cities clearly warns us of the hidden dangers contained in the cry for district representation.

The question today is exactly the same as it has been for years—not who or how many govern the schools of the city, but whether they do it well. The statement by President Lowell that the educational interests of Boston are better taken care of than those of any city he knows should provide the final answer for the legislators. This is no time to try new theories or make experiments. The school board of five is thoroughly efficient and represents the city as a whole. No larger board

## WAGE POOLS UNDER INQUIRY

### Finance Commission Hears Testimony of Men in Penal Institutions Department

Alleged pools among city employees for the purpose of obtaining increases in salaries is the subject of an inquiry made by the Finance Commission. Five employees of the penal institutions department appeared before the commission yesterday. Former District Attorney Michael J. Sughrue brought out statements, it is understood, that a committee had been appointed by the State to obtain salary increases and that the committee had appointed a lawyer to handle their cases, the lawyer receiving about \$650 for his services.

Some of the men did not contribute to the pool, and the dissatisfaction engendered by this fact led to the story of the formation of the organization reaching the Finance Commission.

## WHY CITY BILLS ARE SO HIGH

### United Improvement Association Member Would Use "Boom Boston" Fund for Inquiry

Why it costs so much to run the city of Boston is a question that Frank W. Merrick of Savin Hill projected at last night's dinner of the United Improvement Association at the City Club, and which led to a spirited debate when he stated that a part of the "Boom Boston" fund should be used to find out. He made that as a motion, which was held over for the next meeting.

Mr. Merrick declared that the city has suffered from lax administration and from resulting high taxes and from the city's acquiescence in accepting an excessive portion of State expenses.

Because of the question raised as to whether the city should give support to the Art Museum, Dr. E. M. Hartwell was asked to read figures showing the number of citizens who receive benefit from that institution. According to his figures, 280,000 persons visited the museum in 1910; 225,000 in 1911; 220,000 in 1912 and 218,000 in 1913. Among the bills indorsed was House bill 712, "An act to provide for constructing a State highway, a part of Washington street, in the West Roxbury district."

MAR. 1914

## BIG CONVENTION MAY COME

### Mayor Curley Confident That American Electric Railway Association Will Meet Here Next Autumn

Mayor Curley announces that chances are most favorable for the annual convention of the American Electric Railway Association to be held in Boston for the first time. The Chamber of Commerce has been trying to adjust matters with the Mechanics' Charitable Association so that Mechanics Building could be used for the railway gathering, but the plans of the food fair managers interfered. The mayor believes that the necessary arrangements can be made. The convention will be held in November and the mayor says that it will mean \$1,000,000 in business for the city.

The mayor has detailed H. E. Wallace Jr. to go to Philadelphia to interview the John Wanamaker interests with a view to have them locate in the Stegel building.



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## CITY HALL GOSSIP

DEPUTY Collectors Thomas R. Appleton and James J. Nolan of the city collecting department are the two gentlemen under consideration for appointment as city collector to succeed Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, according to the best guessers in that department.

Those who claim they are in a position to know say that the mayor proposes turning his attention to the weights and measures department during the next few days because he believes that the city is not getting "full weight" in return for the salaries paid, even though the department keeps close on the trail of those dealers who do not give full weight to their customers.

The fact that Mayor Curley proposes shaking up the city's statistics department caused no surprise at City Hall, for the chief executive invariably made a target of that department when he was in the old board of aldermen.

There are consigned to the mayor's waste basket daily numerous letters received from suspended employees calling the mayor's attention to other employees who should have been suspended before they were.

Joseph P. Kilday, inspector of street trees and gypsy and brown-tail moth work in the park and recreation department, who was suspended on Saturday by Mayor Curley, is one of Senator James P. Timilty's closest friends.

City Treasurer Slattery will be called upon April 1 to pay out in addition to salaries and bills for contracts and supplies some \$637,603.52 for interest and city debt requirements. For the interest alone the amount will be \$542,603.52, and \$95,000 on the city's debt.

"How many votes will win the Democratic nomination in the 12th congressional district?" This is the question which is troubling the minds of the 17 candidates for the nomination.

"Who will the Pro Bono Publico club support in the congressional fight?" a recognized ward 17 leader was asked yesterday, and he replied: "We are not committed to anyone, but Street Commissioner 'Jim' Sullivan looks good to us."

Although Mayor Curley did not succeed in getting the several candidates for the Democratic congressional nomination in the 12th district to unite upon any one man for the nomination at his Sunday conference, he found no difficulty whatever in getting each individual present to express an opinion regarding his own strength as a candidate.

Ex-Representative James I. Green of Charlestown, the mayor's office representative at the State House, is reputed to be one of the most influential and popular individuals on Beacon Hill these days.

Although the mayor is cutting down expenses in the public works and the park and recreation departments more than in any other branches of the municipal service, the payrolls for the past week in both departments were some \$6000 higher than they were for the corresponding week of last year.

The publisher of the Tomahawk of Roxbury, a semi-occasional publication, has applied for accommodations in the newspaper room at City Hall, believing the room set aside for the newspaper reporters on the third floor should not be monopolized by the daily newspaper representatives.

The locking of the doors to the mayor's office daily between 12 and 12:30 o'clock brings forth numerous protests every day by those who happened to go to City Hall at that hour with the intention of visiting the mayor. The doors are bolted at that time to limit the number of those who fairly crowd the office during the mid-day.

Hundreds of applications are on file at the mayor's office from those wishing appointments as first or second assistant assessors. The new list is to be made up in ample time for the men to start on their work on April 1.

The school department this year gets \$4.18 out of the \$10.55 on the thousand allowed by the city out of the tax rate. That means that the school department will get \$6,174,224.74.

The East Boston aggregation which daily frequent the mayor's office was given a jolt yesterday when the mayor announced the suspension of Foreman John M. Conry, district foreman of the sewer division in the East Boston district and brother of Port Director Joseph M. Conry.

Those city employees who feel they are on the ragged edge at City Hall these days do not know whether to send their friends to the mayor in advance of any shake-up in their respective departments or wait until something happens, for practically every man thus far who has sent friends to the mayor has received discouraging information.

the Monson State Hospital, in their annual report, relate how they returned to the state treasury an appropriation of \$3000 allowed the institution for a motor truck because they deemed it unnecessary after investigation; but—

"We still feel, however, that the problem may be solved by the use of a larger truck, or a traction engine, and by more economical methods of loading. We therefore ask for the allotment of the same sum this year to give us time for further study and experiment."

Representative Casey of Boston is pleased with the progress through the House of his bill prohibiting the transportation of children not convicted or accused of crime in patrol wagons. Mr. Casey has received many messages of congratulation for his connection with the bill.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH was asked yesterday by a new national organization to become the "past supreme boss" of the branch which it is planned to found in this state. The Governor was told that he could contribute a trifling amount, say from \$100 to \$300, but was requested to "imagine the stir" when the organization's band of 68 pieces invaded the state.

"Signs of the Times." The trustees of

MAR-10-1914

## FACTS ABOUT CITY TREASURY

### Mayor Curley Writes That He May Have to Close Gymnasiums.

"Pressure of business" prevented Mayor Curley from accepting the invitation extended to Mrs. Curley and himself to attend the "indignation meeting" in the Columbia road gymnasium last night, at which the discharge of pianists and the ordering of physical instructors to pick and shovel work was to be discussed.

In a letter to the spokesman of the meeting, Mrs. Isabelle C. Nason, 34 Fessenden street, Mattapan, the mayor recited some facts about the city treasury and reiterated his intention of closing the gymnasiums if necessary to prevent the discharge of city laborers. His letter is as follows:

Dear Madam—I regret exceedingly that pressure of business renders it impossible for me to accept your very cordial invitation to attend the exercises at the Columbia road gymnasium this evening.

I do believe, however, that you should be made aware of the financial status of the municipality. The department estimates are nearly two million dollars greater this year than was actually expended last year, and the amount which the city is permitted to expend this year is \$200,000 less than was actually expended last year, and the actual amount unexpended by my predecessor that could be expended was \$52.48, a small sum, I know you will agree, with which to begin the conduct of a \$38,000,000 corporation.

Under these circumstances it is imperative that rigid economy be exercised wherever possible. I have two alternatives, either to dispend with those municipal activities that can be dispensed with without great hardship to the public, or the discharge of city laborers, and I have determined that no city laborer shall be discharged.

Your organization in a recent interview declared that the salaries of matrons had been reduced by me.

I have not reduced the salary of any matron or any laborer, nor do I intend reducing any, and if I find that it is necessary, in order to carry out this program, to close the gymnasiums throughout the city, they shall be closed. I trust, however, it will not be necessary for me to take this step, but if it should, I shall do my duty as I see it clearly before me. Respectfully,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

Three hundred women attended the meeting over which Mrs. Isabel Nason, member of the class at the Columbia road gymnasium, presided. The business was preceded by an exhibition of gymnasium work, and then Mrs. Nason, calling the meeting to order, read Mayor Curley's letter.

"We are not here to fight Mayor Curley," she said. "There is absolutely no animosity toward him. We are simply here to find the best way to prove to him his mistake, and the best way to bring this affair to his notice."

Fourteen members representing eight city gymnasiums, were appointed to a committee to meet the mayor at his office and make a personal appeal in the effort to move him from his position.

Mrs. Nason said 1500 women attend the various classes at the Columbia road gymnasium, and all say the physical exercises are of the utmost benefit to them.

HERALD - MAR-10-1914

# MAYOR MAKES PLEA BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

## Wants Interest Charges and Park Department Salaries Reduced.

Mayor Curley's first appearance before the city councilmen to discuss municipal affairs, Councilman Coulthurst's action in championing the mayor against attacks by Councilman Watson, and the adoption of an order calling upon Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to determine whether the Boston Development and Sanitary Company is complying with the provisions of its 10-year garbage and refuse contract, were features of yesterday's council meeting.

The mayor appeared before the council in executive committee in the interest of his plan to reduce the large interest charges paid out annually and urged the adoption of an amendment to the sinking funds ordinance whereby all money received from the sale of public property, except school department property, be applied to the reduction or cancellation of any part of the city's indebtedness. The mayor contended that there is approximately \$1,500,000 in land which can be properly turned into cash. He also said that there are some 300 tax titles on record in the city collector's office, which he believes may be disposed of.

According to the mayor, the total interest charges paid by the city in outstanding debt is about \$6,000,000, including the rapid transit debt, which is liquidated by the Boston Elevated.

The mayor also recommended the adoption of an amendment to the ordinances cutting down the salary of the chairman of the park and recreation board from \$7500 to \$5000, and cutting the salary of the deputy commissioner, James B. Shea, from \$4200 to \$3500. The amendments were referred to the committee on ordinances.

### Coulthurst Defends Mayor.

Councilman Coulthurst appeared as the defender of the administration when Councilman Watson, during a discussion upon the boom Boston project, took the mayor to task for criticising the city's financial condition and declared that papers all over the country, even as far west as Seattle, referred to the mayor's criticism that he found only \$52.48 in the city treasury when he went into office.

"I am sick and tired of being ignored by the mayor," Councilman Watson declared. "He has ignored the whole council and has never called upon us to discuss with him any of the plans for conducting the city's business. I did not support him for mayor, but he cannot upbraid Boston without our help."

"I disagree with Councilman Watson," declared Councilman Coulthurst. "I also disagree with him in regard to his criticism of the mayor. I commend the mayor for his boom Boston project and his action meets with the approval of all citizens. I was not put on his committee to boom Boston, but I cannot sit by and submit to any unjust attacks."

Councilman Woods agreed with Councilman Coulthurst.

Councilman Coulthurst's order calling upon Commissioner Rourke to inform the council whether the Boston Development and Sanitary Company is complying with the provisions of its contract was adopted after some attempts had been made to set it aside until the corporation counsel's opinion had been given.

### Rourke Blames Householdors.

Commissioner Rourke was called before the executive committee of the council and he said that the company was not complying with the provisions of its contract at the East Boston dump, but declared that it was the fault of the thousands of householders who neglect to comply with the city ordinances in separating their garbage and ashes and providing separate receptacles for each. According to the commissioner, there is a joint violation.

Councilman Watson believed that the enforcement should be put up to the police and believed that the policemen throughout the city should inspect each house and see whether the householders provide cans for their garbage and ashes.

A loan order for \$150,000 for the high pressure water service went to the committee on finance, as did a loan order presented by Councilman Attridge for widening Washington street, from Warrenton to Pleasant streets.

The council adopted an order reducing the setback limits for buildings on the Riverway, between the northerly intersection of Brookline avenue and the southerly intersection of the avenue, from 25 to 30 feet.

## MAYOR SEES SAVING OF \$75,000 IN 2 DEPARTMENTS

### Working Schedules Re-arranged for Six-Day Week.

Mayor Curley conferred with Commissioner Rourke and also with the park and recreation board relative to their revision of the working schedule and learned that by a rearrangement so that no employee shall work more than six days, the city will save a total of \$75,000 a year, \$54,000 in the public works and \$21,000 in the park and recreation department.

The mayor proposes extending the same schedule to all other departments where the men work seven days a week and figures that the total saving will be approximately \$100,000 a year.

MAR-10-1914

# ONE FITZ ASKS OTHER TO QUIT

## John L. Wants Roxbury Senator to Keep Out of Race for Congress.

"If I am beaten the shame of it will be upon your head," says John L. Fitzgerald of 2 Marshfield street, Roxbury, candidate for Congress in the 12th district, yesterday, to Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, also a candidate, in an open letter calling upon R. S. Fitzgerald to withdraw. Mr. Fitzgerald declares he was first in the race, and he can win if the senator keeps out, for he is the first anti-Curley man.

Several hundred ward 17 Democrats completely filled O'Connell Hall, Dudley street, last night, at a reception and rally in the interests of Daniel T. O'Connell, also a candidate to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress. Daniel Murphy presided and other speakers were Arthur Corbett, Peter A. Collins, C. L. Cooney, John J. Sullivan, John Hickey, James Meagher and Mr. O'Connell. James A. Gallivan last night challenged his opponents in the contest for the nomination to debate the issues with him. He addressed a meeting of the Plumbers' Union at the Wells Memorial.

Ex-Senator Thomas J. Joyce addressed a crowd of about 200 persons at an outdoor rally last night. He criticised severely the mayor and his administrative methods.

MAR-11-1914

# M'DONOUGH IS NAMED FIRE DEPT. CHIEF

## Appointed as First Official Act of New Commissioner

## GRADY QUALIFIES, FETED BY FRIENDS

District Chief Peter J. McDonough was today appointed chief of the fire department, as the first official act of Commissioner Grady, who today took office as fire commissioner in place of Acting Commissioner Minton.

Instead of going to the Bristol street headquarters, Commissioner Grady, in company with Mr. Minton, went to the City Hall and qualified as commissioner. He then went to Bristol street headquarters, where he found his desk banked with flowers and his wife and friends waiting to congratulate him.

While the new commissioner was holding an informal reception, Mr. Minton, acting commissioner, drafted a general order informing the members of the department of the pensioning of Grady yesterday with the understanding that he will not during his tenure of office as commissioner draw his pension; also of the new commissioner's confirmation and qualification as commissioner.

The general order also announced the promotion of District Chief McDonough to be chief of the department.

It was understood at fire headquarters that before the day is over the names of two other members of the department could be sent to the civil service commissioners for promotion, to fill the vacancies caused by the promotions of Grady and McDonough.



HER440 - MAR - 4 - 1914

# CURLEY HOLDS UP PIERCE RETIREMENT

## Mayor Seeks to Save City \$2500 Pension Due Police Superintendent—Dispute with O'Meara Over Salaries Figures in Action.

Rather than incur even the additional expense of \$2512.50 for a pension for Supt. William H. Pierce of the police department, Mayor Curley today announced he has decided to withhold, possibly for the entire year, the retirement on half-pay of the superintendent of police.

The mayor's decision in the matter, it is understood, was prompted by Commissioner O'Meara's refusal to concur with the mayor in reducing all the salary increases given the officers of the department before the close of the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration. Until the mayor has another conference with the police commissioner on the subject of salary reductions, he does not propose to discuss that matter.

It was after holding two conferences with the police commissioner on the salary reduction question that Mayor Curley received from Police Commissioner O'Meara the retirement papers of Superintendent Pierce, who reached the retirement age last Monday. Until the police commissioner showed a disposition to

oppose a reduction of the salaries, it was understood that the mayor would promptly approve the retirement of the superintendent, who gets a salary of \$5025 a year, \$25 of which he receives as a medal of honor man.

The mayor reached City Hall at 10 o'clock today after his trip on the Argentine battleship, the Rivadavia, and the department officials relative to the

MAR - 11 - 1914

# CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE civil service commission lost its time in confirming the mayor's appointments of John Grady as fire commissioner and John H. Dillon as chairman of the park and recreation department board.

Although there is considerable criticism at City Hall at times that wards 8 and 17 are being favored in preference to all other wards by the mayor, there have been at least two important promotions recently of products of the ninth ward. Fire Commissioner Grady and Chief Engineer Murphy of the sewer division of the public works department are old ward 9 men.

United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago will be the city's guest on Evacuation day, March 17, according to Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry's latest report to the mayor.

The "Yorktowns" have not been invited to participate in the Evacuation day parade and are not wanted individually or collectively, one member of the Evacuation day parade committee said yesterday during a visit to City Hall.

It is understood that a large majority of the assistant assessors to be appointed for street work on April 1 will be new men in the department.

"Give him a chance, he'll be all right," one of the leaders of the famous Lenox Club of ward 8 told an East Boston representative the other day when the gentleman from "Noddy Island" was kicking because some of his friends were being suspended by the mayor.

"I have been anxious to get at the health department pay rolls for some time, and this will give me an excellent opportunity to carefully go over the list," Mayor Curley announced yesterday, as he started off on his trip aboard the Argentine battleship, the Rivadavia.

If Mayor Curley has his way, First street, from City Point to Granite street, will be lined with manufacturing plants within the next two or three years.

Mayor Curley's traveling companion on the trial of the battleship Rivadavia to Rockland, Me., course was "Con" Reardon, stenographer in the mayor's office, who is slated for the position of chief clerk.

The dredging of the Neponset river is the next thing the boom Boston committee will take up. According to George F. Lawley, president of the George Lawley & Son Corporation, there is \$20,000 unexpended of a fund provided by Congress for the dredging of the Neponset river. With that amount and a portion of the fund being raised in this city for development purposes the advocates of the commercial and industrial boom say that a start can be made in dredging the channel.

The city council at its next meeting, one week from Monday, will give a public hearing upon the proposition to change the name of Park square to Abraham Lincoln square.

MAR - 11 - 1914

# 17 CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

## Fred L. Brier Stands Alone in List as Straight Republican for Curley's Seat.

Seventeen candidates to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress had filed nomination papers when the time limit expired at 5 o'clock yesterday.

Fifteen men filed papers as Democrats. They are D. T. O'Connell, Redmond S. Fitzgerald, James A. Gallivan, W. P. Hickey, Daniel J. Gallagher, John L. Fitzgerald, Thomas M. Joyce, James F. Eagan, Edward F. Burke, Peter S. McNally, J. Frank O'Hare, Edward D. Collins, John J. Murphy, James H. Kelley and Albert J. Connolly, and James B. Connolly, who appears as Democrat, Republican and Progressive.

Fred L. Brier is the straight Republican candidate. In his behalf and to prevent the possibility of James B. Connolly, Progressive, receiving the nomination by a division of forces, ex-Councilman Charles T. Harding dropped out, yesterday, in an open letter, in which he promised his full support and assistance to Brier.

In behalf of Connolly, J. P. Magenis, in whose interest papers had been taken out, issued a statement declining to enter and declaring for Connolly as the Progressive candidate, by virtue of the 9000 votes he polled in the last election in the district.

"O'Connell's flying wedge" was organized last evening at the ward 24 headquarters of the committee handling the campaign of Daniel T. O'Connell. This organization will comprise 1500 of the younger Democrats of wards 20 and 24, and at meetings to be held in the several wards other forces will be added. "The flying wedge" will be out in force every evening making a thorough canvass of votes.

Mr. O'Connell did all his campaigning in Dorchester last evening. He opened at the quarters of the Woodrow Club on Woodrow avenue, where 300 young men assembled. Lester E. Briggs presided and assured the candidate that the club would gladly help sweep the district for him.

Kelleher's Hall, Neponset, was crowded with Democrats from precincts 2 and 6 of ward 24. He then went to the residence of John Sullivan at 87 West Selden street. The final stop was at the home of Charles W. Mitchell, 1111 Blue Hill avenue, where 150 voters from wards 17, 20 and 24 were gathered.

Street Commissioner Gallivan held his opening rally at Maynard Hall, South Boston, last evening. Several hundred voters gave the candidate an enthusiastic reception. John N. Levins opened the meeting, introducing Representative James J. Twohig as presiding officer. The candidate was preceded on the platform by Thomas J. Collins, Michael M. Norris, James F. Powers, William J. Newton, William J. Sullivan and Daniel Lydon.

# NO OPPOSITION TO BOSTON PLAN

## NAVY YARD EQUIPMENT AS SHIPBUILDING PLANT

### CONGRESSMAN MURRAY ON SPEAKING TOUR

Chamber of Commerce Plan for  
Stock Exchange Government Not  
Well Received—Fitzgerald Visits  
Washington on His Way Home.

By John Lorraine.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Congressman Murray of Massachusetts today learned from Congressman Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, that the chairman has no intention of combating in the House the transfer of \$148,000 for the construction of marine barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard to building slips in the yard to enable the yard to build ships.

Fitzgerald said he was surprised at the report and surmised that it probably had originated in his opposition to have that authorization included in the urgent deficiency bill rather than in the naval bill. He had contended that the appropriation belonged in the naval bill.

Congressman Murray will on Sunday address the A. O. of H. of Grand Rapids, Mich., in honor of St. Patrick. Coming back, he will inspect the Chicago, Detroit and Cincinnati post offices, making an address at Cincinnati.

### Stock Exchange Regulation.

The amendments of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Owen bill to regulate stock exchanges do not meet with favor from the friends of the measure. It was learned at the hearing of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today.

The Boston proposal came up in a colloquy which Senator Weeks and Samuel Undermyer conducted. Undermyer declared that the Boston amendments would not all stop manipulation on the stock exchanges. He referred to the amendments as proposals from the Boston Stock Exchange, but Senator Weeks corrected him and to the effect that they were the sole recommendations of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and had met with a refusal on the part of Pres. Rich of the Boston Stock Exchange, who had declined to concur with the Chamber of Commerce in the amendments. When the Boston men appeared before the committee several weeks ago they made such a deep impression that they were asked to embody their views in an amendment, and this they did.

The committee refused to make public the "Boston amendment" and Senator Owen does not approve of it additionally because incorporation of exchanges is not provided for.

### Overplaying Their Game.

The woman suffragists in the Senate appear to have talked their amendment to the Constitution to death. Several weeks ago they had at least a majority vote for the resolution and there was general insistence in the Senate that a vote be taken and the matter be gotten off the way.

However, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, a woman suffragist, said he wanted to make a speech, and so asked for a postponement,

which was granted, and ever since other Senators wanted to talk for home effect, and at the instance also of suffragettes the vote was postponed.

A vote is expected tomorrow, but a canvass of the Senate by Senators Lodge and James shows that the Senate today stands 49 votes against the amendment to 44 for it. While the woman suffragists talked their majority away.

It is understood that there is in the Senate a majority for woman suffrage, but a good many Senators believe that it should be effected by the States rather than by the national Constitution.

### To Number Navy Buoys.

Through Congressman Thacher's efforts with the Navy Department and the Light-house Board the four buoys placed a mile apart off Provincetown and used by the navy in testing the speed of warships and other naval vessels will be lettered A, B, C, D, etc., for the purpose of identification when picked up in the thick weather by vessels engaged in coastwise and maritime commerce.

The shipping interests and boards of trade claimed that these buoys if properly marked would be an excellent guide to vessels entering Provincetown harbor in calm or stormy weather. As it is now, when one buoy is sighted vessels cannot tell which buoy it is, and as they are a mile apart it means much to them.

## MAR - 13 - 1914 FIRE COMM. GRADY MAKES CHANGE.

### TABER AND POPE ARE MADE DEPUTY CHIEF

### New Head of Department Split up Dist. 12 and Announces Plan to Motorize Apparatus.

Fire Commr. Grady last evening announced a number of changes in the Fire Department, to take effect on Saturday March 14. The chief features of these changes, announced in general orders were the setting off of the city into two divisions with Senior Deputy Chief Taber in charge of the first and Junior Deputy Pope as the head of the second.

Commr. Grady has also announced the redivision of the portion of the city heretofore included in Dist. 12 so that instead it will be known as districts 12 and 13. He also promises to motorize all that district.

The promotions surprised the rank and file, particularly that of Taber. He was put over the heads of Dist. Chiefs, Pope and Daniel F. Sennott, his seniors in the service.

The promotion of Pope was unexpected, in view of the fact that twice within four months he declined when offered an opportunity to go to Grove Hall as acting deputy chief of the 3d Division. He said he preferred to spend the remainder of his days in the service in the Charlestown district.

### The New Divisions.

Division 1, by the new arrangement, will comprise districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Division 2, districts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

In issuing the orders Commr. Grady explained:—

"By this arrangement I feel the city will be amply protected as far as superior officers are concerned.

"District 12 covered one-quarter of the entire city, and was too large for one man to cover. I have redivided that end of the city and made an additional district, and placed in charge Dist. Chief Kennedy with headquarters at Roslindale. It is a rapidly growing territory and later on I intend to motorize the apparatus in Engine Co. 45; in fact, I believe in motorizing the apparatus in all the suburban

districts as rapidly as possible."

The drill regulations were changed so that every probation member shall, as soon as ordered after appointment, attend the department drill school for a period of 30 days, and not for a period of 20 days as heretofore.

Mayor Curley gave his immediate approval to the promotions by the new Fire Commissioner when they were made known to him. This approval completes the kaleidoscopic changes that have occurred in the fire department within a week, which included the resignation of Fire Commr. Cole, the retirement of Chief Mullen, the promotion of John Grady from Deputy Chief over the head of Mullen to the commissionership, and the general reduction in salary to all in the department above the rank of fireman.

The new Commissioner Grady appeared officially in city hall at noon for the first time in 40 years without the customary uniform of a fireman. Henceforth he will take charge of the department as a plain clothes man as is the custom with fire commissioners.

Grady was presented officially to the Mayor by John Minton, who retired Wednesday as acting commissioner. He was surrounded by a large crowd of well-wishers, both inside and outside city hall, and the crowd that collected about his machine in front of the building during the noon hour threatened to block all traffic on the street.

### MAR - 11 - 1914 THE LIGHTING QUESTION.

The lighting question is not settled. Last year the city had the opportunity, through a clause in the contract which existed at that time, to secure a revised rate on the lighting, but, through neglect, nothing was done in this direction. The Mayor has now requested the Commissioner of Public Works to take up this question with the illuminating company. The request is reasonable and timely. The contracts for lighting the city streets should have been settled at least a year ago. There has been practically no question as to the chance for economy, and the figures have been published and discussed so often that the public is reasonably familiar with them. The Boston Finance Commission repeatedly urged Mayor Fitzgerald to seize the evident chance for a very considerable saving in the lighting contract. For some reason, not very clear to the public, the Mayor refused to accept the advice of the Finance Commission, and a deadlock has existed for more than a year. Business organizations of the city also have been urging action during the interim. Mayor Curley is right in saying that the deadlock should not be allowed to continue any longer.

### MAR - 13 - 1914 CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The differences between the Governor and the late Board of Labor and Industries will call attention again to the importance of the Civil Service Commission, in dictating appointments for positions requiring expert knowledge. It is a question if the extent of Governor Foss' order of last year, extending the Civil Service Commission's scope, has not been over-estimated. For example, when the order was first issued, an investigation was made in one of the largest and most important state departments, and it was found that not one employee was affected by it, in any new way. But it can be said, unfortunately, that the Commission does not allow sufficiently for expert knowledge, in its ratings, in a number of cases which have recently come to our attention. On the other hand, the ratings made by it do very emphatically pick the best men, in most instances.



ADVERTISER - MAR-11-1914.

# MAKES CURLEY WRITE REASONS

## O'MEARA HOLDS UP CUT IN POLICE FORCE SALARIES

### WANTS TO BE SHOWN WHY REDUCTIONS ARE NEEDED

Having Approved Increases, He  
Will Not Undo His Work  
Without Good Reason—Mayor  
Keeps Supt. Pierce in Office for  
Present, at Least, to Save  
Pension.

Police Commr. O'Meara again yesterday, temporarily at least, blocked Mayor Curley's efforts to effect a reduction in the salaries of the higher officials of the Boston Police Department. After a half-hour conference in the Mayor's office, Commr. O'Meara went back to Pemberton sq. to await the receipt from the Mayor's office of the Mayor's reasons in writing for wanting to reduce these salaries.

On the other hand, the Commissioner carried back to his department also the information that any attempt to retire Supt. Pierce now, on his pension, Pierce having reached 65 years, will probably be blocked by the Mayor. The Commissioner's order for the retirement of Pierce still rests on Mayor Curley's desk unsigned.

On the matter of the increases given to the police officials above the rank of patrolmen by former Mayor Fitzgerald, which Mayor Curley wants taken away, Commr. O'Meara informed the Mayor that having once given the increases his approval, which occurred when he agreed with Mayor Fitzgerald to grant the increases, he is not going to permit a reduction until he is given good and sufficient reason by the Mayor for so doing.

The Mayor immediately prepared a brief of his reasons which he sent to the Police Commissioner. The latter stated that he will reply to the Mayor on Thursday.

Curley's objection to retiring Pierce at this time was that it would add to the expenses of the police department the \$2250 pension that Pierce would draw. A new man would have to be appointed in his place, the Mayor pointed out, and would draw the full salary to the position, \$4500.

As it has been stated that Supt. Pierce is yet capable of giving many years of service to the department, the Mayor announced that he is considering the matter of letting him stay there.

## GRADY CONFIRMED AS COMMISSIONER

Is Not to Draw Pension While Holding  
New Office—Dillon Chairman of Park  
Board.

Two more Boston city departments have new heads today, John Grady, of 40 years service in the Fire Department, being now the Fire Commissioner, and John H. Dillon, for 40 years a subordinate official of the Public Grounds Department, being the chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission.

In the short space of a half hour yesterday Grady was confirmed for

missioner by the Civil Service Commission and had petitioned for retirement on pension of \$2000 from the position of chief of the Department, to which he succeeded last Saturday when former Chief Mullen retired from the Department on pension. He will assume the duties of the Fire Commissionership at 9 a.m. today.

In Dillon's case, the confirmation by the Civil Service Commission raised him in a few minutes from a subordinate place in the Department at a salary of \$1275 per year to the head of the Department at \$5000 per year.

### New Situation for City.

The retirement of Grady on pension just after he became Fire Commissioner presented a situation never before seen in Boston, and, according to Mayor Curley, never before presented in the country, probably.

Grady had served 33 years 10 months and 8 days in the department and is over 55 years of age, and was therefore eligible for retirement. In order to protect his right to draw pension from the city after his service as Fire Commissioner, which might be cut short by a new Mayor, or even by the present Mayor, Grady applied for and was granted a pension with the specific understanding that he would not draw the pension money while serving as Fire Commissioner, which of itself pays \$5000 per year.

## PLANS DREDGING OF NEPONSET RIVER

Mayor Curley at Work Trying to Secure  
Funds From the National Government  
for the Purpose.

Mayor Curley has now started work on the task of getting funds from the National Government for the dredging of the Neponset river. The possibilities for development on both sides of the river demand that something of this nature be done, the Mayor explained, in the announcement of his purpose.

The need for dredging the river was called to the Mayor's attention by George Lawley, ship builder, who stated that his firm has just closed a contract for the construction of the largest three-masted yacht afloat, and that the present channel of the river is so narrow that it will necessitate the dredging of a special channel to get the yacht out when built.

The Mayor found that there is an unexpended balance of \$20,000 in an appropriation available for the engineering division of the Federal service that might be used for the purpose of this dredging.

## WILL HURRY SOUTH BOSTON SPUR TRACK

Mayor Planning Development of First  
St. Land in Order to Attract Business  
Concerns to District.

Mayor Curley held an important conference with representatives of the business concerns on the harbor side of South Boston during the morning, which started with a meeting in the office of the Walworth Mfg. Co. plant, included a tour of the district by auto, and finally ended in the Mayor's office in City Hall.

The purpose of the meeting was a discussion of the proper way of going about the matter of developing the land in the vicinity of First st. for business purposes.

In the course of the conference, T. P. King, a shoe manufacturer, stated that his company is prepared to sign a contract for a \$500,000 addition to its plant the minute the spur track location asked for by the business men there is granted.

Representatives of the "L" stated that they are willing to allow the use of their track for freight cars between L st. and the Walworth Mfg Co. plant.

Representatives of the Walworth plant said they are ready to add \$200,000 in equip-

ment if a spur track is granted, and that there is a possibility that they might leave the section entirely if a spur track is not granted.

It was stated by the Mayor that he has had assurances that a spur track there will mean the development of a territory two miles long, one-half mile wide, and worth \$5,000,000 worth of industries there in two years.

As the result of the conferences, the Mayor instructed the street commissioners to push the matter of the extensions of East 1st to West 1st st. for which \$48,000 is available immediately.

## State House Gossip

One of the biggest fights over a gas question, in years, will be waged before this Legislature, because of the decision of the Supreme Court that the Gas Commission exceeded its authority in refusing permission for the Fall River Co. to issue \$263,750 new stock, at \$225, to be used for paying obligations incurred for new construction and for construction contemplated. The company, in addition to its regular dividend of 12 p.c., had declared two extra dividends, one of 20 p.c. in 1907 and another of 15 p.c. in 1910. The amount of these extra dividends was just about equal to the obligations which the company had incurred for new construction. The Commission, therefore, refused to allow the issue of new stock; they said that the company should have used its surplus earnings for construction and not for extra dividends.

The Gas Commission are now urging a bill to obtain the authority which they supposed they possessed—till the superintendent said no—to determine, on the broad ground of public policy, whether or not any particular issue of new securities by a gas or electric company should be permitted.

A large question is involved in this bill. The gas and electric companies will do what they can to defeat it.

Whatever the result of the investigation of the reaching over by the "dead hand" of a past administration into the present in the endeavor to preserve the statu quo, Gov. Walsh is not likely to receive much encouragement from the Legislature of 1914 in his plans for general reorganization and consolidation of commissions, even though backed by the State Finance Commission.

Gov. Draper, Gov. Foss, Pres. of the Senate Treadway, and others, all cherished similar plans and saw them brought to naught.

In the creation of the Board of Directors of the Port, with a \$15,000 chairman, the climax in the direction of change was reached. Gov. Walsh's recommendation that this Board be consolidated with the Harbor Commission is regarded by many as common sense, and perhaps it is most likely to be brought about. But, in general, reorganization schemes have not only not saved money, but have turned out to be really more expensive.

Senator Hugh O'Rourke of Worcester has now completed the preparation of his great speech against woman suffrage, which will be delivered in the Senate chamber Tuesday afternoon, if present arrangements are not altered. There is abundance of ginger in it, and the suffragists in the gallery may get excited, but Sergt.-at-Arms Pedrick intends to be on the watch for militants, and reserves from the city police can be called in if necessary. The sergeant-at-arms force contains Civil War veterans, but rheumatism renders them hardly a match for the stalwart

"You are discharged," Acting Mayor McDonald humorously remarked yesterday at the mayor's office to "Willie" Cronin, the 15-year-old office boy, as the little fellow tripped over a rug in the office.

"You can't fire me, I know enough for that," the office boy promptly retorted, and the acting official admitted that the boy was right.

"The James M. Curley platform," which the mayor adopted upon his entrance into the mayoralty fight, neatly printed and enclosed in a small and artistic frame, is constantly before the mayor while he sits at his desk.

"I have it there for a reminder," he said.

Something sensational is promised for tomorrow afternoon's public hearing the finance commission will hold on the salary increases in the police, fire and other departments before ex-Mayor Fitzgerald went out of office.

There is a scramble in the fire department for the two vacancies caused by the promotion of the two deputy fire commissioners—John Grady, who is now commissioner, and Peter F. McDonough, who is now chief of the department.

Members of the Evacuation day celebration committee are up in arms over statements made by ex-Senator Thomas M. Joyce, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, that it will be advisable for Mayor Curley to wear a coat of mail if he goes into the Evacuation day parade on March 17.

Deputy Fire Chief Peter F. McDonough's promotion to the rank of chief of the fire department is being highly commended by a large majority of the members of the fire department.

Councilman William H. Woods believes that the elephants being purchased for the Franklin Park zoo should be paid for out of the boom Boston fund, and that the animals should be used for advertising the city.

"Place large blankets with the inscription 'Boom Boston as a Commer-

cial and Industrial Centre' on the elephants and parade them through the streets," the councilman suggests.

Acting Mayor Daniel J. McDonald yesterday was the recipient of several choice floral gifts, and among them was a large basket of roses and pinks. When the latter arrived, a fellow-member in the city council of the acting mayor was present and he was about to appropriate one of the largest roses when someone else suggested he might take one from a loose bunch and not tear apart the basket.

Time and again inquiries are made at City Hall why it is that the city ordinance relative to placing the name of the municipality on the city's automobiles is never enforced.

Atty. John Jackson Walsh of East Boston is being boomed for the chairmanship of the city planning board, of which he is a member. The new board proposes starting activities in the immediate future, and the members contend it will be one of the most important branches of the municipal service.

Those who are close to the mayor and who have been called upon by several of the employees of the various departments for their assistance in securing transfers have advised the applicants for transfers to be satisfied with their present positions because the mayor may decide to retire them from the service if his attention is unnecessarily called to them.

Although Mayor Curley is off for a few days, his staff of assistant secretaries and clerks in the mayor's office finds more than enough work to keep them busy because of the large amount of correspondence daily piling up in that office.

Standish Wilcox, assistant secretary in the mayor's office, believes that the appointment as United States district attorney will go to either Atty. Michael Sullivan of Salem or Atty. John F. Casick of Dorchester, according to present indications.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

The House definition of speed:

Tuesday—Refused to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill providing that members of the public service commission shall be elected by the voters; then accepted the committee's report.

Wednesday—Reconsidered its action in accepting the committee's report on a roll-call vote; then on another roll-call refused to reconsider its action in refusing to substitute the bill.

Results: The committee's report stands accepted.

Gov. Walsh was yesterday informed by a writer who has a lot of time to spare that there are 2000 definitions of money in the Bible.

Senator Williams of Dedham, chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs said yesterday after the Governor had conferred informally with the committee relative to his plans for consolidation of state commissions.

"The Governor will find that what-

ever points of disagreement may arise will not be due to partisanship."

Representative Tague of Charlestown, one of the Democratic House leaders is thoroughly in sympathy with Gov. Walsh's plans for reorganization and consolidation of state commissions and institutions and plans to fight actively for the program when it comes before the House.

The plea of Erson B. Barlow of Lowell, one of the Middlesex county commissioners for a legislative investigation of Middlesex county affairs by a special commission seemed to strike some of the members of the committee on counties favorably at the hearing yesterday. Representative Mahoney of Cambridge will fight in the House for an investigation of some kind.

Representative Michael Sullivan of Quincy had a private conference with the committee on railroads relative to the Quincy grade crossing, and, as a result, the committee may go to Quincy to look over the situation before taking any action.

Gov. Walsh has taken advantage of Gov. Foss's carelessness in naming the members of the state board of labor and industries to dismiss the body as a whole. The method of reorganization is drastic and it is hard to find in the Governor's statement accompanying his action reasons that entirely justify such sweeping procedure.

The board, which was established to safeguard the rights of those employed in industries, was to include, according to the provisions of the statute establishing it, one member who was a sanitary engineer or a physician. The need of a member with such qualifications to accomplish the work of the board satisfactorily has been proven. This was disregarded by Gov. Foss in his appointment. But it was entirely possible to remedy the oversight by the substitution of a single member. Friction among the members of the board, developed early in its history, plus the controversy between the commission and the civil service commission, added to the difficulty of the situation. But, neither of these was cause for dismissal. The commission was working well in a new field and it is extremely unfortunate that it should have been thus upset now. There is no doubt that its activities in connection with some of the labor difficulties of the past six months have aroused hostility.

The element of politics has entered the situation in a way that was least to be expected. To turn this political consideration to advantage in the removal of the entire board is an extremely doubtful move. The difference between the Governor and the chairman of the board has become sharp within the past fortnight. The removal of the chairman would have been one way out of the dilemma. But it was obvious that no good ground existed. There was no cause for which Mr. Lowell could fairly have been removed. His ability and fitness for the position were undeniable. The work he had done in the drafting of the workmen's compensation law and in similar fields made him a sane and admirable head for the commission. In the conduct of the body it was difficult to find any ground on which to act against him. The removal of the entire board, while permitting Gov. Walsh to reorganize it, will allow the addition of a medical member. It will likewise permit the substitution of a Walsh travelling around Robin Hood's barn in rather a devious track to reach the end desired. The new appointments for the reconstituted board will be closely scanned. They will record in a very large degree the nature of the politics in this demand for a change.



HERALD - MAR - 11 - 1914

# LOMASNEY GETS AN ANTI-WILSON RESOLVE PASSED

Democrats Table His Canal Toll  
Plan, but Indorse Platform  
Containing One.

By JAMES C. WHITE.

Martin M. Lomasney, who, with certain fellow Democrats has been viewing for some time with acute distress the near approach of March 17 and the probability that on that day success may attend the British contention that American coastwise vessels, with all others, must pay tolls in going through the Panama canal, broke over yesterday.

At an eleventh hour Democratic legislative conference at the Quincy House early last night, ostensibly to hear Gov. Walsh talk state economy and platform pledges, the leader from ward 8, while blocked in an attempt to put through resolutions specifically condemning the last message of President Wilson on that subject, secured from his fellow Democrats a ratification of the Democratic Baltimore platform which declared for free passage for American craft.

Whether those who sustained Lomasney's second motion appreciated that they were stiffening their first refusal to condemn the President remains to be seen today, when they have a chance to read the newspapers.

Lomasney was loaded and began his battle at the first opportunity. Senator Fisher of Westford, Horgan of Boston and Representatives Burdick of Adams, Lawler and McLoughlin of Boston killed off the first specific assault on the Wilson no-free-toll policy for American vessels, but they could hardly beat his second move for an indorsement of the Baltimore confession of faith.

And all the time Gov. Walsh was obliged to sit on the platform and watch this attempt to deliver a hand-made wallop to the Washington administration.

The nearest to a real explanation for this sudden move of war on Washington, is that Lomasney and certain of his followers have made up their mind that nothing is coming to them in the way of federal patronage and that this is a good time for a break.

The beginning was early in the afternoon when Representative Doyle of East Boston offered in the House resolutions against the Wilson canal policy. He sought to make a statement when he offered them, but was refused unanimous consent. Then he followed with a second motion that the rules committee be required to report forthwith on the matter, but withdrew at the request of the speaker.

The next move came when circulars, printed in a hurry, were distributed, calling on all the House Democrats to meet at 5 P. M. at the Quincy House for a conference with the Governor. Then came the fireworks.

Doyle Flashes the Resolutions.

Peter Tague presided and introduced Michael J. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and direct-

ly after him Gov. Walsh. The Governor spoke briefly on the effort he is making for economy and then hardly before he had removed his properties from the table Rep. Doyle flashed anew the identical resolutions he had presented in the House and asked for their adoption by the Democrats.

Lomasney followed with an impassioned speech and Senator Brennan talked in the same vein.

Then the Wilson men caught second wind and Burdick of Adams, Lawler of Boston and Senator Fisher of Westford took the floor to declare this an unprecedented move that would make the party the laughing stock of the country. They were unable to kill the resolutions, and the best they could do was table them by a vote of 54 to 15.

Martin was up asking for a vote of reaffirmation of the Baltimore platform, which contains an American vessel free toll provision and pledge. This was more than the Wilson men expected. The motion was a blanket affair without a hole in it, and there was little left to do but adopt it.

A final motion was made then that it was the sense of the body that another party caucus be called to discuss the resolutions and decide on action when they reach the House from the committee on rules.

Just before the adjournment a special committee to pick a steering committee for the Legislature was selected.

MAR - 12 - 1914

## SILENT JOHN

OUR newest ex-mayor has joined in the noise suppression crusade. For a decade, with brief interruptions, there has been a vocal disturbance wherever the proudest product of the North end (the dear old North end) happened to be. If he wasn't making a speech he was singing. Admirers of the former mayor's tenor tones will protest that the liquid notes of "Sweet Adeline" that poured from the throat of Honey Fitz should not be classed as noise. But whether it was noise or merely disturbance it has been shut off.

Sauntering home from Palm Beach the ex-mayor dropped in at the White House and the Capitol to see how things had been getting on during his absence. His friends, he reports, could not understand what had come over him. He wasn't talking, that is, not much. They thought that he had not recovered from the shock of Mayor Curley's election, but he assured them that he had never felt better in his life. But he just would not become garrulous. He had no opinions to offer. He wouldn't even talk about the fire department shake-up. When pressed for a reason for this strange conduct he said he intends to qualify for the designation "Silent John." "Hereafter," he added, "I shall be noted for my reticence."

The ex-mayor, however, has not taken a vow of absolute silence. He expects, for instance, to say something about the city finances. There will be other occasions. Having permanently retired from politics, the Little General will still keep his voice in trim for future campaigns.

MAR - 11 - 1914

## BOSTON IN CONGRESS

It is time that this community woke up to the need of some adequate representation in the Congress of the United States. We have three districts. One of them has been made vacant by Mr. Curley's advance to the mayoralty after only two terms in that body. A score of locally-known politicians are struggling for his place. Congressman Murray, who has been elected only twice, is apparently ready to abandon national concerns for a snug place in the postoffice. Mr. Peters, the only man whom Boston has allowed to remain in Congress long enough to become of real effectiveness there, with four terms to his credit, will have his usual struggle to go back. It is no wonder that he has ceased to be enamored of the opportunity.

What of other cities? How do they have their interests represented in places of authority? Let us see. It is a poor time to look now because the recent Democratic overturn has effected many changes in other cities, whereas in our own districts, being Democratic always, no new deal was involved. But even allowing for this, the disparity is very great between Boston and such cities as, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia.

Chicago has Martin B. Madden, who has been in Congress 10 years, and James R. Mann, who has been there 18 years. Both are Republicans. Mr. Sabath, a Democrat, has been there eight years. Chicago thus has some men of strength and standing in the House.

St. Louis has maintained Richard Bartholdt there for more than 20 years, until he is one of the most widely-known and conspicuous figures of that body.

New York has a long line of seasoned and effective lawmakers. John J. Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, has been in Congress 16 years. Goldfogle has been there 14 years, Riordan 12 years, and Wilson and Goulden 10 years each.

From Philadelphia James Hampton Moore has been a representative for 10 years. Milwaukee's two members have been there 10 and eight years respectively, and so it goes.

We ought to treat congressional office here with more respect. We ought not to pass it around among nonentities and neophytes. We ought to pick out our men with care, and then keep them on duty. Make them a power in the affairs of the nation.

HERALD - MAR-11-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

Sidelights on the woman suffrage debate in the Senate:

Senator O'Rourke of Worcester, Democrat, who opposed the measure, praised woman so highly that Senator Hobbs of Worcester, Republican, in favor of the measure, asked why it was that Senator O'Rourke was still a bachelor.

Senator O'Rourke wanted to know if Hobbs' position was due to his marriage last year.

Senator McCarthy of Marlboro warned O'Rourke in solemn tones that his "thatch" was likely to adorn the "trophy room of Miss Margaret Foley" before the year had passed.

Senator Wells of Haverhill succeeded in puzzling the audience as to whether he was going to vote for the measure or against it; he voted against it.

There were some senators who did not talk on the measure.

The woman suffrage went through the Senate by a vote of 34 to 2 and one pair, and it is expected to go through the House by about the same proportion.

The prophetic and pathetic warning of Senator O'Rourke:

"Farewell to many a happy home if woman suffrage comes."

Many Republicans and Progressives in the 8th congressional district are urging Charles S. Baxter of Medford to jump into the contest this fall. Mr. Baxter was one of the Roosevelt delegates to the last national Republican convention, but remained in the party after the rumpus there.

It is reported that the committee on judiciary will report the bill of Representative McInerney of Boston, relative to the workmen's compensation act. This is an amendment which raises the compensation from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent., payment to be for 500 weeks from date of accident and raising the minimum from \$4 to \$6 per week and maximum from \$10 to \$12 per week.

Senator Ward of Buckland, chairman of the committee on agriculture, must have lived in Missouri at some time. One speaker in favor of the bill to license cats said that the cat was not an effective foe of rats. But Senator Ward remarked that he has a cat which is a perfect terror to rats, eats them alive, so to speak. Another speaker said that cats never climb a tree in play. Senator Ward came forward again with a cat which climbs many trees in play. The senator is uneasy unless he gets the facts in the case.

to be cut down to the mayor's figures, we must retrench in all directions and will be unable to get considerable necessary equipment. We must also scrimp in the food for the patients at the hospital and must give up the 74 beds which we engage annually at the Holy Ghost Hospital in Cambridge for the overflow from our institution," Chairman McSweeney said.

The chairman went on record as opposed to a transfer of the hospital to the state, saying it would be unpatriotic, inhumane and uneconomical. He contended that the new children's hospital will mean that the number of tubercular deaths will be reduced 5 per cent. in 10 years.

City Clerk James Donovan said his department had been cut \$10,000 to \$35,000, even though the department is conducted at a less cost than it was eight years ago. For the past 10 years, he explained, there has not been a new employee added to that department, and if the cut is accepted by the city council, it will mean that he must either reduce salaries or remove employees, or both.

Trustee Masterson of the Infirmary department trustees and Chairman John O'Hare of the children's institutions trustees, informed the committee that the cuts in their respective departments would mean the removal of employees necessary for the service and the curtailing of everything used at the almshouse and hospital at Long Island and the school for boys at Rainsford Island and at the West Roxbury parental school.

Secretary Charles E. Folsom of the assessing department and Collector Rowdon S. Parker argued that the reductions in the department appropriation would mean the reduction of salaries.

## HEAD OF CITY COUNCIL WAS MAYOR ALL DAY

Signs Draft for Payment for New High School Site.

President Daniel J. McDonald of the city council was the acting mayor yesterday while Mayor Curley was aboard the Rivadavia, the Argentine battleship, which was making its speed and gun tests.

Among the drafts signed by Acting Mayor McDonald was one for \$56,901.25 for Charles F. Adams, for land on Avenue Louis Pasteur, in the Fenway, to be used for the new High School of Commerce building, three or four other drafts signed by the acting mayor aggregated \$5000.

MAR-10-1914

## COLE RETURNS TO THE ATTACK

Characterizes Ousting of the Former Fire Chief as "Brutal."

Former Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole returned to Boston yesterday and at once issued a statement in which he declares his only criticism of Mayor Curley is on the latter's method of forcing Chief Mullen out of the department, and intimates that the mayor's knowledge of municipal finances comes to him at second—rather than first—hand. The statement follows:

"His honor the mayor is wrong in what he says in yesterday's papers, which I have just read on my return to town. He hasn't treated me unjustly—he couldn't. I handed him my unconditional and unrequested resignation four days after he took office, to take effect March 1, and at his request only, I remained seven days longer. I would have gone out of office without a word of criticism of him except for his brutal method in forcing Chief Mullen's retirement. The mayor knows, and everyone conversant with fire department matters knows what I mean when I say 'brutal method.'

"When the mayor gets his knowledge of municipal finances first hand instead of second hand, he will know that department estimates are made on the assumption of a progressive administration and include cost of improvements. If, however, the city's income is below expectations, these improvements can be taken out of the estimates without impairing the efficiency of the department.

"I informed the city auditor some two weeks ago that the fire department estimate, even run by a commissioner unfamiliar with its workings, could be cut \$105,000 without impairment of efficiency.

"And I reiterate my previous statement that a commissioner familiar with the needs of the department, as will be the case now, could, if necessary, run the department for the same amount as it cost last year without impairing its efficiency for the year."

MAR-12-1914

## DEPARTMENT HEADS PROTEST ALLOWANCES

McSweeney Says Trustees Must Scrimp in Food of Tubercular Patients.

Wholesale reductions of salaries, removals or suspensions, the scrimping of food for tubercular patients and a general retrenchment all along the line, will be necessary this year, department heads informed the city council committee on appropriations yesterday, if their respective departments are limited to the appropriations allowed by Mayor Curley in his first annual budget.

Twelve department officials appeared before the committee at its first public hearing on the budget.

Chairman Edward E. McSweeney of the Consumptives' Hospital department board of trustees was among the number. His department appropriation was cut more than \$63,000 over the amount the trustees estimated would be required. His department is to be allowed \$200,000, which is about \$800 less than the department expended last year, even though a new children's hospital is to be opened at the Mattapan colony, a hospital which will cost some \$20,000 a year to maintain.

"If the appropriation we asked for is

MAR-1914

## THE MAYOR AND MR. ROURKE

Among the debits and credits of the Curley administration, the mayor's retention of Mr. Louis K. Rourke as commissioner of public works and the announced purpose to sustain him in that office should be counted among the distinct credits. Mr. Rourke is an accomplished engineer. He made a good record at Panama. His coming to Boston was an acquisition. He has not had the fullest swing under the Fitzgerald administration, but we are justified in believing that he will not be hampered under the present one. This is as it should be.



# Brough Assails Man Suffrage

Would Give Ballot to Women, But Would Take It From Males in Name of Fair Play.



"John A. Sullivan is now the official, intimate adviser to the mayor"

By Maj. Hiram

It was my good fortune to attend as an innocent bystander the eloquent debate in the Massachusetts Senate this week on the subject of women's suffrage. To my mind it was one of the most important historical events in the annals of this Commonwealth since the days, long ago, when a member from Boston rose, steadied himself with some skill, and asked respectfully for the privilege of sitting down again. I was deeply impressed by some of the arguments advanced against equal suffrage. I did not have an official score card, and I do not know who all the batters were, but while it is true that the number of those who spoke against equal suffrage was small, the vigor and the logic of their utterances were out of all proportion to the number of gladiators.

Nothing could have been more timely than the facts marshaled against the giving of the ballot to women. We were told, first of all, that the lost continent of Atlantis would never have been lost if the women of Atlantis had been at home, where they belonged, instead of attending a suffrage meeting

somewhere or other. The memorable event in which the family of one Capt. N. N. Noah escaped with nothing but their live stock and their good names was attributed with considerable precision to the demands of women for power outside of their designated places, and for the first time since historians obtained civil service ratings it was brought home to the members of the Massachusetts Senate that the Big Wind in Ireland was brought about by militant suffragists.

## Ballot Belongs to Woman

As I listened to the intense and melodramatic utterances poured forth by those who believe that women's place is in the homes carefully avoided day and night by men, I wondered, oh, I wondered, how it was that woman, proud, persevering and dominating woman, ever allowed mere man to take from her the ballot that actually belonged and still belongs to her alone, to misuse it as he has misused it ever since.

I am not a believer in equal suffrage, although I was for years, up to the time that I acquired the habit of hearing men tell why women should not have the ballot. If I had not known the

men, if I could have watched them and listened to them without knowing how weak and pitiful they were as ballot casters and franchise holders, I might have been in favor of equal suffrage up to this very day and hour. But I knew them! Those of them whom I knew but slightly were known intimately and adversely by talkative friends of mine.

That is why I have reached the point where I am unalterably opposed to equal suffrage. I am in favor of a constitutional amendment withdrawing from men, for twenty years, the ballot privilege and conferring it on women under the same regulations now governing the right of men to vote. That, I believe, is the only step worth taking along the line of progress. It is the step that will have to be taken ere the problem of government is solved as it should be.

Make no mistake. I am very serious in this matter. It is time to give the women an exclusive chance to govern, unhampered by the contaminating co-operation or opposition of men. The men of the United States have had the voting franchise, and had it all alone, for years. They have made a woful mess of it in every State and every city and town. The good results of their methods have been accidental and very few. The bad results have been scheduled and numerous.

## Boston Long Misgoverned

It is not for me to go further than Boston to prove my case. Boston has been misgoverned for years. The mayors who have received the loudest plaudits have been those most expensive. One mayor who did what the reformers—male reformers—told him to do as mayor was deserted by them, beaten by them and died of a broken heart. He made the mistake of rising above the methods of man mayors and trying to do what had to be done. If he had merely talked reform and progress, as man mayors had talked before him, he would have had a second term and could have piled a back-breaking load of city debt upon the taxpayers with never a protest from the Pharisees of the artificial land section.

All of the progress that has been achieved by man government in this city has been obtained accidentally and unexpectedly, or under false pretenses. Let us, while Mayor Curley is on the deep blue sea, utilizing the speed tests

of an Argentine battleship for the purpose of improving his own speed in reducing the payrolls, consider the somewhat recent facts of political history.

At the outset of the municipal campaign which closed on an extremely cold day in January last, Mayor Curley pledged himself in agate type to reduce municipal expenditures and conduct the business of the city on an economical business basis. Not one voter in fifty gave him the slightest credit for intending to do anything of the kind. They had heard that kind of talk before from candidates for mayor, and some of them who thought they knew him best winked first one eye and then the other and then went forth to gather votes for Jimmy from the gang.

Opposed to James M. Curley was Thomas J. Kenny, whose record at City Hall had been that of a stern, uncompromising advocate of economy, and who was backed by all of the professional and amateur reform organizations in Boston. Those who wanted the kind of a mayor that Mr. Kenny's record as a councilman indicated that he would be, voted for Mr. Kenny or remained away from the polls on account of the cold weather or their cold feet.

contd. next page

MAR. 12, 1914

**Curley's Platform Ignored**

Those who wanted the kind of mayor that Mr. Curley's record as alderman and councilman indicated that he would be, voted joyously for him, ignored his campaign platform, and rejoiced among themselves that the really good days were coming back, because Mayor Fitzgerald had been too careful and too economical to suit the boys who make mayors!

Today Boston has a reform government of which the Finance Commission has sometimes dreamed, but nobody else ever did except in a nightmare. The keynote and all the other notes at City Hall every day are those of economy, economy, and economy! John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission that tried to make a genuine reformer out of Mayor Fitzgerald, and failed miserably, resigns his position as chairman to become corporation counsel and intimate official adviser to the mayor on matters of administration and economy!

Thousands of very excellent men possessing high ideals, who confessed after election that they had voted for Mayor Curley, and who actually had done so, although they would not have admitted it if he had been defeated, were assailed publicly and privately as abettors of the Evil One and as sponsors for the sacking of the city. Today they are throwing out their chests as *We Who Saved the City From Bankruptcy*, but even they have to wait in the outer office while the Good Government Association and the Charter Guards parade one abreast in eight files for the benefit of the mayor and ask him to address their annual meetings on "The Chief Duty of the Citizen to His City."

Don't these facts sustain me in my contention that when, under man government, the people of Boston or any other city obtain anything actually worth while, it is through accident or false pretense? Today those who are welcoming Mayor Curley as a friend and associate of long standing are those who, only two months ago, were positive that they would have to move out of Boston to Chelsea or Everett should he be elected. And the "boys behind" who on Election day were discussing, not what they would receive, but what they would take, have taken to conversation with a pad and pencil because they don't care to trust themselves to informal colloquialism.

**Women Would Stick to Planks**

My contention is, and I defy any man or woman to refute it, that if women had been voters in this town for as many years as men have been voters, the women candidates for mayor who would have presented platforms to the voters last November would have been elected and defeated on those platforms. Friends of Mr. Kenny, during the closing weeks of the campaign, passed the word along, in order to make things look better for him as a candidate, that, after all, while he was backed by reformers, he couldn't it, and, anyhow, the highbrow quitting financially; while on the other hand, the boys who wanted positions, and various other things, Mr. Curley were "tipped" through his platform, they need not expect too much.

Woman; lovely, conscientious forward woman, would be badly were she to be let as a co-voter and co-man, for he, with his disinherited and inoculated advantage of her honest confiding nature, and

MAR. 11, 1914

# Mayor Passes the Lie To Fire Com'r Cole

Then the Commissioner Denies Flatly That He Made Statements Attributed to Him in an Alleged Interview Concerning Chief Mullen's Retirement.

"Chief Mullen has got to go."—Mayor Curley's statement to ex-Fire Commissioner Cole, according to an afternoon paper, which purported to publish an interview with Cole.

"I stamp Commissioner Cole's statement (in reference to Chief Mullen) a deliberate falsehood."—Mayor Curley, after reading the interview.

"I never made any such statement. I did not say what I was reported to have said in the afternoon paper, nor did the mayor say what he is quoted

as saying."—Fire Commissioner Cole, also after reading the interview.

Indications are that Mayor Curley was somewhat premature in passing the lie to the former fire commissioner. Mr. Cole was quoted by the alleged interview as saying that the mayor's treatment of Mullen was almost a disgrace to the city.

The mayor's statement with reference to the interview was as follows:

"The only conversation I had with the commissioner in reference to Chief Mullen was at Bristol street. At that time the commissioner said to me, 'I believe Mullen should be retired on

two-third pay, \$3000.' I told him that it did not seem unreasonable, but I would like to think it over first. I had no further conversation with the commissioner until I received a communication from him retiring Mullen at \$2250 per year, pension, which I approved.

"I stamp Commissioner Cole's statement as a deliberate falsehood."

Former Fire Commissioner Cole informed The Journal over the telephone last night that he had never made the statements credited to him in the alleged interview and that the whole thing was without foundation from beginning to end.

MAR. 10, 1914

## CURLEY TO REDUCE INTEREST CHARGES

Wants Public Land Sale Receipts Applied to Sinking Fund.

In his campaign to reduce the debt of the city and thus reduce the huge interest charges paid out each year, Mayor Curley went before the City Council executive committee yesterday for the first time during his administration and urged an amendment to the sinking funds ordinance whereby all money received from the sale of public lands and buildings, except school lands, shall be applied by the sinking fund commissioners to the reduction or cancellation of any part of the city debt for which there is a sinking fund.

The total interest charges paid by the city on the outstanding debt is, according to the mayor's declaration, about \$3,000,000. This includes the Rapid Transit debt which is liquidated by the Boston Elevated railway. These charges, the mayor has been contending, are far too large and should be reduced in some way. Getting rid of property belonging to the city which is lying idle, such as the old police station in East Boston, and the abandoned gymnasium site in South Boston, the mayor considers the easiest of the methods now at hand.

MAR. 11, 1914

**HIS DATES FILLED**

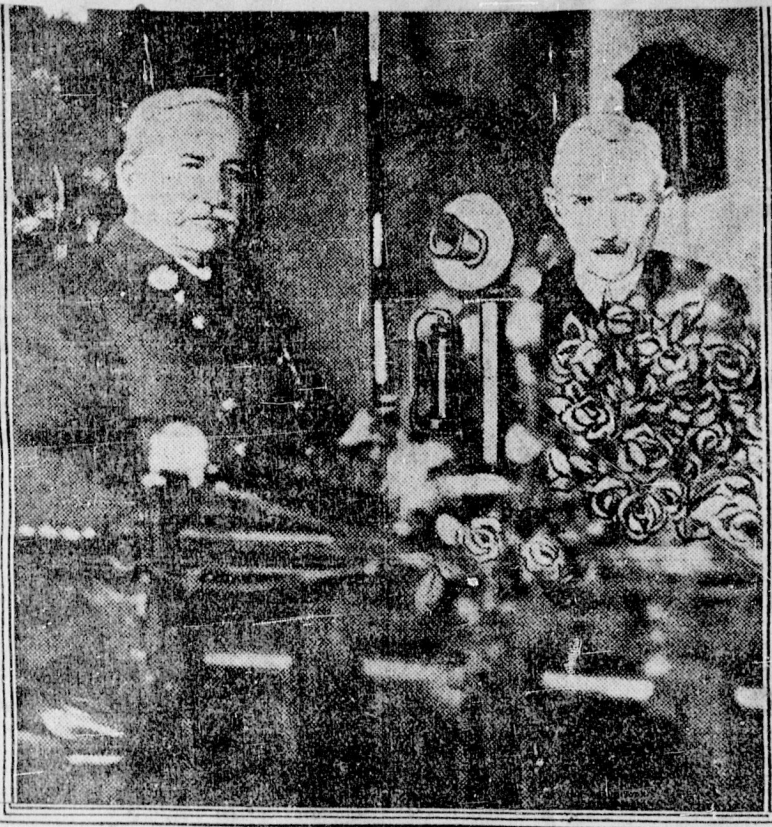
IT is with surprise and sorrow that we find this paragraph in the columns of the Globe:

"We feared that for financial and other reasons Secretary Bryan would find it impossible to orate Evacuation day in South Boston."

Secretary Bryan is not coming to South Boston for the very well-known reason that his engagements for March 17 were made months ago and cannot be altered, not even in the name of patriotism, for there is a clause in the celebrated Chautauquan contracts which enables the party of the second part to collect damages for contractual breakage.

Moreover, Mr. Bryan has talked without money and without price in this city on more than one occasion, beginning with that celebrated address on Boston Common in 1896. Indeed, any fair-minded friend and admirer of Bryan will admit that the city now owes him money.





## McDonough Takes Place as Fire Chief

Commissioner Grady Jumps Taber Over Heads of Two  
Subordinates Into Place of Senior Deputy Chief.

Pope Is Also Made a Deputy.

The appointment of Peter J. McDonough as chief and John O. Taber and Charles H. W. Pope as deputy chiefs of the Boston fire department were the most important actions by Commissioner John Grady at fire headquarters yesterday during his first hours as supreme head of the force.

The entire city is to be redistricted by Commissioner Grady in pursuance of his theories accumulated in years of study as a junior official, but according to his statements yesterday there will be nothing drastic, the most material change being shortening the length of the West Roxbury-Jamaica Plain district and adding the territory to the Hyde Park-Mattapan district.

The making of McDonough, who has been junior deputy chief, the active head of the fire fighting ranks and the subsequent promotions of Taber and Pope as deputy chiefs from the ranks of district chiefs was expected, but it was felt at headquarters that a competitive examination before the Civil Service Commission was necessary.

Commissioner Grady announced after

making the two men deputies that the Civil Service Commission had reported to him that there were no provisions for such an examination and that they would approve of the promotions.

Deputy Taber will be stationed in Grady's old house in Fort Hill square and Pope will go to the Warren avenue house, where McDonough has been.

There has been a third acting deputy in Grove Hall in the person of Michael J. Kennedy, but this entire district is ultimately to be abolished and Kennedy will return to his original rank of district chief.

There will be only one new district chief made and this promotion will not come for several days, there being several candidates for the job.

An analysis of the promotions of District Chiefs Taber and Pope to the ranks of deputies revealed the fact that Taber, who is to be the senior of the two deputies, ranked below both Pope and a third district chief, Daniel F. Sennott.

Pope was the ranking district chief and Taber was put over his head in rank and jumped over the head of Sennott in both rank and salary.

## GRADY JUGGLED TO FIRE DEPT. THRONE

Steps From Chief to Commissioner, But Reserves  
Rights to Pension.

MAR 11 1914

John Grady, former deputy chief, was approved by the Civil Service Commission yesterday afternoon as fire commissioner. Just prior to accepting the office he applied for retirement as chief of the department and Mayor Curley immediately signed his papers, but with the proviso that the pension of \$2000 shall not be paid him until he ceases to be fire commissioner.

By this method a fine legal technicality regarding Grady's rights to a pension, if he accepted the position of commissioner, was settled. If the next mayor of the city removes him from office his retirement as chief will be in effect and his pension will be paid him.

The question of preserving Grady's rights in the matter of a pension has engrossed the attention of the mayor's office for some time, and yesterday Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Acting Fire Commissioner John Minton evolved the plan outlined above. As far as can be learned, it sets a new precedent.

Grady's name has been before the Civil Service Commission just eight days and their approval in such short time excited much comment.

The Civil Service Commission also approved the appointment of John E. Dillon as chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission. His appointment was sent to the board on Feb. 28, and its approval in so short a time caused some surprise. Dillon immediately repaired to City Hall and qualified at about 3 o'clock in the office of the city clerk.

Grady is expected to appoint Deputy Chief Peter McDonough chief of the fire department at \$4000 a year. This appointment must be approved by the mayor. Although there will be a general adjustment in the ranks of fire officials, there will be no big shake-up for the present, at least.

MAR. 11, 1914

## HE SEES THE LIGHT

HON. MARTIN M. LOMASNEY believes that inasmuch as the Democratic national convention declared in favor of exempting American ships from the payment of Panama canal tolls, Congress should stand by the platform and the Democratic legislators of this Commonwealth should go on record in favor of such a stand.

Mr. Lomasney is to be congratulated upon his new and keen devotion to the cause of party platforms. Heretofore, as a legislator, he has not always felt that platform planks are binding or even worthy of serious consideration by members of the General Court. Now he has advanced to new and higher grounds.

AMERICAN - MAR-12-1914

# INCENSED BY CURLEY, RESIGN

Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Coakley, commissioners in charge of the Park and Recreation Department, resigned today as a result of numerous clashes with Mayor Curley and what they term his interference with their department.

The members of this board serve without pay. Peabody and Coakley sent the notice of their resignations to the newspapers today, but up to late this afternoon Mayor Curley had not received the resignations.

The letter of resignation of Peabody and Coakley, the men they say: Boston, Mass., March 12, 1914.

Hon. James M. Curley,

Mayor of Boston:

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of a letter from you directing us to discharge certain members of our force. At our recent interview you told us that you felt that you should have consulted us before directing the discharge of men in the department, and that no further changes would be directed without conference with us; that we would not be called upon to make haphazard suspensions or discharges, but that you would await a comprehensive plan offered by us, which would cut the department expenses within the necessary limit with as little detriment to the service as possible and without curtailing what appear to us to be necessities and not luxuries. Without such conference we are now directed to suspend or discharge certain of our assistants. The proposed action does not appear to us to follow any good system and, in our opinion, is unwise. If it is, besides crippling the departmental work, it would practically close the Aquarium where no man with any special knowledge of the work required would remain.

We are of the belief that the people of Boston are interested in their Aquarium and in their Zoo, and we do not desire that economy should take the form of curtailing these activities. We believe as well that Boston citizens are proud of the lead their city has taken in building up a park and recreation system; we believe that the health and future happiness of the growing generation is bound up in the playground system, which has been gradually developed and brought to its present state of efficiency at a very great expense; and we cannot agree on the score of

economy to allow this valuable plant to deteriorate under our management.

As we have told you, we would faithfully second every effort of yours for reasonable and sensible economies, but what you ask us to do is neither reasonable nor sensible in our judgment, but rather a "save at the spigot and waste at the bung" plan, which we cannot follow.

The charged places on you the ultimate responsibility and in the belief that our views are not in consonance with yours, we feel we ought not to hamper you in the exercise of that responsibility and, therefore, herewith tender you our resignations.

ROBERT S. PEABODY.  
DANIEL H. COAKLEY.

FEB-24-1914

# POETS MOVED TO GIVE MAYOR'S AUTO A NAME

Whoa, Pegasus! Dinna fash yersel!

The winged horse of poetry is running away with Mayor Curley's new automobile. "Peg" has a bit of Scottish accent at that.

The AMERICAN has called for suggestions for a name for the new car. The Hubbard auto was "Non-Partisan Nance." The Fitzgerald one was "Sweet Adeline," of course. Mayor Curley's has yet to be christened officially.

And now comes John F. Grant of No. 9 Holden street, Dorchester, with a suggestion in verse, as follows:

"Seeing Jamie dinna sing a sang,

Or dance the highland fling,

I doot it widna be far wrang—

Tae ca that motor thing

The 'BOSTON BOOMER.'

William St. John of No. 28 Whiting avenue, Dedham, writes:

"Since Mayor Curley is giving the 'cues' of Booming Boston, why not call the auto 'Curleycue,' or 'Kurliku'?"

Mrs. Walter Millman of No. 8 Mt Pleasant avenue, Roxbury, suggests that "Paulmarie" would appeal to the Mayor. This is an adaptation of the names of two of his children.

Other suggestions in today's mail are:

"Success," William F. Kelliher, No. 39 Stanhope street.

"The Curley Kid," Agnes A. Elkins, No. 521 Massachusetts avenue.

"Progressive Car," Herbert Hart, No. 3 Mechanic street, Allston.

"Cutty Curley," Marguerite Harris, No. 16 Chapman street, Charlestown.

"Lady Mary" (for Mrs. Curley), from a girl of twelve.

"Industrial" or "Invincible," Mary Cook, No. 225 Dorchester street, South Boston.

"Elk," "Economy," "Executive," Mrs. John F. Cook, No. 235 Dorchester street, South Boston.

"My Beautiful Lady" (for Mrs. Curley), Mrs. Dennis F. Courtney, No. 673 Massachusetts avenue.

FEB-25-1914

# MURPHY MADE FIN. COM. HEAD

John R. Murphy of Charlestown was today named as chairman of the Finance Commission by Governor Walsh. The Governor sent the nomination to the Executive Council along with a number of other appointments. Under suspension of rules by the Council Mr. Murphy was at once confirmed.

Mr. Murphy is named to succeed John A. Sullivan, who resigned the Finance Commission chairmanship to become Corporation Counsel of Boston. Mr. Murphy is one of the best known Democrats in Boston, has been prominently named in connection with a number of big jobs and entered the mayoralty fight last December only to withdraw early in the race.

Other nominations made by the Governor today were:

Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater, the Boston society leader, to be trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital—the first woman ever appointed to the office. Mrs. Slater's great grandfather was one of the hospital's founders.

George Leonard, reappointed police clerk at Springfield.

Dr. Cary C. Bradford of Southbridge, appointed medical examiner in Worcester County.

Mrs. Mary S. Dewey of Cambridge, to the State Board of Labor and Industries.

Dan A. Donahue of Salem, to be trustee of the Danvers State Hospital.

## Take Curley's Name from Roll of House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The resignation of Representative James Curley of the Twelfth Massachusetts District, recently elected Mayor of Boston, today was transmitted to Speaker Clark by Governor Walsh of Massachusetts. It was read in the House and Curley's name was stricken from the roll.

This automatically disposed of the Mann resolution calling for the dropping of Curley's name, which was sent to the Judiciary Committee.



HERALD - MAR-12-1914

## A BIG MOUTHFUL

**G**OV. WALSH will have trouble in the mastication of the mouthful of labor and industries. Act off when he removed the entire of labor and industries. As he stated, at the request of the executive council, he had requested the resignation of Chairman James A. Lowell or of Prof. James W. Crook, another member. When neither resignation was forthcoming the Governor decapitated the whole board, the Democratic and Progressive majority of the council assenting. It would be interesting to find just what is behind this drive against this board that has been in operation scarcely six months. It is hinted that there is a keen desire among Democrats for the well paid jobs which the board has to distribute. At all events, nothing that has come out so far shows any compelling reason for the Governor's drastic action. If there was a technical illegality in the constitution of the board, which is denied, more diplomatic means might have been employed to overcome that difficulty. If the Governor is to intervene in every case where there is a difference of opinion among the members of a state board, it seems likely that he will be kept on the jump discharging old boards. If a dispute with the civil service commission is to constitute a reason for removal, widespread changes may be looked for. And if the chairman of a board is to go, carrying the other members with him, because he advocates a bill with which others disagree, are we to understand that an appointee to public office surrenders his rights as a citizen when he assumes a duty for the state?

Is this case to be taken as an indication that there is to be a raid to get control of every state board whenever an excuse is offered, however technical?

## TRANSIT COMMISSION

**T**HERE can be no serious purpose on the part of the Legislature to abolish the Boston transit commission. The proposal to transfer the duties of this board to the public service commission is absurd. The transit commission was designed and equipped for the development of our subway system. The development of transportation facilities in a city of the size of Boston is a matter requiring expert knowledge and constant study. The public service commission is in no way equipped for such a task and the commissioners need all their time for questions arising from the operation of the public utilities that come within their scope. There is no more reason for the utilities board to take over the duties of the transit commission than for the

state board of agriculture to absorb the work of the highway commission. It is not an argument against the retention of the transit commission to say that some of the appointees have not taken to the board any expert knowledge or special training. There is plenty of work to be done and it is highly important to the public that the work be well done. If there is any individual falling below standard, that fault should be remedied by the mayor or the governor, each having the right to appoint members. In the meantime let the commission go on making the

MAR-14-1914

## SUFFRAGE WINS

**S**UFFRAGE enjoyed its first Massachusetts triumph yesterday. The passage of the resolution through the Senate foreshadows similar action in the House, although probably not by so impressive a majority. Presumably this is the first step toward submission of the constitutional amendment to the people. There is little likelihood that legislators would dare to brave the suffragists' wrath by killing the resolution on its second passage through the Legislature.

It was charged in the Senate yesterday that the Republicans were jumping on to the suffrage band wagon in order to forestall a constitutional convention for which Gov. Walsh has been calling. That would not worry the suffragists. Revision of the constitution section by section or word by word is good enough for them. It is not to be expected that all who vote for the suffrage amendment in the Legislature propose to support it at the polls. There are Republicans who have been consistent suffragists, just as there are Democrats who have been equally consistent antis, yet there are a good many who think it a matter of prudence to cut away from the teachings they have long been following.

The really happy man in yesterday's proceedings was the one whose record stood to dispute the charge that he was a weather vane.

MAR-1914

## FLORIST NAMES HIS NEW AZALEA FOR MAYOR'S WIFE

"Mary Curley," in Pale Pink Bloom, Adorns Executive Office.

A beautiful specimen of azalea named "Mary Curley" by its grower, in honor of Mrs. James M. Curley, was sent to the mayor's office yesterday and given a conspicuous place on the centre table. The azalea, which is in full bloom, is a pale pink and is one of 50 of the plants grafted by the florist.

MAR-7-1914

## CIVIL SERVICE PLAN OPPOSED

School Heads Vote to Campaign Against Proposition for Teachers.

Unanimous opposition to the bill now before the Legislature providing the placing of school teachers under civil service rule, was expressed by the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association at its annual meeting in Lorimer Hall. The members further voted to have the legislative committee of the association appear against the bill when it comes to a hearing.

The association elected these officers: President, William Fisher Sims of Saugus; vice-president, Wilfred H. Price of Watertown; secretary and treasurer, John C. Gray of Chicopee; auditor, C. H. Dempsey of Haverhill. With the election of officers it was voted that the present legislative committee of 11 members be reduced to five members, to be appointed by the president.

C. C. Carstens, secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, closed the session with a talk on "Some Points of Contrast Between Education and Social Work."

At the morning session the question of the establishment of compulsory continuation schools was discussed by Supt. Dyer, Asst.-Supt. Frank V. Thompson, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince and W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools in Boston.

MAR-8-1914

## ECONOMY AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of The Herald:

The craze for economy by curtailing expenses in the different branches of our administration is not limited to the city hall, but has extended its realm to the officials of our splendid public library, where many newspapers and periodicals have been discontinued so as to "save money."

I do not know exactly the department in that institution upon whom devolves the duty of singling out papers, American or European, that have to be dropped for the sake of economy, but surely the decision to discontinue the Figaro of Paris, that paragon of French dailies, where the quintessence of French wit and thought is daily recorded and to which academicians and men of eminence contribute, is, to say the least, ill-considered. The same remarks apply to the Paris Temps, which no photo adorns the pigeon-holes of our public library. A better discrimination might have been displayed in the choice of European papers to be thus suppressed. Not a few of those now on our public library shelves can conveniently usefully be dispensed with, but I do not see how we can get on without Temps and the Figaro.

May I appeal to you to restore both to that exalted position in the public library which they occupied not long ago. Mentally we are all the poorer without them. MIRAN SEVASTIANOFF  
Boston, March 6.

# HERALD-MAR-12-1914

## MAYOR CUTS ESTIMATE

### \$2,065,866

**Says He Found but \$52.48 in  
City Treasury Applicable  
for Appropriation.**

Mayor Cutley's first annual budget of appropriations for the city and county departments, amounting to \$21,511,680, or \$2,065,866 less than the department heads estimated would be necessary for the year, will be sent to the council at Tuesday's special meeting.

The entire budget is \$92,161 more than the total expenditures for all departments for last year, but for the city departments the mayor's allowance is \$83,661 less than they spent last year.

For the municipal departments, exclusive of the debt requirements, the mayor allowed \$14,515,601. For the Suffolk county departments and the city and county debt requirements, the mayor allowed \$7,996,078. The allowance for the water service, amounting to \$1,007,996, is not considered, because the water division of the public works department is supported through the income received for the water.

In announcing the completion of his budget, the mayor stated that all the available money found in the city treasury applicable for use for this year's departmental appropriations was \$52.48, although there was some \$25,000 in water income money. The mayor contended that if his predecessor had not urged the payment of taxes during the last month of his administration there would not have been any money available.

In making up his budget the greatest cut made by the mayor was in the public works department, where a reduction of \$646,933.36 was made, leaving the department \$4,750,000. The cut in the park and recreation department was some \$175,000, that in the fire department \$101,000.51 and the police department \$107,211.

#### The Mayor's Message.

The budget was filed yesterday afternoon at the city clerk's office, and with the figures was the mayor's message to the council explaining his position on the budget, which reads in part:

"In submitting the budget I must call attention to the extraordinary conditions which confront the city. The limit of taxation for general municipal purposes is \$10.55 on each \$1000 of valuation, of which \$4.18 must be reserved for the support of the public schools.

"Instead of keeping the expenditures down so that the present limit for general municipal purposes would suffice new appointments were made and extraordinary increases of salaries and wages were granted, many of them near the close of the fiscal year, apparently for the purpose, and certainly with the result, of making it impossible for the succeeding administration to live within the limit fixed by law if the increased salary schedules were to be maintained. We have had to face an unpleasant situation, not created by us, and for which we are not in any degree re-

sponsible and the remedy for was in an appeal to the Legislature to raise the tax limit or drastic reduction in the pay-roll. The former course would entail new burdens on industry and inevitably retard the city's development. The latter would cause disappointment to hundreds of city employees, many of whom merit and, under more favorable conditions, should receive, salary increases. The duty I owe the citizens as a whole impelled me to take the latter course.

#### Imperative Demands.

"Many of the salary increases must be revoked. Removals and suspensions will also be unavoidable. The departmental estimates exceed by \$1,876,878.96 the amount the mayor and city council can appropriate under the law for general municipal purposes. The estimates have been studied as carefully as possible in the brief periods since my inauguration which I have not been compelled to devote to other pressing business of the city. The problem before me was to distribute as equitably as possible within the too brief time allowed by law the total amount which may be appropriated for general municipal purposes. No less could be appropriated owing to the necessity of maintaining some of the salary increases made last year, such as the laborers', the firemen's and the policemen's increases, the necessity of providing the increased amounts which must by law be reserved for the schools, and to the necessity of maintaining our ever-increasing number of public buildings and other improvements. The departments must live within the amounts appropriated except where extreme hardship would result, in which case the none too large reserve fund will afford slight relief.

"In addition to the amount which can be appropriated within the tax limit for general municipal purposes I have recommended for other purposes, which can be provided for outside the limit, \$188,987.45 less than the estimates. The total reduction in the estimates are \$2,065,866.41."

#### THE NEW FIRE COMMISSIONER

The appointment of John Grady as fire commissioner of Boston to succeed Maj. Charles H. Cole, is a judicious one. Deputy Chief Grady has been identified with the department for 40 years. He has risen from the ranks. No man is better acquainted with its workings. His knowledge is not confined to the purely practical details of the local system. His training has been broad, gained through the study of fire conditions in New York, Chicago and in other cities. His rise throughout has been due to his energy and vigilant attention to duty. His latest appointment comes fittingly as a climax to his career.

While welcoming the new commissioner to his office we must not lose sight of the excellent service rendered by his predecessor. We shall be sorry to lose him, but no doubt his services to the community are not ended. The city or state can well utilize his type of efficiency. Other honors should be in store for him.

#### MR. WALSH'S DANGER

Of the Governor's sincere desire to effect a reorganization of the public service commission there can be no doubt. His views have been repeatedly and insistently set forth. But the public hearing on the subject at the State House yesterday indicated a nearly complete lack of support for his cause.

In his platform last summer and later in his inaugural message Mr. Walsh laid great stress on the need of calling a constitutional convention. But no one is now paying the slightest attention to the project. Only two members of his own party on the committee gave it support.

The Governor went in person before a committee of the Legislature the other day to advocate the initiative and referendum, something that had been urged by two of the three parties in the recent state election. Since these parties polled an overwhelming majority of the total vote this issue would seemingly be very popular. But no great enthusiasm for it is yet manifest, and if finally adopted it will be in highly attenuated form.

At the hearing before the committee, on the suggestion of Mr. Walsh, for the consolidation of commissions, nobody appeared. This idea had been taken out of his inaugural message. But there was no response to it, no impetus due to his action.

Such a list might be extended. If one were to compare the Governor's formal recommendations in his inaugural message and elsewhere, with actual legislative accomplishments when the session is over, the margin would prove an unhappily wide one. This is already clear. It is unfortunate for him. It injures his prestige. It is particularly regrettable that at so early a stage in the session the Legislature should have concluded that his recommendations are devoid of compelling force. When Mr. Crane was Governor—perhaps the model executive of recent years—he identified himself openly and actively only with those things which he could put into law, and he seldom miscalculated his capacity in this direction. He carefully limited his biting off to known chewing capacity. This is always the better way.

The present Governor ought to make some survey of the legislative situation before tossing out projects, often of a startling character, with free and enthusiastic hand. The Herald greatly respects Mr. Walsh. It believes his aims are excellent and his intentions the very best. But if he would give his projects just a little more time in the oven of mature reflection he would be a wiser and more effective Governor.



HERALD - MAR-12-1914

# QUIT PARK BOARD AND SCORE MAYOR

Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Coakley Send Their  
Resignations to Mayor Curley with Sharp  
Letter on His Economy Ideas.

Rather than carry out Mayor Curley's instructions and conduct the park and recreation department as he desired, Commissioners Daniel H. Coakley and Robert S. Peabody resigned today.

The resignations of Coakley and Peabody, unpaid members of the board, is the climax of friction between the board and the mayor since the latter removed D. H. Sullivan, chairman, and promoted John H. Dillon from foreman to the head of the department at \$7500 a year.

In their joint letter of resignation they score Mayor Curley for demanding certain alleged economies which they characterize as a "save at the spigot and waste at the bung" plan. They also say that if they suspended or discharged men as suggested by the mayor it would cripple the administrative work of the department and practically close the aquarium at South Boston.

Their letter follows:

"Dear Sir: We are in receipt of a letter from you directing us to discharge certain members of our force. At our recent interviews you told us that you felt that you should have consulted us before directing the discharge of men in the department, and that no further changes would be directed without conference with us; that we would not be called upon to make haphazard suspensions or discharges, but that you would await a comprehensive plan offered by us, which would cut the department expenses within the necessary limit with as little detriment to the service as possible and without curtailing what appeared to us to be necessities and not luxuries.

"Without such conference we are now directed to suspend or discharge certain of our assistants. The proposed action does not appear to us to follow any good system, and, in our opinion, is unwise. If followed out, besides crippling administrative work, it would practically close the Aquarium, where no man with any special knowledge of the work required would remain.

"We are of the belief that the people of Boston are interested in their aquarium and in their Zoo, and we do not desire that economy should take the form of curtailing these activities. We believe as well that Boston citizens are proud of the lead their city has taken in building up a park and recreation system; we believe that the health and future happiness of the growing generation is bound up in the playground system, which has been gradually developed and brought to its present state of efficiency at a very great expense, and we cannot agree on the score of economy to allow this valuable plant to deteriorate under our management.

"As we have told you, we would faithfully second every effort of yours for reasonable and sensible economies, but what you ask us to do is neither reasonable nor sensible, in our judgment, but rather a "Save at the spigot and waste at the bung" plan, which we cannot follow.

"The charter places on you the ultimate responsibility and, in the belief that our views are not in consonance with yours, we feel we ought not to hamper you in the exercise of that responsibility and, therefore, herewith tender you our resignation."

MAR-13-1914

## MAYOR TO TAKE POLICE PAY CUT TO LEGISLATURE

Police Commissioner O'Meara yesterday flatly rejected Mayor Curley's plan to reduce all the salary increases given the officers of the police department before the close of Mayor Fitzgerald's administration, and the mayor promptly announced his determination of seeking special legislation to enable him to make the reductions, amounting to approximately \$60,000, without joint action by the police commissioner.

Because of the police commissioner's refusal to submit to the mayor's plan, Mayor Curley yesterday pigeon-holed Supt. William H. Pierce's retirement on half-pay, saying he might withhold his approval of the retirement for a year, even though the police commissioner had approved.

The reduction of salaries struck the ferry and bridge division of the public works department yesterday, affecting a dozen ferryboat captains, the same number of quartermasters and a similar number of engineers employed on the East Boston ferryboats. The total reduction in the salaries of the 36 employees means a net saving of about \$5000 a year. The captains were reduced \$180 a year and the quartermasters and engineers \$100 each.

The ferryboat captains reduced from \$1500 to \$1320 a year, include John J. Belton, Theodore H. Card, Edward R. Gray, Andrew A. Grier, John F. Jacobson, James J. Kelly, Dennis McCarthy, 2d, Michael J. Murphy, Richard L. Searle, Adin C. Small, Timothy A. Toohig and James Young.

The quartermasters reduced from \$1000 to \$900 a year include David Callahan, Frank E. Carroll, Charles F. Crocker, Frederick Graeme, William Hogan, Abiel A. Howard, William J. Ivers, Patrick J. Kelly, Harry King, Henry J. Scalfie, Owen Shields and Florence W. Sullivan.

The engineers on the ferry reduced from \$4.66 2-3 a day to \$1.29 a year include Oscar O. Buckman, Jeremiah P. Casey, George F. Keating, Charles C. Llewellyn, Michael McDonough, John E. Pomeroy, John J. Reardon, Daniel F. Rowen, Richard J. Shaw, Helmer G. Skonberg, Charles Stenberg and Ben-

jamin Williams. By his reductions of salaries in the ferry division the mayor places the salaries back at the figure they were before ex-Mayor Fitzgerald made his wholesale increases before going out of office.

City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery informed the mayor that some 20 banks in the city carrying inactive city deposits had agreed to pay 3 per cent. interest on deposits, an increase of one-half per cent. The additional one-half per cent. the mayor contends, will mean an additional revenue of upward of \$30,000 a year.

During the morning the mayor received from D. Webster King and Tarrant P. King, trustees of considerable property on First street, South Boston, a letter stating they are anxious to erect several new industrial buildings in South Boston if the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad extends a spur track along First street.

The mayor also received from the W. H. Ellis Company a check for \$100 for his "Boom Boston Fund."

MAR-13-1914

## HONOR FALLS TO O'CONNELL

Candidate Holds First Political  
Rally in South Boston Municipal Building.

Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress from the 12th district, had the honor last evening of politically dedicating the big assembly hall in South Boston's new Municipal building. It was the first rally held in the new structure and it attracted hundreds of voters from all parts of South Boston.

The withdrawal yesterday of Peter S. McNally and James F. Egan has further strengthened O'Connell.

James T. Bergin of ward 24, who took out papers, will stump for O'Connell.

John L. Fitzgerald yesterday challenged Redmond S. Fitzgerald to a debate as to which is better fitted to succeed Mayor Curley. John L. Fitzgerald will begin his outdoor campaign tonight, speaking at Edward Everett square, Upham's Corner and Field's Corner.

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald spoke

to nearly 250 people at a meeting in the ward 20 Democratic Club headquarters, Eaton square. Others who spoke were Representatives John A. Anderson, Lewis R. Sullivan, John J. Cummings, former Representative Peter J. Donaghue, James P. Landers, Robert G. Allen and William Maloney. Rallies which he attended were at the Mt. Pleasant Club, the Ralsell Club and in wards 13 and 16.

Rallies in the interest of the congressional candidacy of Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan were held last evening at the William E. Russell school on Columbia road and the John Winthrop school, Brookford street, Roxbury. At the latter rally ex-Representative James F. Egan, who presided, pledged his support to Gallivan. Other speakers were Representative James J. Twohig, ex-Representative Edward F. McQuady, G. Gutterman, John N. Levine, Frank D. Monahan and John B. Devitt.

Journal May 13 1914

## Col. Luther Has Quit His President

Tony's Patriot Army Revolted, and Its Commander  
Escaped by Good Foot Work and Luck.



"His army revolted last Monday."

By Amos Taileyrand Luther

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1914.—It may surprise you to know that I am in Washington, but the fact is that I came here for the purpose of getting into closer touch with the Wilson administration and obtaining the prompt recognition of President McWorrio as the legitimate chief executive of the Republic to the south of us. I arrived without escort and promptly proceeded to my hotel, avoiding ovations as much as possible. My mission has failed.

Mr. Tumulty assured me this afternoon that there would be no recognition of anybody as President of Mexico for some time to come. If not longer. I can see that the administration is not quite pleased with the way that things are not working out across the border, and the policy of the administration, that the rival factions be permitted to shoot one another off the face of the earth, leaving room for desirable citizens, has not been at all successful.

AS WAS pointed out to me today, the Mexicans waste a good many of their shots, and a surprisingly large number of leaders are still above ground and able to loot with their natural enthusiasm. It is not true, as reported in Washington soon after my arrival, that President McWorrio has been killed. He is in hiding for the time being, as his army revolted last Monday, and he escaped only by reason of the fact that he was once a half-mile runner with a record. At the present time he is without an army or a cabinet, but he has in his possession the rubber stamp with which he issues money, and is keeping carefully under cover by daylight.

### Drops Out of Sight

It may interest you to know that in Mexican gunning circles there is a suspicion that Gen. Carranza exists now only in spirit. Nobody who can swear to it has seen him for a long time. Messages purporting to come from him are received now and then, and what are alleged to be his views are presented

with more or less elaborateness for purposes of diplomacy, but the old man himself has dropped completely out of sight. There are tales that he has been done away with and there are other tales that he died a natural death, which seems incredible in the case of a Mexican patriot, but the rumor grows that Carranza could not be produced for exhibition purposes and that somebody is masquerading in his name.

Although very little information has leaked out concerning the facts obtained by the journalists of this country who have been the guests of Dictator Huerta in Mexico, I am able at this time to print a portion of the report about to be issued by one who has been the guest of Huerta and who, if he presents an expense bill to the home office, should be arrested for trying to obtain money under false pretences. He says:

"I am glad to say, after careful investigation, that Gen. Huerta is more like George Washington than any general of any race whom I have ever seen. He is a big man physically, mentally and morally. A total abstainer himself, he will not permit drinking by those serving under him, and more than one general in his command has been deprived of his commission, as well as his life, for indulging in strong drink. The hardest blow inflicted when the United States government refused to recognize Huerta was due to the fact that it was thus made impossible for him to drink grape juice with Secretary Bryan on the international boundary line.

"Gen. Huerta is honorary president of the Young Men's Christian Association and a firm believer in the theory that nations should settle their disputes by arbitration. His favorite relaxation is the drilling of Boy Scouts, and he has gone on record more than once in opposition to football because of its brutality.

"I am firmly convinced that somebody with evil motives has painted malicious pictures of Gen. Huerta, in order to cause trouble for the United States. I consider him a greater general than Grant, a greater patriot than Lincoln and a greater citizen than any whom I have ever met in the United States.

### Hastened to Maduro

"I have investigated the report that President Madero was murdered by order of Gen. Huerta. Nothing could be further from the truth. Gen. Huerta, knowing that President Madero was ill, hastened to his side and placed him in charge of a trained nurse. While

the trained nurse was temporarily absent from the room, President Madero escaped and drowned himself in a large fountain in an adjacent plaza. It was not Gen. Huerta's intention to deprive President Madero of the presidency, but he merely wished to relieve him of a portion of the more pressing duties during President Madero's illness.

"Since Madero's death I do not think that Huerta has been the same man. He broods. But still he is very calm, and very observing of what is going on about him. Only yesterday while I was walking with him on the street he stopped to reprove a small boy for threatening to throw a stone at another boy. He is very much interested in the work of the Mexican Animal Rescue League and is a life member of the Mexican Anti-Vivisectionist Society.

"Having carefully investigated conditions here, and knowing the manner in which Gen. Huerta is governing this country, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the United States does not recognize his government within thirty days, it will be guilty of treason to itself and of rank injustice to the great-



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est living statesman and publicist."  
I am not at liberty to print the name of the gifted journalist who has thus gone on record in behalf of the government now in charge of Mexico City and some miles out, for it has not reached his own paper, and I desire to be fair to him.

But it should be evident to anyone who reads what I have quoted that there is nothing like getting the facts first hand. And Old Man Huerta had the facts.

A lot of people may think that the greatest problem that the government has on its hands is Mexico, but it is not. Neither is the tolls question. The greatest problem with which the government is wrestling is that of finding a United States district attorney who will, as a government official said only yesterday, be a second Edmund Billings.

### Billingses Needed

The government has made up its mind, or minds, that if there were three Edmund Billingses at leisure now it could use them in the Boston Federal offices. The government would like one Edmund Billings for postmaster, another Edmund Billings for United States district attorney and still another Edmund Billings for United States marshal.

It may be said, of course, that the Democratic administration is opposed to the appointment of Irish-Americans to the very highest positions. That is not so. Neither is it true that Joseph A. Maynard received his appointment as surveyor of the port because the administration was misled by his name. Rumors to that effect have been current in Washington and Boston, but they are wholly unfounded. The administration had promised the appointment, it is true, to Mr. Maynard before it developed that he was not one of our first family Maynards, but the administration appointed him after the development. Which shows, as one might say, that the administration is not at all narrow.

Whether the administration is willing to select Col. Robert J. Bottomly for one of the places to which it would like to appoint an Edmund Billings is of not much importance, for it is not at all certain that Mr. Bottomly would accept any appointment within the gift of the administration. It is true, of course, that there will be no reason for the Good Government Association to watch the Curley administration as it watched the Collins, the Whelton, the Fitzgerald and the Hibbard administrations, for the Curley administration is now firmly established on a Good Government basis, with a Charter Guard escort, but the City Council will have to be watched, and I imagine that Col. Bottomly will insist upon doing the watching.

However, these are matters of minor importance. The government is hurrying troops to Texas to protect Villa against Governor Colquitt; Mexican editors are saying unkind things about the administration without being assailed by O'Shaughnessy; a bitter engagement between Federals and Constitutionalists reported earlier in the week turns out to have been a fight over a plated watch between two plain bandits who had robbed an aged Spaniard; and Gen. Antonio Bryan Wilson McWorrio will soon have to hold his receptions in a barrel unless he can muster another army and go forth to acquire new raiment by seizure. I have resigned tonight as his chief of staff.

Mar. 13 1914

# RESIGNATIONS OF PARK OFFICIALS PLEASE CURLEY

Coakley and Peabody Told  
They Rendered City a  
Real Service.

SUCCESSOR TO BE  
APPOINTED TODAY

Mayor Says Ex-Officials  
Recommended Discharge  
of Ten Widows.

"Park Commissioners Daniel H. Coakley and Robert S. Peabody rendered a real service to the city by resigning and relieving me of the task of removing them," declared Mayor Curley yesterday in a statement severely criticizing the retiring commissioners.

The mayor claimed that although they were aware of the necessity for economy, they had not recommended any removal or reduction in salary in any branch of their "overloaded" service outside of the bath division. The only recommendation made, Curley declares, was the transfer of the life-guards to manual labor, in order to hurry their removal from the playground payrolls, and the discharge of ten widowed seamstresses.

The mayor also pointed to the contract between the city and the Dorchester Club, which he abrogated yesterday, for the use of a portion of the club for storage, although the city has two buildings within 200 yards, as evidence that the commissioners had done the city a real service by resigning.

Coakley and Peabody gave as their reason for resigning the fact that they were not consulted in regard to the suspensions and removals made by the mayor, as a result of which the department was disorganized and the Aquarium would have to be closed. A short time ago they clashed with the mayor over the removal of ex-Representative John McCarthy, the veterinary of the department. The removal of former Chairman D. Henry Sullivan also played a part in the friction between them. The final straw came when the mayor sent them another batch of removals, which they refused to make, and followed up by sending their resignations.

The mayor's statement in answer to

their letter of resignation said:

"I have accepted the resignations of Park Commissioners Daniel H. Coakley and Robert S. Peabody and will appoint their successors tomorrow.

"The Park Commission was made aware of the financial condition of the city and the necessity for economy, and despite the fact that it was absolutely necessary to reduce the expenses of the park department by \$175,000, the only recommendations made by the commissioners were that some thirty-seven janitors, lifeguards and watchmen be placed at work at manual labor in the park department, with a view to expediting their removal from the municipal payrolls. The Park Commission, in addition, submitted the names of ten women for removal, the majority of whom I have discovered are widows, employed as seamstresses at the North End Park.

"To the present moment I have received no recommendations from the park commissioners bearing on any branch of their overloaded service outside of those persons employed in the bath division. I have made certain recommendations looking to the removal, suspension or reduction in salaries of persons receiving large salaries and whose return in actual labor was not in proportion to these salaries.

"I am pleased at the action taken by the park commissioners, since it relieves me of the task of recommending their removals.

"Those persons whom I have removed have had various ratings, from tree examiner to soil expert and from animal trainer to tank feeder.

"I have no desire to criticize the retiring commissioners, but my opinion is, in view of the fact that I have just canceled a contract for use of a portion of the Dorchester Club used by the park department and located 200 yards from two buildings, the property of the city, and in the control of the park department, containing plenty of vacant space that the retiring commissioners have today rendered a real service to the city by their action."

## City Hall Notes

John M. Minton was confirmed Election commissioner for another term by the Civil Service Commission yesterday afternoon. Mr. Minton's name has been before the commission but eight days.

The Standard Oil Company won out in the second advertisement of bids for supplying the city with 400,000 gallons of emulsified road oil for the streets. The saving made by Mayor Curley by throwing out the first set of bids amounted to \$400, approximately. The price per gallon is 5.15 cents, just 1.1 cents less than the price paid last year.

The City Planning Commission has been given the quarters formerly occupied by the Board of Assessors, on the first floor of City Hall. In this way the payment of rent is avoided and the appropriation given this board saved its first deduction.

Chairman Francis X. Mahoney of the Board of Health had an interesting task set him by Mayor Curley yesterday. The mayor asked the chairman to prepare a report for him showing how he would increase the efficiency of the department, although the appropriation stated by Mahoney as necessary to run the department for the next year was cut by \$50,000. If the chairman does not submit a good report Mayor Curley may substitute the one he is alleged to have prepared while at sea on the battleship Rivadavia.

# HERALD - MAR 13 - 1914

## GRADY TO STOP FIRE DEPT. GOSSIP

### Announces Policy, with Creation of New District and Other Changes.

Declaring that "fire department gossip" must cease and that all news of the department would be given the press direct from headquarters, Commissioner Grady yesterday afternoon, following a conference with Chief McDonough, announced many department changes. The most important was the splitting of district 12, which included Hyde Park and Roslindale, creating a new division to be known as district 13.

District Chief Michael J. Kennedy will have charge of the new district, with headquarters at the house of engine 45, Roslindale. Michael J. Mulligan remains chief of district 12.

The commissioner also announced his intention of motorizing the apparatus in engine 45 house immediately and subsequent motorizing of other suburban apparatus when finances permit.

The commissioner also put in some time dividing the city into two divisions, of which Deputy Chief John O. Taber, with headquarters at ladder 3, Fort Hill square, will command division 1, while division 2 will be in command of Deputy Chief Charles H. W. Pope, headquarters, ladder 4, Roxbury. A change in the titles of the deputy chiefs was also announced, the deputy chief of the first division to be known as senior and that of the second division as the junior deputy chief.

## MAR 15 - 1914

## FIREMEN FAIL TO REMEMBER FUND'S DISPOSAL

### Fin. Com. Learns \$400 Was Paid to Crowley, but Crow- ley Cannot Recall It.

The disposition of a mysterious fund of \$400 raised by members of the Russell Club—composed exclusively of firemen—and used supposedly in obtaining longer meal hours, was the chief subject of inquiry by the finance commission yesterday when it began its probe of the salary increases made by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

The chief witness in connection with the so-called "slush fund" was Patrolman Patrick L. Crowley of the East Dedham street station, a former fireman, to whom it had been directed that the money be given. He failed to recollect anything regarding the \$400 in spite of a long series of questions.

One witness testified that Atty. Francis M. Carroll had been engaged by a committee of the Russell Club to work for increased pay, and had been paid "some money," but the investigation did not proceed far enough to determine any of the details of the alleged transaction.

The hearing was marked by a protest from Fire Commissioner Grady against the summoning of 20 officers and men from the department, thereby crippling the service. Chairman John R. Murphy of the commission, a former fire commissioner, upheld Commissioner Grady, and all men not needed within two hours were excused. The hearing was continued until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

### Dermody Refuses to Copy Letter.

The \$400 fund was brought up when Lieut. Francis J. Dermody took the stand. He was handed a letter, to which his name was attached, and refused to make a copy of it at the request of Atty. Michael J. Sughrue, counsel for the finance commission.

The letter was as follows:  
"Mr. P. Burke, secretary Russell Fire Club—Dear Sir: Please read the following for me: That the sum of \$400 be paid to P. L. Crowley. Respectfully, F. J. Dermody."

The letter, according to the finance commission's attorney, and other witnesses, was read at a meeting of the club at Rathbone Hall, Feb. 24, 1910. Atty. Sughrue attempted to bring out that the money was paid for securing more time daily for the firemen at meal hours, but Lieut. Dermody and others declared they did not recollect for what purpose the money was to be expended.

Lieut. Dermody was asked by Atty. Sughrue if he had written the original note. He answered that while it resembled his handwriting he could not swear that it was. He refused to swear that a copy, which the commission's attorney said he had made some days ago at the commissioner's offices, was the one which he had made, and declined to make another copy.

Chairman Murphy interrupted to declare that it was the lieutenant's right to refuse to do this.

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"Do you recollect anything about the payment of \$400 to you by the Russell Club," he was asked, and answered again, "I don't remember."

"Did President Donohue, Lieut. Dermody or anyone else ask you about the payment of \$400?" was next asked.

"I don't remember about anyone speaking to me of that," he again answered.

To practically every other question Crowley replied that he did not "remember" or did not "recollect" and the hearing was adjourned.

Lieut. Charles A. Donohue, a former president of the Russell Club, said that when he learned of the bill of \$400 he went to Crowley, and upon being refused information regarding the sum of money refused to sign the check. He said that he understood the money was to be used in securing more time for meals, but said he was not sure.

A sensation was created when Fireman Theodore Gallipeau, treasurer of the club, testified that he had heard that Atty. Francis M. Carroll had been paid \$1500 in connection with the pay increases.

### Laskey Is Missing.

Gallipeau said he heard Fireman Abbott M. Laskey, a former treasurer and member of the committee on which he himself served, make this statement.

A summons for Laskey had been issued, but could not be served, according to the testimony of Robert Green, a constable. He said he could not find Laskey at his Westland avenue residence.

Investigation last night showed that Laskey had been away ever since the death of his wife, in the middle of February. He lived at 4 Rockland street, Roxbury, at that time, but was

greatly broken up over his wife's death and moved immediately after the funeral to a location on Westland avenue. He has not been seen since.

It was then brought out that the treasurer's books had been destroyed as a result of a motion, made, seconded and carried, because of a change in the system of bookkeeping.

Patrick J. Burke, secretary of the Russell Club, was questioned at length regarding the \$400, but contended that he was not at the meeting at which it was discussed and did not know for what purpose it was to be used.

President Henry J. McNealy of the club denied knowing anything about any steps that were taken for securing an increase in salary, or anything else, except that the men got an increase to which they were entitled.

Commissioner Grady was not heard as a witness yesterday, but was asked to appear tomorrow afternoon.

### Cole Takes Responsibility.

Former Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole testified that he was responsible for recommending the increases in pay which the firemen received before Mayor Fitzgerald went out of office. He testified that he thought the firemen were entitled to more pay and continually urged Mayor Fitzgerald to grant increases. He said he did not urge the increase for the purpose of embarrassing any incoming administration. He declared he believed that the increases would not cost the city any more for 1914 than the department paid out in 1913, as it would be unnecessary to make improvements for which money had been paid out in 1913.

Attorney Sughrue tried to have Cole admit that Atty. Francis M. Carroll, former acting fire commissioner, had secured the increases for the men in a capacity other than attorney. Cole denied this. Cole said that it was not improper, but he considered it unnecessary for firemen to have an attorney. The former commissioner said no man in the fire department had been assessed for mayoralty campaign contributions and no man had given any money to any one for increases in salary, other than to counsel.

## MAR 11 - 1914

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All the women pianists at the various municipal gymnasiums who were recently removed by Mayor Curley will be re-engaged to furnish music for the classes, even though their names will not appear on the city pay roll. Instead, they will be paid by private subscriptions raised at the various gymnasiums.

During the conference with women from gymnasium classes, who came to protest, the mayor agreed to one concession which met the approval of all present. That was to allow the pianos to remain at the gymnasium so that they might be used by the young women formerly employed as municipal pianists, who will be paid by the women and young girls attending the classes. He said he would not close the gymnasiums.

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HERALD - MAR. 13 - 1914

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# BOSTON POLICEMEN PAY BIG SUMS FOR SALARY RAISES

Officers at Fin. Com. Hearing Tell How They Were Assessed to Pay Counsel Fees and Provide Banquets and Loving Cups for Mayor and Commissioner.

Amazing disclosures of the methods adopted to obtain increases in pay for members of the Boston police department—of lobbying at the State House on bills affecting the police, of big fees for attorneys who worked for the increases, and of assessments to provide banquets and loving cups for the mayor and police commissioner—were brought out at the Finance Commission hearing on salary increases yesterday.

The organization composed of policemen assessed its members to raise \$1500 or \$2000 for a banquet to Mayor Fitzgerald and Commissioner O'Meara, and how loving cups for those officials had been considered in celebrating the 1912 salary increases.

The sergeants, according to testimony at the hearing, paid Teeling \$1550 for the 1912 salary increases, and "expected to pay him about \$50 apiece." They thought he had "let them off cheap." A price of \$40 each was discussed as the sergeants' share of the 1914 increases.

"Did you pay Teeling to see the mayor and the police commissioner as an attorney, business man or politician in your behalf?" asked M. J. Sughrue, counsel for the commission, of Sergt. Daniel G. Murphy.

"He was our counsel in the matter of securing increases in pay for us," was the reply.

Lieutenants were asked \$50 each for the 1914 increases by Attorney Teeling, but thought the sum too much. The inspectors paid Teeling \$516 in 1912 and were to pay him \$50 each for the recent increases.

Capt. John J. Hanley told how he came to the conclusion that the police ought to have a share in the prosperity of Boston, and how the captains retained Francis J. Costello to get more money for them. They paid him \$250, Capt. Hanley said.

## Thinks Raise Justified

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara testified that he considered Mayor Fitzgerald justified in granting the 1914 increases in the police department because the increases had been under consideration for several years before that.

"Increases or decreases in the pay of the police," he said, "depend upon the concurrent action of the mayor and the police commissioner, as provided by statute. It never seemed to me to be in my province as commissioner to question the city's ability to pay any increases in salary granted by either the mayor or the City Council. What most concerns me, as commissioner, is that the morale of the force is not disturbed by inequitable increases of salary."

"The police have the same rights to employ counsel and attempt to obtain advantages for themselves as other citizens or any other body of men. It would be contrary to the trend of public opinion to attempt to prohibit such activities on the part of the police."

Richard S. Teeling, attorney and former State senator, admitted having received approximately \$10,000 for obtaining salary increases in the police department in 1912, and that his bill for obtaining the 1914 increases would be no less.

"I do not consider what my fees for securing the 1914 increases will be any business of this commission or the public," he remarked.

Members of the police department told how the Boston Social Club, a

club in the treasury of the club. Counsel was also hired, he said, to represent the club at the State House when bills affecting the police department of Boston were offered.

Joseph J. McGilray of Station 10, secretary of the club, said loving cups for Mayor Fitzgerald and Commissioner O'Meara and others had been talked of in connection with the banquet to celebrate the first salary increase in 1912.

Sergt. Daniel G. Murphy of Station 1 testified that as the representative of the sergeants he hired Teeling to represent them two months before the salary increase of 1912. "I hired Teeling as our counsel because the patrolmen, lieutenants and inspectors had hired him," he said. "I assessed the 100 sergeants \$1.25 apiece and paid Teeling \$125 as a retainer. After the increase had been granted we assessed ourselves \$14.50 apiece to pay Teeling for his services. In all I paid Teeling \$1550."

## Lieutenants Assessed

Lieutenant Jeremiah F. Galvin of Station 1 said he had hired Teeling to represent the interests of the police lieutenants. "In all I gave him \$780 for his services," he said. "We hired him because he had been hired by the Boston Social Club. We have not paid him for getting us the second increase. He has asked \$50 apiece, but the lieutenants don't want to pay him more than he was paid for the first increase."

Inspector Thomas H. Lynch of headquarters said the inspectors had first gone to Thomas Proctor, but when he refused to take their case they hired Teeling because of his association with the Boston Social Club. "I paid him a retainer of \$100 when I hired him," he said. "I assessed the inspectors \$3.33 apiece. In June, 1912, he presented us with a bill of \$510, and I assessed the inspectors again. He asked us \$50 apiece for the last increase, so I have assessed each of the thirty-one inspectors \$50. I have not paid him that yet."

Capt. John J. Hanley of Station 10 testified that in March of 1913 he met Capt. Kimball in City Hall. "We discussed the prosperity of the city and we both agreed that we ought to have a piece of it, as the captains had no raise in salary for thirteen years," he said. "As the result of that talk the captains got together and I hired Francis J. Costello to represent our interests. I have since paid him \$250 for his services."

Richard S. Teeling was the last witness to be called in the hearing, which

"I never troubled myself about the talk of big fees paid by the police to counsel for pressing their demands. The only ones to be influenced in any case would be the mayor and myself. If I had heard that a sum of \$25,000 had been raised by the police for the purpose of getting their salaries raised, I would have certainly considered it a matter for investigation, but even if so it would not affect my judgment in the matter."

## Need of Stability

"The great need of the police department is stability, and the proposal of the present mayor means a change."

Such a revocation would bring about a change in the zeal and efficiency of the police that could not be estimated. The saving of \$25,000 a year, which such an order would bring about, would be unwise, because it would be contrary to the public interest.

"Did you ever speak for an increase for the police?" asked Counsel Sughrue. "I never had to," was the reply.

"Agitation for increases has been going on among the men for the past twelve years or more and it never needed any stimulation from me. The men openly and persistently sought for increases, and not to grant them now would destroy the morale and stability of the force."

Patrolman Charles A. Newell of Station 11, a member of the Boston Social Club, testified that in 1911 he was elected, with others, to the salary committee of the club, which is made up of patrolmen and reserve officers of the Boston police. Newell and another member of the committee, Bresnahan, were chosen to select an attorney as counsel for the club in its efforts to have increases in salary granted members of the police department.

"We called first on Melvin O. Adams, but he would not take the job," he said. "Then we called on Thomas Proctor and paid him a small retainer, one or two hundred dollars. After considering our case he told us he would not take it. Then Richard S. Teeling was suggested. Mr. Teeling agreed to represent us and we paid him a retainer of \$100. Then followed a talk with the mayor and frequent conferences between Teeling and the salary committee. Mayor Fitzgerald told us at the first meeting that he couldn't do anything then for the police, but he might be able to later on."

"In 1912, after we got a \$100 increase in our pay, we assessed each patrolman \$10 and each reserve man \$5. In all we got between eight and nine thousand dollars. Out of that we paid Teeling either \$5500 or \$6500."

Newell admitted that an assessment had been levied on members of the Boston Social Club for the purpose of raising \$1500 or \$2000 to provide a banquet for Mayor Fitzgerald and Commissioner O'Meara and also to strengthen the club. "It lasted more than four hours. He said he did a great deal of preliminary work in securing all information possible about the police departments in the cities of Massachusetts and throughout the country."

"I saw Police Commissioner O'Meara, and he said it was up to the city to provide the funds for the increases," Mr. Teeling said. "That was the main question, he told me. He also said the schedule of increases should be made as proportionate as possible. The firemen got excited about salary increases about that time and they hired counsel, too."

"At our first formal meeting in the mayor's office no promise of increases was held out to us. In the talks that followed that first meeting there was much discussion of schedules and classifications. I kept the matter before the mayor all the time. I must have had ten or twelve conferences with the commissioner or his secretary before the first increase, amounting to \$100 a

Copy next page



year, was granted.

"My fees from the inspectors, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for the first increase amounted to \$943. That was my fee for getting increases in pay for 121 men. In all the increases amounted to \$112,000 a year."

"What were your fees for work done for the police in 1913-1914?"

"I haven't made out my bills yet," was the reply. "I will leave the amount to the fairness of my clients. We will discuss my fees and I will render an itemized account if necessary."

"How much will your bill be?" asked Counsel Sughrue.

"I do not consider what my fees for securing the 1914 increase will be any business of this commission or of the public," Mr. Teeling answered.

"They will not be less than those of 1912," he replied to a question of Counsel Sughrue.

Twenty-four members of the fire department and officers of the Deer Island Reformatory will be called to testify in regard to salary increases in those departments. Former Chief Mullen, Fire Commissioner Grady and former Fire Commissioner Cole are among those summoned.

## May 1914 But Willie Cronin, General Office Factotum, Can't Find It Yet.

Daniel J. McDonald, president of the City Council, was acting mayor yesterday. He did not do anything of importance except fire the office boy, Willie Cronin, twice or three times, and then raise his salary \$5 a week (not officially).

It was an easy day for "Dan" but a tough day for "Willie."

"Willie," said the acting mayor when he came in, "shut that window."

"Aye, aye, sir," said Willie, just as he had been taught to say, and tried to do so. He was too short to reach, and so stepped on a chair. The chair slipped and Willie landed on the floor.

"Willie, what are you doing?" said the acting mayor.

"Falling down," said Willie.

"You're in your own way. You're no good. You're fired," snapped out "Dan" in three short breaths.

A few minutes later the acting mayor was going out, so he hired him back again to hold his coat.

"Take the hat and coat," commanded the acting mayor, "and wait until I am ready."

Willie took the hat and coat and stood at attention.

"Now get me a drink of water," said the mayor. Willie put down the hat and coat and started to get it. "Keep the hat and coat!" yelled "Dan." Willie tried to, but dropped the hat. "You're fired!" said the mayor in tones of disgust.

By that time Willie was slightly up in the air. "I don't know whether he's kidding me or not," he complained to Secretary Dolan, then entered the private office again.

McDonald saw him coming, and, gazing at him severely, said:

"Willie, how much do you get a week?"

"Seven iron men, 'Dan,'" said Willie. "Don't be disrespectful," call m.

Mayor McDonald, exclaimed "Dan." "Now, Willie, in spite of the fact that you're in your own way your salary is raised \$5. You may go."

Willie went. He is still looking for that \$5.

May 12 1914

## THE PRUNING KNIFE

THERE are many good people in this city who cannot understand why the municipality should reduce the number of its employees in any department under the pressure of financial straits, just as there are politicians who believe that, when the Democracy is in power, any private employer who reduces the number of his employees, because business is not good, should be indicted and imprisoned.

The cost of running this municipality has been growing steadily for years. Labor cost is higher and supplies are higher than they were ten years ago. Above and beyond that, the city, without providing, as it should, municipal necessities, has undertaken the work of furnishing what fairly may be classed as luxuries. The school department has adopted activities of various kinds that would not have been seriously considered by any sane citizen twenty years ago, and the cost of running the department has risen by leaps and bounds. The health department has expanded its operations, the park and recreation department has done likewise, and welfare work has become a feature of municipal undertakings which is highly approved, of course, by the politicians because it provides new places for their henchmen.

But the city can appropriate only so much money for maintenance, every year, and as it cannot raise enough for what are admittedly prime necessities, it was apparent long ago that somebody would have to sacrifice his popularity as mayor by cutting deep into municipal expenditures for luxuries. Mayor Curley is doing it. If there is one person in the city who can point out a feasible way of avoiding a reduction of legitimate and desirable municipal expenditures, we advise that person to communicate with City Hall.

## May 1914 Mayor Curley Said to Have Eyes on Old Stonewall Estate.

Despite his denials, Mayor Curley is expected to announce soon the purchase of the old Stonewall estate in Roxbury for a new residence.

The fact that this estate is in Precinct 4 of Ward 17, the precinct the mayor now resides in, lends probability to the story, as the mayor is known to be averse to leaving his old ward. The estate was formerly the property of Col. Frank Stone of Austin & Stone's famous museum in Scollay square. There is a mortgage on the estate, now held by the Rockland National Bank, and it is understood that the estate will go at a great sacrifice.

The Curleys have been looking at the property lately and are understood to have made up their minds to purchase. The house is at 47 Winthrop street, between Whiting and Cleveland streets.

May 13 1914

## FERRY SERVICE HIT BY CURLEY'S AX

### Pay of Captains, Quartermasters and Engineers Reduced.

The result of many conferences between Mayor Curley, Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke and Corporation Counsel Sullivan appeared yesterday when the pay of twelve quartermasters, twelve captains and twelve engineers, employed in the ferry service, was reduced a total of \$5000. Today the pilots of the department will have a slice taken from their pay.

The pay of the captains was reduced from \$1500 a year to \$1220, the quartermasters from \$1000 to \$900 a year and the engineers from \$4.66 2-3 a day to \$1320 a year. The reductions will take effect as of March 20, 1914.

The captains affected are as follows: John J. Belton, Theodore H. Card, Edward R. Gray, Andrew A. Grier, John P. Jacobson, James J. Kelly, Dennis McCarthy 2d, Michael J. Murphy, Richard L. Searle, Adin C. Small, Timothy A. Toohig, James Young.

The quartermasters are as follows: David Callahan, Frank E. Carroll, Charles F. Crocker, Frederick Graeme, William Hogan, Abiel A. Howard, William J. Ivers, Patrick J. Kelly, Harry King, Henry J. Scaife, Owen Shields, Florence W. Sullivan.

The engineers are: Oscar O. Buckman, Jeremiah P. Casey, George F. Keating, Charles C. Llewellyn, Michael McDonough, John E. Pomeroy, John J. Leonard, Daniel F. Rowen, Richard J. Haw, Helmer G. Skonberg, Charles Somberg, Benjamin Williams.

May 13 1914

## NOT DISPOSED OF

NOW that a sub-committee of the Board of Overseers of the Poor has exonerated the board and the Wayfarers' Lodge from the charges brought against the latter more than once by intelligent and unprejudiced investigators, a genuine investigation is in order. With all due deference to the good intentions of the Board of Overseers, the charges should be investigated by those who are not directly responsible as servants of the city if conditions are as have been alleged.

The latest tales are not unduly serious, but they are serious enough to warrant something more than a departmental coat of whitewash so promptly applied as to demand official attention by the mayor. It is true that the city cannot afford to build at this time a municipal lodging house; but it can and must afford to treat decently those who apply at the old lodging house for shelter and who are compelled to pay for shelter with hard work.

HERALD - MAR - 14 - 1914

# ATTY. TEELING GOT \$9433 FEE FROM POLICE

That Was for Services in Securing First Raise in Pay but He Will Not Tell Fin. Com Counsel What He Expects for Second Effort, Which Is Under Fire at Hearing.

Police Commissioner O'Meara and Atty. Richard S. Teeling were the principal witnesses yesterday afternoon at the finance commission's public investigation of the salary increases given the police department before the close of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's administration and the cool-headedness on the part of both witnesses was one reason there was no tilt with Atty. Michael J. Sughrue who appeared as counsel for the commission.

The nearest approach to a clash was when Atty. Teeling refused to inform the commission the amount of fees he expected to receive from the police lieutenants, inspectors, sergeants and patrolmen for the recent increase in salaries, the second given within 18 months during the Fitzgerald administration.

"I do not think it is any of the business of the commission," was Atty. Teeling's reply to Atty. Sughrue's question, and no attempt was made to force him to divulge the amount.

The investigation is based on Councilman James A. Watson's order in the city council calling for inquiry into charges that the members of the police and fire departments had been assessed for the mayoralty campaign in consideration of the increases in salary which were granted just prior to the city election.

## O'Meara Denies Initiative.

Commissioner O'Meara was the first witness. He was questioned at length relative to the part he took in the increases in salary in the police department, and the commissioner explained time and again during the hour he occupied the stand that he did not take the initiative, but agreed to the increases when informed by the mayor that there was sufficient money in the city treasury to meet the additional expense. The commissioner said that he had conferred with Mayor Fitzgerald on the matter several times, but refused absolutely to accept any responsibility other than agreeing that the men were entitled to the increases provided the city could afford to pay them.

The commissioner pointed out that there was no hasty action whatever and that the salary increase question had been considered for more than two years and was even discussed when he first assumed charge of the department some eight years ago.

In reply to many of the questions by Atty. Sughrue the commissioner read from a letter, which was a copy of the one recently sent Mayor Curley registering his opposition to a reduction of salaries. He pointed out among other things that he opposed a reduction because he believed it would have a tendency to demoralize the department and impair the efficiency.

## Question of Attorney's Fees.

In reply to questions whether outside forces or agents should be used by members of the police department in securing increases, the commissioner answered that as a general rule he did not, but also felt that if a policeman had a right to engage an attorney for ordinary occasions he saw no reason why he should not in this case.

"Well, don't you think that if a fee of \$25,000 to \$30,000 was charged by an attorney for securing the increases that it would be extraordinary?" the commissioner was asked, and he replied that he had often heard of lawyers doing strange things. He could not be induced to agree that the attorney for the policemen, ex-Senator Teeling, had acted in the capacity of a politician in securing the increases.

Ex-Senator Teeling also occupied the stand for a considerable time and explained in detail that he had received in fees from the police lieutenants, inspectors, sergeants and patrolmen, a total of \$9433. For the second increase in salaries he had not submitted his bill, he contended. For the first increase, Atty. Teeling said he got \$6500 from the patrolmen, \$1553 from the sergeants, \$780 from the lieutenants and \$600 from the inspectors, basing his fee in each case upon the increase the men got for the first month.

## Necessity for Counsel.

In addition to refusing to state the amount he expected to receive for the second increase, Atty. Teeling argued at length with Atty. Sughrue over the necessity of having an attorney represent the policemen in getting an increase. Atty. Sughrue saw no reason why an attorney's services were necessary, while Atty. Teeling argued that there were questions of law involved.

Atty. Sughrue then questioned the witness at length relative to the work he was actually called upon to perform in securing the increases and whether he was paid in cash or by checks. The attorney said that he had been obliged to secure considerable data from other municipalities and confer time and again with the mayor and police commissioner, in addition to meeting the committees representing the policemen for whom he acted.

The records of the Boston Social Club, which is an organization composed of patrolmen in the department, were introduced and examined frequently, while members of the club were called upon to testify. In the records, Atty. Sughrue pointed out that Patrolman McNally had stated at a meeting on Jan. 11 of this year that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was a staunch and loyal friend and that all should vote at the city election.

## Search for a Lawyer.

Patrolman Charles A. Newell of station 11, secretary of the salary increase committee of the club, explained that his committee first waited upon Atty. Melvin O. Adams, but was unable to secure his services because he was too busy. The patrolman said that Atty. Thomas Proctor was then engaged and paid a small fee, even though he did not get the increases. Patrolman Newell then explained that the committee secured Atty. Teeling because he had previously acted as an attorney for the policemen at the State House. He pointed out that the fee paid Atty. Teeling was taken from the club treasury, and that the only assessment the club decided to levy recently, or since the second increase in salary was given, was for a banquet, at which they wanted the mayor and police commissioner to be the guests, and for fees for Atty. Teeling and for other attorneys looking out for their interest at the State House.

Patrolman Joseph J. McGillivray of station 10, secretary of the Social Club, explained that the meeting on Jan. 11 was very enthusiastic and that the men were anxious to have a big banquet, present loving cups to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Police Commissioner O'Meara and have a good time. He said that the men proposed levying a second assessment to replenish the treasury.

Patrolman Bernard J. McNally of station 5, treasurer of the club, said that the ex-mayor had promised more than two years ago to give the salary increases in two parts, one in 1912 and the other before he went out of office.

Patrolman Michael Hunt, former president of the club, explained that the reason the men had an attorney was because they were unable to personally attend to the matter. Similar evidence was presented by Patrolman Edward J. White, president of the club. Sergts. Michael J. Bresnahan and Daniel J. Murray agreed to paying him a fee of \$10, but offered each proposition to him \$40 from each sergeant for the second increase. They said that Atty. Teeling then told them to pay him what they thought would be right, but stated that the payment for the second increase had not been made.

Sergt. Charles Maynes of station 11 told practically the same story. Lieut. Jeremiah F. Gallivan of station 1 said that he had been appointed a committee of one to engage an attorney, and he engaged Atty. Teeling. He said he had paid the attorney some \$780 and when Atty. Teeling suggested that the lieutenants should pay him \$50 each for the second increases, he told the attorney they would never pay it. Lieut. Thomas Keane of station 11 also told about the money paid the attorney for the first increase.

## Inspectors and Captains.

Inspector Thomas H. Lynch told the commission that he, acting for the inspectors, first secured Atty. Thomas Proctor, and when that attorney was unable to secure the increase he did not make any charge. The inspector then told of calling upon Atty. Teeling, engaging him and later paying \$500.10 for the first increase. He said the inspectors intended giving the attorney \$1550, at the rate of \$50 a man, for the second increase, but had not received a bill. Inspector James A. Dennessey said that he had turned over to the treasurer of his committee \$50 as his share toward the fee for the second increase, but did not know whether the money had been paid to the attorney.

Capt. John J. Hanley of station 10 said that the captains had retained Atty. Frank M. Costello, a personal friend, and had paid him \$250 for his services in securing their increase in salary.

Today the finance commission will take up the increases in salary in the fire department, the hearing beginning at 11 A. M.

MAR - 11 - 1914

## MAYOR SENDS WIRELESS TO THE O'HEARN BANQUET

Dorchester neighbors and friends of Patrick O'Hearn, giving him a testimonial of their approval of his appointment to the building commissionership at the Copley-Plaza last night, were probably the first to learn that the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, broke all records for speed in the trial given yesterday. Mayor Curley, who was on the battleship, sent a wireless message to Mr. O'Hearn, his appointee to read to the 200 present at the banquet. The mayor's message was:

"We have broken all records. Rivadavia is the fastest battleship afloat." Ex-Ast.-U.-S.-Dist.-Atty. John Casey of Dorchester was toastmaster and the speakers included State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield, Councilmen Daniel J. McDonald and William Woods, ex-Senator Thomas H. Fitzgerald. Music was furnished by Schubert quartet.



# 112 **FERGALD BACK FROM THE SOUTH AND ANXIOUS TO TELL OF POLICE AND FIRE INCREASES**

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, just back from the South, last night gave the Sunday AMERICAN a red-hot interview on Boston, its welfare and its future.

Mr. Fitzgerald declared with all of his old-time fervor and civic pride:

Boston is not a bankrupt city.

Our city is not poverty-stricken.

Boston never in her proud history was better off, nor did she ever face greater opportunities.

You cannot boom Boston or any other city by continually crying poverty.

The best way to develop Boston is to increase her revenue and not by any picayune or niggardly policy of economy. False economy or economy misapplied is destructive and not constructive.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he was astounded to read in a newspaper in a Southern city the report that he had left "only \$56.42 in the city treasury," and added "The truth is that I left \$750,000."

The former Mayor smiled at the innuendoes cropping out at the Finance Commission hearing on increased salaries. He declared that he was eager to testify before the Finance Commission or any other board of inquiry about the boosts in the pay of firemen and police men and employes in other city departments.

"I hope they will summon me," said he. "I am anxious to tell my side of it. There is nothing that I am ashamed of—nothing that I wish to conceal. Whatever I did was done as Mayor of the city with my eyes wide open. It was done for the best interest of hard-working and deserving men. There was no politics in it. The only motive was to reward honest effort and toil and to better the home life of city employes, and by so doing in the end better the community as a whole."

"I want to give all the official information on this question that I possess. But what I want is a public hearing, a hearing in the aldermanic chamber so that the citizens may come and hear everything. I hope they call me."

"Police Commissioner O'Meara appears to have replied to the big issue pretty well, when he said that Mr. Teeling or any other counsel had a right to a fee and that he or the Mayor had not been corrupted. That's the whole story. Mr. O'Meara is a man whose word is respected by the thinking men of both parties. He hit the nail on the head."

It should be said right here that Mr. Fitzgerald was not bitter nor hyper-critical as he gave this talk. On the contrary, the key-note of his interview was a desire to have Boston properly understood and respected outside—by the other municipalities of the country and the world.

The former Mayor did not mention the name of Mr. Curley. He was not seeking a controversy.

Mr. Fitzgerald deplored any impairment of the park, recreation, gymnasium or hospital facilities of the city and especially any reduction in the staff of the Boston Board of Health. He thought \$50,000 ought to be added to the Board of Health appropriation instead of curtailing that amount. Economy in this department he thought would be a menace to the public health.

He said there had been a great hue and cry about increase of wages in the fire and police departments, but that the School Committee had made very heavy financial inroads in the municipal funds at the expense of other departments, without a murmur of protest being heard.

He felt it was a tribute to his administration when the only excess features that could be removed from the Park and Recreation Department to reduce expenses were

few young women piano players living only \$8 or \$9 a week. Mr. Fitzgerald looked ten years younger than when he went away. His skin is bronzed and his eyes have the flash of health and enthusiasm. He was bubbling over with energy and ideas. He talked of Boston with as much feeling and heart interest as if he were still at the city's helm.

## **IN ON SIEGEL DEAL.**

He was away a little more than three weeks with Mrs. Fitzgerald. They had a rollicking time at Palm Beach and then they returned by easy stages, stopping at Savannah, Charleston, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald reached Boston early Saturday morning.

The former Mayor was on the jump all day attending to business affairs, seeing old friends, and even found time to be in on the deal whereby a group of local business men are to take over the Siegel

store and prevent hundreds of clerks from being discharged.

Mr. Fitzgerald declined to discuss the administration's attitude on the Panama Canal toll, and dismissed the Mexican situation with the terse sentence, "Things are very bad down there." He regretted that so many hundreds of men were thrown out of employment by crippled or defunct express companies, and while he joined in the public's gratitude over the parcel posts, and kept in mind that the express companies had given the people a "raw deal for years," he thought the Postoffice Department ought to have regard for the welfare of so many wage-earners. He alluded to the failure of the Siegel Company as "heartrending," owing to the loss of employees' money and positions, and eulogized the business men who made it possible for the Boston store to continue.

When coming to the matters at home he said:

## **LEFT AMPLE BALANCE.**

"You can imagine my astonishment when I read in a southern newspaper that I had left only \$56.42 in the city treasury. This statement is absolutely untrue. When I left City Hall there was \$750,000 of free cash in the treasury, five times the average amount for the twenty years preceding. When I became Mayor in 1906 there was a balance of less than \$200,000."

"In 1906 when I needed money I felt that the best way to get it was to increase the revenue. I found that men doing a large business in Boston were paying taxes where they lived outside. I felt that if their property was being protected by our police and firemen that it was only proper they should pay their share of taxes to the city. I fought it before the Legislature and won. I raised \$2,000,000 for the city in corporation and personal taxes."

"Boston isn't bankrupt. It isn't

poverty-stricken. It's citizens were never more hopeful and public-spirited. The way they answer such appeals as that for the St. Elizabeth Hospital Fund shows it. The cost of living has increased 35 per cent, but in the last fifteen or twenty years the pay of the policeman and fireman of Boston hasn't increased more than 15 or 20 per cent. Yet statistics show that all other skilled workmen have had their wages advanced from 60 to 100 per cent."

## **PUBLICITY IS GOOD.**

"And Boston's taxes are less by \$3 than any other city in the Metropolitan district. Why not get after the tax dodgers if funds are so scarce? The Publicity Bureau is a fine thing. I instituted a publicity bureau eight years ago. I was told today by the men who are to keep Siegel's store open that if it were not for the coming widening of their money on that site."

"I read with deep regret in New York that sixty beds were put out of use in the Consumptives' Hospital. I founded that hospital and I think it is a pity to think that children and men and women afflicted with this terrible disease must suffer in ill-fitted rooms with hospital cots idle."

AMERICAN - MAR-15-1914

## Deplores Condition of Washington St

"If Mayor Curley wants to properly boom Boston, I think he ought to find some means to properly relieve the disgraceful congested condition of Washington street." So says William Courtenay, leading man in "Under Cover," now playing at the Plymouth Theatre.

"It seems a pity that the main thoroughfare, named after the Father of our country, and in a city noted for its culture, dignity and refinement, should present such a terrible condition. I believe there are many ways by which a remedy could be applied. I wish His Honor could only realize how frequently this street is ridiculed, not only by members of my profession, but by well known business men throughout the country.

"I think the personal appearance of a city is quite as important as its people. Notwithstanding the fact that the city is badly mapped out because of its crooked streets, I believe that some remedy could be applied that would, at least, improve Washington street. I would like to see the Mayor succeed in raising his proposed \$1,000,000 annually to boom the city. With this sum in hand he could devote a major portion of it to do away with the present frightful condition."

MAR-15-1914

## COUNCIL SEES COAKLEY HAVE NOSE PULLED

Sheriff Quinn's Deputy Uses Attorney as Subject for  
Illustration.

TOOK PART OF "ELSIE"

Deputy Sheriff Edmund Kelly of the Charles street jail yesterday afternoon pulled Attorney Daniel H. Coakley's nose at a hearing in the City Council room in City Hall.

But it was merely to demonstrate how the deputy sheriff acted when he opened the mouth of Elsie Saunders, who died in a padded cell at the jail, to put some medicine in her mouth.

Attorney Coakley is counsel for Sheriff Quinn and attended the hearing, called for the purpose of acting on the charges of mismanagement of affairs at the jail, made against Sheriff Quinn by Councillor James A. (Jerry) Watson.

Councillor James A. Watson—more popularly known as "Jerry"—the man who charges the sheriff with running the jail all wrong, had Deputy Sheriff Kelly on the stand. He quizzed Kelly about treatment of prisoners, especially the way he gave medicine to Elsie Saunders, a woman prisoner, who happened to be occupying a padded cell at the time.

"Yes, go ahead," said Coakley, "and I'll be Elsie Saunders and lie upon the floor, so you can show Councillor Watson just how you cared for her."

### STRETCHES ON FLOOR.

Saying which, Coakley walked inside the enclosure and stretched out his six feet of handsome manhood flat on the floor, face up.

Councillors and reporters stood on chairs, not to miss a point. "Jerry" Watson planted a hand on each knee and stood like an infielder when the batter has two strikes and three balls on him. Councillor Walter Balfantyne took 2 his pipe out of his mouth and climbed on a chair, the better to see.

Deputy Kelly knelt down beside the prostrate Coakley. Holding an imaginary medicine vial in his left hand, he grasped the Coakley nose firmly in his left, to show how he grasped Elsie's nose and made Elsie open her mouth.

His nostrils being clamped tight, "Dan" Coakley gave a correct imitation of a man getting his breath by opening his mouth very wide.

Kelly imitated pouring medicine into the open mouth, then glanced up at Watson to show how it was all done.

"Jerry" was heard to mutter something to the man next him about getting "a glass of water to pour in for medicine," but Coakley was on his feet and the demonstration ended.

There was an unspoken agreement among the majority that, for dramatic verisimilitude, "Dave" Beiasco himself couldn't have criticised Coakley's performance.

The first witness, Frank J. Tucker, who was at the jail one day last month, took a bath and said the soap was "totally inadequate," also the water was turned off before he could wash off the lather.

Arthur Towle, jail clerk for eight years, testified that one item on his books was the purchase of two gallons of whiskey at \$4 a gallon.

Towle said that, between October 22 and January 17 last many eggs were bought for the jail, while there were from fifty to seventy-five hens in the jail "poultry yard," as Councillor Watson called it. But the hens furnished only ten eggs a day or so, said Towle.

Watson quizzed Deputy Sheriff Kelly in detail about items of fish and flesh and other floods on the jail books.

"What is your knowledge of a chuck of beef?"

"The neck part," replied Kelly.

"Can you tell the difference between cod and pollock?"

"No, I don't think I could."

### "JERRY" KEEN ON FISH.

"Well, then," asked Watson, "It's possible to charge up pollock for cod, isn't it?"

"That's examined by a man in the kitchen who knows the difference between pollock and cod," retorted the deputy.

The story that a trusty had sold to inmates a brand of tobacco whose name is part of our daily slang, was denied by Kelly.

Then about the beans. Watson wanted to know where they were bought and for how much and then asked:

"Were these 'medium' or 'pea' beans?"

Coakley: "What do you intend to show by this?"

Watson: "I know beans. I'm going to show the price was more than prices paid for the same kind of beans by other city departments."

One "bean" item in the book showed they paid \$2.20 a bushel, running sixty pounds to the bushel.

Hearing suspended, subject to the chairman's call.

MAR-15-1914

## FITZGERALD DENIES REPORT AT PRIMARIES

A sensational attempt to defeat Redmond S. Fitzgerald's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Mayor Curley's seat in Congress was exposed in the Twelfth District primary today.

Circulars were scattered broadcast, purporting to have been signed by Senator Fitzgerald, and announcing his withdrawal from the race. The circulars gravely thanked the voters for their courtesy and urged them to vote for "the best man."

Senator Fitzgerald got an eye or one of the circulars. Immediately thereafter, there were doings. The Senator made a few well chosen remarks, the purport of which was that he was in the fight till the last vote was cast, and that he'd like to get hold of the man who issued the circulars.

Then he gathered an automobile and spread hot words all over the district, in a desperate effort to rally the vote the circular had stolen from him.

Aside from this, the primary was a perfectly quiet and unexciting affair. There was little commotion and a light vote.

The candidates voted early, but not many others did. In Ward 17, the Pro Bono Publico went about their business and dropped in at the polls if it was convenient. Mayor Curley, apparently, was still playing a "hands off" policy.

In South Boston there were automobiles about, bringing voters to the polls. In Ward 20 the vote was almost a minus quantity. Precinct 13 had only 64 votes up to 9 o'clock. Precinct 7 totalled 147 votes up to the same hour.

The voters seemed to consider the event a foregone conclusion. James B. Connolly is the only Progressive candidate. The Republican fight didn't matter. But among the Democrats there was a hot contest; Daniel T. O'Connell, James A. Gallivan, Redmond S. Fitzgerald and William P. Hickey leading the field in a neck and neck fight.



# STARTLING REVELATIONS IN PAY PROBE

Finance Commission Labors Hard  
for Explanation of Generous  
Retainers.

## RUSSELL CLUB BOOKS GONE

### Assessment Schedule For Police "Slush Fund"

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Captains .....    | \$50 |
| Lieutenants ..... | 40   |
| Inspectors .....  | 20   |
| Sergeants .....   | 16   |
| Patrolmen .....   | 16   |
| Reserve Men ..... | 5    |

These are the sums that policemen had to pay to get increased wages.

Amazing revelations are being made before the Finance Commission as to "slush funds" collected in the fire and police departments, to be used in a manner not yet explained for the purpose of securing increase in pay for various members of these departments.

The Finance Commission inquiry is the result of secret information received as to the collection and disbursement of these "slush funds."

Astonishing testimony has been given by fire department witnesses that money had been ordered to be paid, they knew not what for.

No witness has been able to explain why it was necessary to pay anybody to secure the increases in salaries.

It was revealed that \$9,433 was paid to Richard S. Teeling, a former Senator, to secure raises in pay for ranking officers, as well as for the men in the police department.

#### TEELING'S CASE.

Teeling's work was all done for the policemen.

He had nothing to do with the efforts of the department to secure a raise in pay.

Teeling declared his services covered two years and included legal advice and a wide personal investigation and research into conditions in the police departments of many cities.

The Finance Commission will probe fully into the payments to Teeling.

Fifteen hundred dollars or more of the money raised in the police department by assessment, in addition to what was paid to Teeling, was to be used for a good time—a banquet—and for the purchase of loving cups for former Mayor Fitzgerald and for Stephen O'Meara, head of the police department, and others. Mayor Fitzgerald and Police Commissioner O'Meara were the gentlemen who would have most to do with advancing the wages of the police. Commissioner O'Meara testified that he specifically approves of this

method of securing a raise in wages. **FOR "SERVICES RENDERED."**

Of the lump sum paid to former Senator Teeling, there is no detailed explanation as to what it was for. It simply appears as a sum of money paid to Teeling for "services rendered."

With reference to the fire department expenditures for raises in wages and salaries, former Fire Commissioner Cole declared on the witness stand that he considered the employment of counsel—who was Francis M. Carroll—"unnecessary, but not improper." Mr. Carroll was paid some \$1,500 or \$1,600.

The Russell Club, which is the fire department organization for the men in the ranks, was formed, according to President Henry J. McNealy, "to make better feeling among the members."

Some astonishing testimony is given by the fire department witnesses. It develops that the Russell Club books of 1912 are missing.

No one is able to tell why.

Patrick J. Burke, secretary of the Russell Club, told of a vote April 21, 1913, to destroy books of record.

**Why?**  
What was in them that ought not to be seen?

Early in 1910, it appears, it was voted to pay \$400 to one Patrick L. Crowley, for the purpose, it is understood, of getting fifteen minutes added to each meal hour each day.

President of the Russell Club, Charles A. Donohoe, received an order to pay this money over. Donohoe swore that he refused to pay the money until he knew its uses, and stopped the expenditure. Here's what Donohoe says when asked by Finance Commission Counsel Sughrue what was to become of the money:

"I can only surmise that it was to be paid to somebody who was influential. I asked Crowley, but he would not tell me who the person

Patrick L. Crowley, formerly a fireman, but now a policeman, was unable to tell anything definite about the \$500 for "influence." He could not remember that he had anything to do with the matter.

After the police had secured one raise in salary some time ago the testimony shows that the Boston Social Club, which is the police organization, voted to "remember Mayor Fitzgerald at the polls," and that a movement was started to raise \$1,500 among the members of the department for a good time, and to buy "a few loving cups," one of which was to be given to Mayor Fitzgerald and another to Police Commissioner O'Meara.

It was also testified that Mr. Teeling was not only retained by the Social Club, but also separately by different groups of officers, as captains, lieutenants and sergeants, and that later, when the lawyer proposed charging the lieutenants \$40 each there was strong objection among some of the latter. There was a "kick," as one witness described it.

#### O'MEARA'S VIEW.

One of the interesting points of the investigation is Police Commissioner O'Meara's view of the hiring of attorneys to secure increases for the men of the department.

"Why didn't you advise against the use of attorneys?" asked Mr. Sughrue. Mr. O'Meara read from a statement, in which he said he knew of no reason why a policeman should not employ a lawyer to present his case to the proper authorities.

"Isn't it true that the United States government forbids such activities?" asked Mr. Sughrue.

"Nothing to do with this," said the Commissioner.

Mr. O'Meara had never heard that money was paid for political influence.

Mr. Sughrue read from what he said he had been informed was an excerpt from the records of the Boston Social Club, the patrolmen's association, dated January 11, in which it was said Fitzgerald had been loyal to them and they ought to be loyal to him. Mr. Sughrue asked what Mr. O'Meara thought of it.

The Commissioner said it was foolish.

Joseph F. McGilvary, secretary of the Social Club gives information as to the assessment of the street policemen and what was to be done with the money.

When asked regarding the assessment of \$10 levied January 11, 1914, after the raise in pay had been received, he said the vote to levy this assessment was passed at a "large and enthusiastic" meeting at Palmer Memorial Hall.

Mr. Sughrue asked what was to be done with this money.

"O," said McGilvary, "have a good time and give a few loving cups, pay for the dinner, music, etc."

"Who were to receive these loving cups?" was asked.

"Mayor Fitzgerald, Commissioner O'Meara and several others."

#### TAXED RESERVES TOO.

Charles A. Newell, for 43 years connected with the Police Department and a member of the Boston Social Club, testified that the club appointed a committee to procure a raise in pay. He told of a \$10 assessment on each patrolman and \$5 for each reserve man was made.

For the first raise he said Mr. Teeling had received \$7,100, and he considered he had earned it. After the first increase the club voted to remember Mayor Fitzgerald at the polls.

Sergeant Daniel T. Murphy of Station 1, who represented the sergeants in the efforts to raise salary, said Teeling was employed by the sergeants because he had been employed by the Social Club and the captains and lieutenants.

In all he paid Teeling \$1,550 for the first increase in 1912.

On the second increase Teeling jumped his price to \$40 a man for the lieutenants. They had a meeting and objected to the \$40 assessment. A meeting was to be called to settle the question, but "there was a lot of talk in the papers" the night the meeting was to be held and it was decided to call it off and nothing has been done since.

Sergeant Maynes of Station 11 fixed the price of assessments for sergeants at \$16 per man.

Inspector Thomas H. Lynch, who represented the inspectors in their effort to get an increase in pay assessed the inspectors \$50 each on the last raise, but has not yet received Teeling's bill. The \$50 assessment brought in \$1,550.

HERALD - MAR - 15 - 1914

City. Coakley Literally Lay Figure for Demonstration at Hearing  
the Charges Against Sheriff Quinn—Attendant Who Doesn't  
Know Cod from Haddock Accused of Profanity.

MAR 15 1914



"AND YOU GATHER UP THE  
EGGS FROM THE HEN HOUSE"



"I OBJECT TO THE  
WITNESS THINKING"

COUNCILMAN WATSON  
BRINGS IN HIS  
EVIDENCE



"DO YOU KNOW WHETHER  
OR NOT THEM HENS  
ARE LAYING"

Councilman Watson Seeks Information About Sheriff Quinn's Hennery, and Other Things at the Charles Street

Continued next page



MAR-15-1914

With Atty. Daniel H. Coakley and Chief Officer Edmund P. Kelly of the Charles street jail as the principal actors, an actual demonstration was given on the floor of the city council chamber yesterday, at the continued hearing of Councilman Watson's charges against Sheriff Quinn, of the method used by Kelly in giving medicine to a protesting woman prisoner. Coakley lay flat on the soft green carpet of the chamber and Chief Officer Kelly knelt at his side. With one knee propped against Coakley's head, Kelly showed how he kept the woman's head from moving. With one hand grasping Coakley's wrists and the fingers of the other hand pinching Coakley's nose, he demonstrated how he held the woman while a matron gave her the medicine.

As Coakley rose to his feet, his face somewhat flushed, he remarked, "And it didn't hurt me at all."

This feat was performed for the benefit of Councilman Watson, who was curious to know whether or not there had been any violence committed on Elsie Sanders, who died in a padded cell in the jail last December. Kelly declared that Miss Sanders was in the padded cell to receive medical treatment. She refused, he said, to take the medicine, and it was necessary for him and a matron to force it upon her in the manner demonstrated. "Three or four times," said Kelly, "she blew out the medicine all over my clothes. We gave her the medicine with a spoon. We had to hold her nose so that she would open her mouth and let us pour the medicine into her throat."

After Councilman Watson was satisfied as to the method, the hearing was adjourned until further notice from the chairman, Thomas J. Kenny. It is not believed that another hearing will be held for a week or more. Yesterday's hearing lasted about three hours. Four witnesses were called.

#### Yesterday's Testimony.

The testimony was to the effect that beer and whiskey appeared on the sheriff's table at times; that no dinner parties were held in the sheriff's house except those consisting of members of the city council or of the legislative committee on prisons; that Chief Officer Kelly used profanity to another officer of the jail; that Chief Officer Kelly did not know the difference between cod and haddock; that the sheriff's "poultry farm" of 50 and more fowls laid an average of 10 eggs a day, and that a pool of tobacco juice was seen in one cell for a few hours.

From Arthur R. Towle, clerk at the jail, the testimony about the hens was obtained. He declared that the sheriff started in the poultry business last October. He said there was no record kept at the prison to show the number of live fowls that were in the henhouse, but that, from his own observation, he believed there were between 50 and 75.

"Do you know whether or not them hens was laying?" asked Councilman Watson.

"Yes, they were," was the answer.

Towle testified that during the last year two gallons of whiskey at \$4 a gallon had been purchased by the sheriff. Councilman Watson did not continue his questions about the whiskey, and it was not learned for what purpose it was used.

#### Egg Crop at the Jail.

The next witness, George H. Gilmore, testified that the average number of eggs "gathered" since last October, is about 10. "Yesterday," he said, "I gathered 25 eggs from the hen house." This witness also testified that he had had disagreements with Chief Officer Kelly, and that Kelly had used profanity in the jail. "He has used profanity to me within a year," he said. "I don't remember of him swearing at any of the inmates of the jail." Questioning Kelly, Councilman Watson asked: "Do you know the difference between cod and haddock?"

"No," Kelly answered.

"Do you, Mr. Watson?" interrupted Coakley.

"Yes, indeed I do," Watson replied. After testifying that the best food that could be purchased at low prices was served to the prisoners, Kelly said that the padded cells in the women's section of the jail were used both as punishment and as rooms for women who were ill. The treatment of those under punishment and those who were ill, differed, however.

After Kelly had left the stand, there was a question whether or not the hearing would be adjourned. "To be frank with you," said Councilman Watson to Chairman Kenny, "I am very tired, and have been tired all the afternoon."

"Then this is a good time to stop," said the chairman.

At the next hearing the witnesses to be heard will be Dr. Orrin G. Cilley, jail physician; Sheriff John Quinn, Jr., and Timothy F. Hannon, steward at the jail.

MAR-17-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

**AFTER** making some witnesses step lively and hustle, Senator Clark of Brockton, chairman of the committee on public health and in private life an M. D., succumbed to temptation yesterday and engaged in a long but pleasant argument with another witness as to whether "old fashioned consumption" was not, in many cases, chronic bronchitis. Although the senator took the affirmative, final decision on the matter was postponed.

Gov. Walsh's recommendation for consolidation of the harbor and land commission and the board of port directors is not likely, as things stand now, to come out of the committee on metropolitan affairs with a favorable report.

"Bob" Taylor, the oldest elevator guardian at the State House, was kept busy receiving congratulations yesterday on the occasion of his return to duty after an accident which kept him at home for several days.

Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee is content for the present to adopt the "watchful waiting" policy as far as the Governor's intention to give Republicans minority representation on paid state boards is concerned.

The House yesterday accorded Representative Higgins of Taunton, a new member, the compliment of substituting for an adverse committee report his

bill to elect the Taunton city council by districts, instead of at large as is done now.

Representative Warner of Taunton showed the House yesterday that he is a lawyer starting to address the speaker with "and may it please your honor."

The committees on public health and agriculture which have under their joint consideration the Ellis milk bill and similar proposed legislation, have virtually come to the conclusion that more careful supervision of milk production is needed, and are expected to report a bill for the creation of a state supervising board of some kind.

The committee on election laws is now considering the advisability of reporting a general bill providing for a municipal primary in every city and town in the state. The bill under consideration would leave it to the voters of said cities and towns to determine for themselves whether they want the bill. Opponents of the proposed bill are busy mustering their forces and argue that, as far as the Legislature is concerned, there has been no indication that there is any general demand for the bill.

Representative Pfeiffer of Bedford was the interlocutor at a recent minstrel show of the Bedford Civic Club, and his friends in the House who heard of his success have started a campaign to make him one of the leading lights of the session this year.

MAR-1914

## THE MAYOR'S RISK

Mr. Curley is in danger of falling between two stools. He has forfeited the affections of those who elected him to office. Nor does he yet enjoy the full confidence of the solid citizenship of the town. And he must have one or the other.

The mayor finds himself in a particularly trying position. City finances are disordered in the extreme. If Mr. Fitzgerald could not direct the succession to his liking, he was at least able to make the place decidedly uncomfortable for any man who ventured to take it. The task of getting the city "down to business" once more has fallen to Mr. Curley's heretofore untrained hands. It is not an easy one. It involves duties which are manifestly unpleasant. But in their performance, so long as he pursues his present policy, he deserves the cordial support of the people of this community who have any comprehension of its desperate plight.

The Herald has been slow to accept Mr. Curley's actions as genuinely patriotic. It steadily opposed his election. On the morning when that result was announced it painted no glowing picture of what had happened. And the mayor has since made some mistakes, and associated himself with some projects of little merit. But his general course has been astonishingly intelligent and unmistakably courageous. He has proved himself an attentive student of municipal affairs, eager to do his duty as he saw it, in the troubling conditions into which he has fallen.

HERALD - MAR-15-1914

# MAYOR NAMES CHARLES GIBSON TO PARK BOARD

## Announces New Agreement with Gas Company for Street Lighting.

Charles Gibson of 171 Beacon street, a close friend for years of the late George F. Parkman, who bequeathed millions for the city's park system, is Mayor Curley's appointee for ex-Commissioner Robert S. Peabody's place as an unpaid member of the park and recreation department board.

The appointee, whose name will be sent to the civil service commission tomorrow, is named as the landscape architect and engineer for the board. Under the provisions of the ordinance creating the department, one member of the board must be a landscape architect and engineer of not less than five years' experience.

For the other position as an unpaid member, the mayor on Friday named Joseph P. Collins, a Roxbury planer. The two positions were held by Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Coakley, who resigned during the week because of their inability to conduct the department along the lines laid down by the mayor.

The mayor also designated Chairman John M. Minton of the election board as the chairman of that board for another year.

Despite rumors to the contrary, it was announced that the shake-up of the health department during the coming week will not mean the removal of any official or subordinate in the department who is giving the city a full return for his salary, and it was stated positively that Prof. James O. Jordan, head of the milk and vinegar inspection bureau, and Dr. Alexander Burr, chief of the food inspection division, will be retained, even though two delegations waited upon the mayor and urged the removal of these officials.

The mayor reiterated his statements that he would not remove from the city's payrolls any women receiving less than \$1000 a year. He purposes giving the scrub women employed at City Hall and other public buildings easier work, such as cleaning in the new City Hall annex and new sanitary buildings, and will transfer those matrons who do little or no work to the public buildings department to take up the heavier work of scrubbing floors and cleaning in the old buildings.

The mayor said he would transfer to the Dover street bath-house the 10 seamstresses at the North End Park building to make towels, and would not remove them in compliance with the suggestions made by the former members of the park and recreation board.

Before leaving for Washington the mayor instructed Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to begin negotiations for making a contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for gaslighting the streets, the work now done by the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company. The mayor announced he had conferred with the gas company officials and had succeeded in reducing at the rate of 12 a lamp the cost for street lighting by gas. The price paid the Rising Sun company is \$23.60 a lamp for some 10,000 lamps. The price the mayor says he will pay

the Boston Consolidated Gas Company is \$20.60 a lamp. In that way the mayor contends he will save the city \$300,000 on a 10-year contract.

MAR-15-1914

## ATTORNEYS TO HAVE SALARIES RAISED

Disclosures before the finance commission of the methods by which increased salaries for the police and firemen have been brought to pass need occasion no surprise. All public employees want to better their condition. They find the avenue of direct approach, if not actually obstructed by municipal ordinance or legislative enactment, slow and tedious, because of an inherent dilatoriness in all public operations. The Cambridge school teachers have had an example of this.

What is more natural, then, than that public employees should assign the task of "bringing pressure to bear" in their behalf, to an expert, and that he should be paid accordingly? Such experts have long been familiar figures at the national capital. They have operated here for many years. The fire commissioner of one day becomes the attorney for the firemen on the next, in their efforts to secure ampler absences for meals, and the other good things of life. What would come about more naturally?

This situation is in part due to the extremely little progress which the American people have made in devising any plan for the equitable adjustment of the salaries of public employees. Everything is haphazard now. The sum which it is necessary to pay in order to get the work efficiently done, according to the old law of supply and demand, is no longer mentioned by anybody. Public employees are deemed worth what they can get for themselves, and this usually depends on the effectiveness of their organization. It accordingly comes to pass that the members of a large corps receive larger salaries than members of a small corps, doing equivalent work. Both urban and rural carriers have been strengthened by their community of interests. And so it goes all along the line.

Every right-minded man is glad to see salaries made generous. This means a higher plane of civilization, more sanitary homes, better schooling, and more of the other good things of life. The only question is one of distribution of the coveted possessions. How much shall the householders who are not on any public payroll be asked to give to those who are, for it is the same apple they are both trying to eat and—in the familiar anecdote—there "won't be no core" for the outsiders if the other fellow gets it first.

It is the easy and the popular part for a newspaper to applaud every proposed increase in salaries. But serious-minded observers, in the newspapers and in legislative bodies, must realize the need of fair play in this, as in other concerns in life. We also lack mechanism for determining what

would be fair. Public employees ought not be obliged to resort to the help of paid agitators; of their blusterings and machinations the serious-minded superintendent or other responsible official ought not to have to stand in fear, for of course these attorneys can make life very miserable for the elected or appointed officer, if they so desire, and their facilities in that direction account in some part for the readiness of official support to any proposal which they urge. If we could have a board, like a tariff commission, to weigh the needs of the various public employees, from the Governor down to the State House scrub women (whose compensation proved a vital issue in a Somerville district last autumn), it might be well. Until we evolve something of that kind the struggling of groups of public employees for advantage, based on political pull, will be unedifying, and its effects on our institutions unfortunate. No more important problem awaits solution toward that end nothing of consequence has yet been accomplished.

MAR-12-1914

# ADMIRAL CURLEY SAFELY ASHORE

## Rivadavia's Officers Credit Him with Speed Exceeding 23 Knots.

"Admiral" Curley, fresh from a sea voyage of almost two days, stepped foot on terra firma once more at five minutes past midnight this morning, when the Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia tied up at the Commonwealth docks in South Boston.

The "admiral," as the mayor has come to be known in the brief time he has been gone from Boston, looked fine, said he felt "great" and declared he had not been sick. He promised that he would be on deck at 9 o'clock this morning at City Hall.

During the trip there was a little matter of some hundreds of letters, all of which had to be answered, as well as a mere bagatelle of 300 memoranda, all of which had been crying for replies. All were attended to in addition to the details of the Rivadavia's trials.

Those to whom the ship's trials were of all importance declared that the "admiral" must have brought luck to the Rivadavia at last, for she not only equalled her contract speed of 22.5 knots an hour, but made better than 23 knots.

As the vessel neared port late in the evening the somewhat unusual plan of utilizing the wireless to summon a taxi was resorted to. As soon as the gangplank went down at the pier, Curley was off the ship and ready to step into the waiting machine.



HERALD - MAR-15-1914

# O'LEARY BALKS AT MINORITY RECOGNITION

**Head of Democratic State Committee Draws the Line When He Hears Walsh Proposes to Give John N. Cole's \$5000 Job to a Republican — Will Give Battle for Faithful.**

## HAS 39 ASSOCIATES WITH HIM IN HIS INSURRECTION

Chairman Michael J. O'Leary of the Democratic state committee, who, notwithstanding his Mexican whiskers, has been a man of peace since the opening of the new administration, has broken out at last.

Chairman O'Leary, who stood by manfully and patiently when the Governor was endeavoring to roll him out of the leadership of the state organization, has taken issue with the new Walsh policy of retaining minority representation on boards and commissions.

Back of him he has 39 other members of the state committee, most of whom are candidates for recognition at the earliest possible moment.

From now on, when each vacancy occurs, either by an act of Providence or by reason of the exercise of the executive power, Mr. O'Leary will at once wait on the Governor and formally present to him the name of a well known and respectable Democrat for the position.

He will continue to press that name by letters, delegations and personal appeals until the Governor makes a selection. When a Republican is picked, and the Governor says he intends to pick Republicans for minority representation, the turn down of the old party will be recorded on the records of the organization.

The chief grievance which the Democrats have is that the Governor is going deliberately about this. When on Friday morning they read in the newspapers the announcement that Gov. Walsh was going to name Republicans or minority party men to boards and that he had no intention of making them all Democratic, it was supposed this was only a piece of pleasantry.

### Cole's Job the Last Straw.

But the first call on the telephone made it clear the Governor meant what he said. And he capped the climax yesterday when on receiving the resignation of John N. Cole from the chairmanship of the state board of efficiency and economy, he declared he was going to pick a Republican for this \$5000 position.

The new line of resistance was at once decided on. Chairman O'Leary, who in his time has fished for votes for the Democratic party when he had only a piece of red flannel for bait and not

even a red herring in the locker, has little sympathy with this line of tactics which the Governor has outlined.

He declares he has found that there is only one sure way to get Democratic votes and to win elections for Democrats, and that is by appointing Democrats. He argues that while under old non-partisan methods Canbridge was fighting ground for years, that since the practice has been for Democratic administrations to appoint Democrats, they have won steadily.

This contest between the state organization and the Governor is not as jocose an affair as might be thought. The two have already been very close to a clash over the question as to whether the state committee should be recognized.

The original proposition which the chairman presented to the Governor was that he should have a chance at least to suggest men for the offices as they became vacant. It is said that he also wanted a chance to O. K. them, but the friends of O'Leary say that he did not go so far.

### Barry with the Machine.

Lieut.-Gov. Barry, who, with a weather-eye out, has spied the storm, has taken a stand with the organization, and his announcement that while in the council he would vote only to confirm Democrats and would refuse to confirm Republicans, is evidence of what he sees has been going on.

Out of this in the end will come an attempt to reorganize the Democratic organization in the state under the guidance of the federal administration.

The recent attempt of the Democrats at a conference to turn down the Wilson Panama toll plan, which was killed by Republicans on Friday in the Legislature, it is felt will hasten this intervention on the part of Washington, and the Governor is credited as working hand and glove already along this line.

Isaac G. Rosenberg, a dentist, was named as a member of the children's institutions department board to fill the position recently vacated by Michael J. Jordan.

In addition to announcing the names of the appointees, the mayor instructed Chairman Francis X. Mahoney of the health board to begin at once cutting down expenses in the health department through the reduction of salaries and the removal of all employees whose services can be spared.

"Submit a report as to how the efficiency of the health department may be improved on \$50,000 less than the department spent last year," was what the mayor told the health board chairman.

The health board this year asked for \$409,506, after pointing out that the department last year spent \$338,953.61. The mayor cut the appropriation to \$300,000.

Information reached the mayor's office yesterday from the chamber of commerce that the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad had agreed to retain their foodstuffs purchasing offices in this city. According to the mayor, the amount of foodstuffs purchased by the road last year was in the vicinity of \$4,000,000.

During a conference with Commissioner Rourke, the mayor was informed that the bridge division of his department had arranged for trying an experiment today of removing on lighters from an East Boston plant to the Chelsea south bridge the large steel draw, which is to be placed on the bridge. Ordinarily, it was pointed out, the draws are built at the bridges, but in this case the draw was constructed at the plant.

The mayor has approved a contract with the Standard Oil Company for furnishing 400,000 gallons of oil for the streets for 5.15 cents per gallon, and contended that through re-advertising for bids he saved the city \$4400 over the price paid a year ago.

MAR-15-1914

## MAYOR NAMES THREE MEN TO UNPAID BOARDS

**McVey, Collins and Rosenberg for Poor, Parks and Children's Institutions.**

Atty. John R. McVey of Dorchester, Joseph P. Collins of Jamaica Plain and Isaac G. Rosenberg of the North end were selected by Mayor Curley yesterday for membership on unpaid municipal boards and today their appointments will be forwarded to the civil service commission.

The mayor named Atty. McVey, who is president of the Adams Trust Company and former president of the Hibernia Savings Bank, as an overseer of the poor to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. Miles Martin of the Hotel Westminster.

Joseph P. Collins, piano dealer, was named as a member of the park and recreation department board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Atty. Daniel H. Coakley. The mayor today will name another member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Robert S. Peabody.

MAR-10-1914

## THE MAYOR TO THE LADIES

Mrs. Isabella C. Nason and some associates in Dorchester are disappointed over the threatened economies of the Curley administration, and they arranged a meeting for the expression of their protests. But Mr. Curley responded by a communication which leaves little more to be said. His predecessor had left the municipal cupboard bare. The city last year spent \$200,000 more than he can spend, and yet its output was \$2,000,000 less than present department estimates. There must be economy somewhere. He must cut his garment by his cloth. The city must live within its means. Its financial management in recent years has been unspeakably inefficient. Conditions have been going from bad to worse. The new mayor happily perceives the critical condition with which he is confronted. He is taking the one course open to an honest man. That he has taken it affords rather substantial evidence that his purposes are high and that his attitude is genuinely courageous.

# MAYOR LAYS OFF 13 ENGINEERS IN ECONOMY MOVE

Suspension for Five Months May  
Be Increased at End of  
That Period.

## OTHERS MAY BE DISMISSED

"In the interest of economy," Mayor Curley wielded the axe last night and laid off thirteen assistant engineers in the bridge section of the Public Works Department. These men are suspended for a period of five months and may receive an additional suspension at the end of that period.

This is thought to be but the beginning of the end for many more employees of the city. This order is not to affect any veteran of the Civil War. The suspension is to start on February 28.

Mayor Curley stated that these men had all received good salaries in the past and were able to sustain the suspension.

"The financial condition of the city requires this action," said the Mayor. "Their further suspension depends entirely on the finances of the city at the end of the five-month period."

The names, addresses, date of entering service and the salary received by the men follow:

Edward W. Howe, No. 10 Wayne street, 1869, \$3,000.

Sturgis H. Thorndike, The Charlesgate, 1895, \$2,100.

Frederick P. Spalding, No. 15 Samoset street, 1889, \$2,100.

Mayo T. Cook, No. 149 Glenway street, 1879, \$6.50 per day.

John T. Carty, No. 106 Harrishof street, 1897, \$1,800.

Harry G. Botsford, No. 67 Surrey street, 1887, \$1,800.

Randall D. Gardner, No. 25 Princeton street, 1898, \$5 per day.

Moses G. Woodward, No. 32 Robinson street, 1887, \$5 per day.

George C. Currer, No. 86 Huntington avenue, 1884, \$1,500.

Louis F. Cutter, Salem, 1889, \$1,500.

Theodore Parker, No. 246 Park street, 1891, \$1,500.

George A. Clough, No. 141 Glenway street, 1887, \$1,320.

John S. Lamson, Arlington, 1888, \$1,260.

# CURLEY OPENS ON O'MEARA

Mayor Curley today carried to the Legislature his war on Police Commissioner O'Meara concerning regulation of expenses in the police department.

Mayor Curley tried to come to an agreement with Commissioner O'Meara on pay reductions. Meeting rebuffed, he proceeded to go over the police commissioner's head by filing with the clerk of the House of Representatives a petition and bill entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the police department of the city of Boston."

The bill reads:

"The Mayor of the city of Boston is hereby authorized to reduce the compensation of any of the officials, employees or members of the police department in the city of Boston to the scale existing prior to the 16th of October in the year 1913. Any increase hereafter made in the compensation of any of the officials, employees or members of said department during the last three months of the term of any Mayor of the city of Boston shall be unlawful and void."

Necessary.

## WORK TOOK HIM TWO YEAR

Ex-Senator R. S. Teeling said last night that his services covered period over two years.

When asked for the details of this work he replied at first: "My clients who are the Salary Increase Committee of the Boston Social Club, are the only persons properly entitled to definite details in connection with my services and expenses thereof."

When it was remarked that some persons had considered his fee of nearly \$10,000 too much, he replied:

"Well, don't you think that you would invest \$9,000 or \$10,000 which could net you \$112,000 a year? In this case, however, it is not one man but the financial interests of 1,121 men that are involved."

## TWO YEARS' WORK.

"My services covered more than two years. They included legal advice and a wide personal investigation and research into conditions in the police departments of many cities. I also investigated the cost of living and collected statistical information which was used to show the justice of the request of the policemen for better pay."

"My services also had to do with the securing of a new salary schedule which should be so well grounded on legal facts that it would be able, if called upon, to stand the test before the Supreme Court."

"In other words, it was absolutely necessary to have such good authority as a legal basis that there would be no possibility of any slip-up or come-back."

## POWER IN POLITICS.

Ex-Senator Teeling, as indicated by his title, is one of the public men of Charlestown district. He has been prominent in both House and Senate and a leader in the Charlestown Democracy.

In the recent Mayoralty contest he was called into the Kenney campaign at the last moment, and was regarded as strengthening it. In fact, it was later claimed that, if Teeling had been brought in earlier, Curley would have had a much closer rub for election.

He is single and lives at No. 25 Arlington avenue, in the old "Neck" district of Charlestown.

Up to recently he occupied legal offices at No. 30 Court street. He has now moved into a suite, Nos. 506-508, on the fifth floor of the Merchants' Bank building at State and Devonshire streets.

Before the Finance Commission Teeling said that he was employed in June, 1911, by the patrolmen to bring about an increase in salary. He testified that he had gathered statistics of police pay in different cities. This went on until 1912, when he was also retained by the superior officers of the department. He said he received retainers from each group.

Continuing his testimony, Teeling said that Commissioner O'Meara, who was favorable to the increase. In several talks with Mayor Fitzgerald he urged that the Mayor grant the men a hearing, which the Mayor did. The proposed increase, Teeling added, was cut in half because the city couldn't afford not more.

Teeling continued that he put in a bill to the Social Club of \$6,500 and this was paid. From all groups he received \$9,433 for the first raise. His services were continued until the last change.

Teeling declared that he considered his work distinctly that of a lawyer. He told the clients he wanted them to be satisfied about his bill, which he will render them. He testified that he did not expect less than he got before, but he would not say to the commission how he was going to make up his bill for the last increase.

Mr. Sughrue, counsel for the commission, asked the witness what he could do after he had once told the Mayor and Commissioner his views. Mr. Teeling replied that he could keep on repeating his demands and his arguments.

# TEELING'S BIG FEE COVERED COST OF LIVING RESEARCH

Lawyer Also Fixed Police Pay to  
Stand Test of Courts if



these were references to the letter received by Burke. The original letter was then introduced.

Lieutenant Francis J. Dermody, member of the club at the time, and whose name appeared as a signature on the letter, was called. He was handed the letter by Sughrue and was asked:

Q.—Is the letter in your handwriting? A.—I have no recollection of writing it.

#### COULDN'T TELL WRITING.

Q.—Can't you say whether you wrote that letter or not? A.—I can not.

Q.—Look at this (handing witness a small bit of paper with writing on it). See if you recognize this as the writing that you did for us when you were here before. A.—I don't know if that is my writing or not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you can't tell whether you wrote that or not? A.—I would not swear that I wrote this.

Q.—Now look at this letter again (showing the first letter.) Can't you say whether that is in your handwriting or not? A.—No, sir; I cannot say.

The letter signed "Dermody" and the slip of paper were filed as exhibits. Sughrue stated that the slip of paper was to be used as a comparison in examining the handwriting of the letter.

Q.—Are you sure you did not write this (pointing to the slip)? A.—I wrote something for you, but I don't know whether this is it or not.

Q.—I would like you to make a copy of the letter.

Secretary of the Commission Dowling took a pen and some paper over to the witness. Lieutenant Dermody took the letter in his hand, read it over, laid it on the table, turned to Chairman John R. Murphy and said:

"I don't want to make a copy of that letter."

Q.—(By the chairman.) Do you object? A.—Yes.

Q.—(By Sughrue.) Do you refuse? A.—Yes, sir.

Chairman Murphy: You have a right to refuse if you wish. We will not press you at this time.

Sughrue: That is all for now, Mr. Dermody, but I wish you would wait outside. I may want to call you later.

#### SIGNED BY DERMODY.

The letter signed "F. J. Dermody" and received by Burke, secretary of the Russell Club, reads as follows:

Boston, Feb. 24, 1910.

Mr. P. Burke, Secretary Russell Fire Club.

Dear Sir—Please read the following for me: That the sum of four hundred dollars be paid to P. L. Crowley.

Respectfully,

F. J. DERMODY.

Sughrue asked Dermody: "Did you not say at the last hearing before us that that letter was written by you? A.—I don't remember that I did. I don't recollect; I don't think I did.

Sughrue then read from a transcript of the testimony taken several weeks ago. He read an extract of what he said was Dermody's testimony at that time stating that he (Dermody) acknowledged writing the letter to Burke.

Q.—Now, didn't you so testify then? A.—I don't think I did. I have no recollection of making any such statement. And I can't recollect now of having written that letter.

#### COULDN'T REMEMBER.

For the most part the testimony of Policeman Patrick L. Crowley, formerly a fireman and member of

the Russell Club, consisted of:

"I can't recollect, I don't remember."

He followed Dermody on the stand.

Q.—Have you any recollection of any proposition for the payment of \$400 to anyone? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you at a meeting where this matter was discussed? A.—No, sir, not that I remember.

Q.—Did you ever receive \$400 from any one for any purpose? A.—I cannot recollect; I don't think so.

Q.—What do you remember about this discussion? A.—I remember there was a general discussion among the members about a proposition to get more time for meals.

Q.—In reference to the \$400 do you not think that quite a large sum of money for the club to pay over? A.—It was a nice piece of money.

Q.—Do you recollect anything about the payment of \$400 to you by the Russell Club? A.—I don't remember.

## MEMBER OF PRO BONO PUBLICO GETS \$4,000 JOB

W. A. Creney Made Assessor; 15

Assistants Dropped; 15 New  
Ones Named.

\$4,000 PLUM FOR MARTIN

Mayor Curley lopped fifteen names off the city payrolls yesterday. Then he wrote fifteen new names in their places. Nothing was "saved."

The places were those of "second assistant assessors." Their occupants get \$5 a day while employed. They get in, on the average, about forty days a year. So the jobs are estimated at \$200.

This was the first time, however, that the Mayor had filled places as soon as they were empty. Folks who are willing to admit that they are "Curleyites" expressed themselves, therefore, as happy.

"Jim" has started to make good," they said, "now watch him!"

#### CRENEY GETS \$4,000 PLUM.

Before he got down to the fifteen jobs at \$200 each the Mayor gave to William A. Creney of No. 3 West Cottage street the \$4,000 principal assessorship from which he had the lay before removed Edward G. Richardson. Richardson formerly "covered" City Hall for the Transcript. Creney, an advertising solicitor, is a member of the Tam—that is, the Pro Bono Publico Club.

A new appointment was that of Election Commissioner John B. Martin to be a principal assessor in place of Andrew A. Badaracco, whose term expires on May 1. Mr. Martin gets \$3,500 on the election board. His new place will be worth \$500 more. These are the fifteen second assistant assessors whom Curley separated from their \$200 jobs:

William E. Harvey, No. 156 Calender street, Dorchester.  
William A. Donovan, No. 65 Millet street, Dorchester.  
Joseph Esselen, No. 839 Parker street, Roxbury.  
Jacob Cohen, No. 10 Balfour street, Dorchester.  
Albert E. Hubner, No. 159 Granite avenue, Dorchester.  
Alonzo A. Culverman, No. 8 Boylston place.  
George F. Talhan, No. 26 Milford street.  
Loyal L. Jenkins, No. 312 Meridian street, East Boston.  
Walter E. Merriam, No. 384 Centre street, Jamaica Plain.  
Clinton E. Duryea, No. 76 Aldrich street, Roslindale.  
Thomas Grieve, No. 224 Dudley street.  
Charles H. Turner, 166 Broadway, South Boston.  
Hammond B. Hazelwood, No. 341 Washington street, Brighton.  
Clarke Watters, No. 8 Thatcher street, Hyde Park.  
Thomas Boyde, No. 44 Summer street, East Boston.

#### MOST ALL REPUBLICANS.

Retired politicians who looked the above list over said that all but one or two of the men on it are Republicans. Among the men designated to succeed them the best known is Peter McNally, press agent and long-distance swimmer. McNally was one of the original entrants in the twelfth District Congressional free-for-all. He withdrew ten days ago.

The fifteen new second assistant assessors:

James H. Williams, 405 Neponset avenue, Dorchester.  
Peter S. McNally, 79 Bellevue street, Dorchester.  
George L. Kenny, 88 Calumet street, Roxbury.  
John H. Carr, 96 Buttonwood street, Dorchester.  
James J. Byrne, 14 Longfellow street, Dorchester.  
Charles E. Fullick, 32 Oak street.  
James H. McElaney, Jr., 66 Sawyer avenue.  
Louis Davis, 96 Nightingale street, Dorchester.  
Robert F. Wall, 374 Centre street, Jamaica Plain.  
George C. Woods, 123 Hillside street, Roxbury.  
William J. Gleason, 32 Clifton street, Roxbury.  
James McGrady, 8 Fredericks street, South Boston.  
John J. Hastry, 6 Lark street, South Boston.  
Charles E. Abbott, 8 Tyler street.  
Charles E. Noble, 15 Stoughton street, Dorchester.

#### "FAITHFUL MENTIONED."

There being three of these \$200 berths to fill, several of the faithful are "mentioned" for them. Among the names heard yesterday were those of former Representative Edward Emmett McGrath of Ward 18—they say Edward Emmett is "slated"—"Charley" Murphy of Ward 17, son of the late chairman of the board; Jacob Basch of Ward 12, former Representative John J. Murphy of Ward 14, Alonzo Andrews of Ward 21, and John out of South Boston, said to be a friend of Lieutenant-Governor Barry.

Making the appointments the Mayor said the places "should be abolished." The police, he said, "do all the work."

Journal Mar. 16, 1914

## Luther Refuses to Speak

Famous Naturalist and Explorer Declines an Invitation for Boston's Exercises on March 17.



An orator who can deliver the same old invocation to the same old flag.

By Amos Talleyrand Luther

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1913.—When the Hon. James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, approached me today and practically begged that I return to the Hub and deliver an address on the glorious anniversary of the day on which St. Patrick drove the Redcoats out of Boston, I was sorry to disappoint him, but I said him nay, gently and firmly.

"I am sorry," I said, "Mr. Mayor, that it cannot be, but somebody else must spout for you this year. And let me give to you one word of advice to convey to those who compose or direct the Annual Patriots' Association of Wards 12, 14 and 15. Never fix the price of dinner tickets until you have caught your orator."

And then I left the mayor while he continued his hunt for an orator who can deliver the same old invocation to the Flag in the same old way without disturbing the private arguments of those who think that Jimmy Gallivan ought to be elected representative to Congress in order that he may have the necessary preliminary training for the United States Senate.

### Quiet in Washington

It is very quiet in Washington just now. The President is busy, watchfully waiting, and wondering how it is that a President's daughter's engagement to a member of the President's cabinet can't be kept out of print until after it has been duly and formally announced in the London Weekly Times. The President is becoming more strongly convinced than ever before that no newspaper should be published oftener than once a week, and then only under a censorship.

They tell me that Secretary Bryan, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Commoner, is in danger of losing his job. Charlie, the manager of the paper, who formerly ran the livery stable, announced to every reader of the Commoner that, inasmuch as Brother Bill was going to be right in the President's family, the Commoner, although published monthly, would get the inside news and would get it first.

Bill hasn't lived up to the promise. He has been scooped time and again, by rank outsiders connected with anti-administration papers, and the Commoner for March didn't have a line concerning the second Wilson engage-

ment. Subscribers are finding fault right and left, more especially since a number of them wrote to have the editor explain the President's Mexican policy, and didn't even get an answer.

### But You Don't Believe It

If anybody tells you during the campaign now in progress in the Twelfth Massachusetts district that this man or that man is being backed by the national organization and that Washington can't sleep nights through fear that the people may not elect this man or that man, don't you believe it. Washington does not care a continental whether the Twelfth district elects a representative or refuses to elect one.

Washington, as you very well know, has a good many representatives in Congress scattered here and there, when Congress is in session, and Washington has no more interest in the personal make-up of the House of Representatives than Ward 11 used to have in the make-up of the old Common Council. The lower branch of the national Legislature, in the opinion of expert Washington statesmen, is a necessary evil. Therein you see it differs from the lower branch of the old City Council, which proved to be an unnecessary evil.

Down here there are writers without consciences who make a specialty of sending letters to the home newspapers telling how influential Representative Blank is with his party leaders, and what a deep impression his speeches make every time he rises to deliver them, and how prominent Mrs. Blank is in Washington society and what her rare social graces and unostentatious charities have done to redeem an otherwise dull season.

You've read them. Don't believe a word of it. It is junk—pure and simple, written by women, usually, who can obliterate one representative's name, if necessary, and use another, without changing any part of the tale. It sounds good to those who are thus written up, but when the tale reaches the home folks, and is duly illustrated, how the anvil chorus begins to ring. It hurts politically and otherwise to allow one's personal vanity to be exhibited in cold type for the malicious

pleasure of highly effective hammer throwers.

### A New Boom for Tumulty

There is talk here of sending Joe Tumulty to succeed Walter H. Page as ambassador to Great Britain, but thus far no active steps have been taken in that direction. Tumulty would like very much to be present when the home rule Parliament opens up for business, but it is not probable that Page will consent to quit to make room for Joe. And yet, it would be an experiment worth trying. There are men in Washington political life who would like to wager as much as one dollar that Joe would not, as soon as he had acquired the ability to give three cheers whenever the King's name is mentioned or the King's Alfrede pup passes him while out for an airing, proceed to deliver an after-dinner address expressing regret that the Declaration of Independence cannot be recalled or some of the harsh words edited out.

There are those, I say, who would bet one dollar, or a fifth of a pound, that Joe would refuse to lose his head, even during the very latest hours of a banquet, but you never can tell. The man now on the job is not being taken very seriously in London, as I understand it, and, perhaps, that is one good reason why he should not be taken seriously on this side of the water. It requires an expert toady to annex the United States to Great Britain in a few well-

cont'd next page



as many of them are traitorously unfair to Great Britain and to those who attempt to bring still closer together we who truly represent the hands of affection and esteem now stretching across the sea. And while I regret that the Times has reduced its price to such an extent that the rabble may buy it and become part of its clientele, I know that it will not yield to such influences, but that it will continue to deserve and receive the support of the better element in both countries.

Meanwhile, I know that President Wilson will stand fast for what is right in international diplomacy. We have been exceptionally fortunate in sending as ambassadors to Great Britain men who, no matter what their party ties may be, soon realized that their prime duty was to Great Britain and were not afraid to express their sentiments. It has rejoiced me greatly on more than one occasion to see ambassadors, concerning whom we might have had reasonable fear that they would manifest what some are pleased to call "red-blooded Americanism," admit candidly that the United States owes all that she is and all that she has to England.

#### Praise for Britannia

I know of no nation in the world that sets a more worthy example. I know of no nation in the world that has been so scrupulously exact in its deference to the rights of others. I know of no nation in the world that has been so sentimentally considerate of the welfare of nations less strong or less able, owing to war or other reasons, to assert their rights. It is true that there are so-called Americans who are continually bringing up the attitude of Great Britain in the war of the Rebellion, but those who do so are ignorant and insular.

When the North and South divided, it became at once a conflict between the aristocrats of the nation and the tradesmen and mechanics. England could follow only one course, and that was to take the side representing the best and strongest blood. As far as she could she aided that side, and what she did she did well. I regret that she went no further than she did, and I regret that the North won, for I know that the blow to Great Britain was a severe one, but she bravely recovered from it, and was soon in a position to tender invaluable suggestions and advice to the reunited country and, in return, to receive adulation and homage from those who could partially appreciate what her sufferings had been while this country was disrupted.

I, Hiram Brough, stand by the principles attributed by Walter Hines Page and which I trust he will not repudiate. I stand by the nation of which this nation should still be a loyal colony, and I am as true to her cause today as I was when, only a few years ago, I waited with bated breath every morning for the news which told of her splendid fighting and glorious achievements in her South African crusade against the degraded and despicable Boers.

## MAYOR TO CUT SALARY OF HIS OWN BROTHER

## Official Ax to Be Set to Swinging in Collecting Department.

## CASHIER LEAHY'S JOB IS SAID TO BE SAFE

## Teller Field to Stay, But Will Have to Submit to Slash of Stipend.

Today or early next week, the collecting department of the city will be given a shake-up by Mayor Curley that will cause all his former shake-ups to pale into insignificance, according to a well-founded report from the Curley cabinet. Several removals will be made and every salary will be cut.

This department has been for many years the political bank of the city, each mayor paying his political debts with jobs in this office. The occupants of positions here are all well paid and seemingly fixed for life, according to the former rules of the game. No one has ever accused any employee of working himself to death in this department, in fact there has been more or less criticism from the Finance Commission about the amount of work done by some members of the force.

The mayor's own brother, John Curley, is an employee of this department, but his salary is to be cut just as much as the others. The cashier, John Leahy, with whom Mayor Fitzgerald always transacted the business of the office, will stay, despite rumors to the contrary, but the other positions are doubtful. Former secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald, Richard F. Field, is a teller, but the story is that he will not be disturbed, except to have his salary slashed.

Yesterday Mayor Curley announced that there were no removals officially made, but it is understood that four draughtsmen and six rodmen in the sewer department were notified by their boss that they were dropped from the payrolls, or would be in a short while.

## MAYOR 13/1914 O'MEARA TURNS DOWN MAYOR ON POLICE PAY CUT

Sends Long Letter to Curley, Which Mayor Declines to Make Public.

## PIERCE RETIREMENT POSTPONED FOR YEAR

## City Will Thus Save \$2512.50 Pension for Police Chief.

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara yesterday turned down Mayor Curley's plan to reduce the salaries of the officers of his department so as to make a saving of about \$50,000 a year in the expenses of the department. At the same time Mayor Curley decided not to retire Superintendent of Police William H. Pierce.

The reasons given by the police commissioner for refusing to agree with Curley on the reductions were contained in a long letter, the contents of which the mayor refused to make public.

The mayor read the letter and then announced that he was going to submit a bill to the Legislature doing away with the necessity of the joint approval of mayor and commissioner to salary raises or reductions. This would be a sweeping change, practically bringing the police department back under the control of the mayor.

The mayor reached his decision on the retirement of Pierce as soon as he realized that the pension of the superintendent would add an extra \$2512.50 to police expenses. He decided to allow the retirement papers to lie on his desk for another year at least.

Superintendent Pierce would make no comment last night on the mayor's action.

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed John Beck of 7 Thomas Park, South Boston, to the position of real estate expert for the city. This position was formerly held by John C. Kiley. Mr. Beck is the expert of the Conveyancers Title Insurance Company.

Twenty banks and trust companies of the city have agreed to pay 3 per cent. on inactive deposits of the city hereafter, in accordance with the request made upon them by Mayor Curley. Among these banks is the Old Colony Trust Company. The mayor expects that all the other banks will soon get in line and make this change, a change that has not been made in 100 years.

Mayor Curley has received assurances from the officers of the Argentine warship Rivadavia that they will participate in the March 17 parade. They will be part of a detachment in charge of the mayor's secretary, Standish Wilcox, former commander of the 110-Proof Lancers of Washington.

Mayor Curley received several letters of commendation yesterday on his Boom Boston plan, and also two checks, one for \$250 from H. W. Patterson of the Smith Paterson Jewelry Company, and another for \$100 from W. H. Ellis. The fund is growing very slowly, but the end of the year, the mayor says, will see a million dollars harvested.

Journal May, 16 1914

## FUNDS FOR THE FIXERS

SOME weeks ago The Boston Journal called attention in its editorial columns to very definite reports that funds had been and were being raised in the fire and police departments for the purpose of obtaining salary increases. The heads of those departments—men of integrity and intelligence—failed to do their plain duty, with the facts in their possession or within reach, but the Finance Commission is doing its duty.

No matter what Police Commissioner O'Meara or any other high official or ex-official may say, there is no legitimate reason why municipal employees should raise funds for the purpose of obtaining higher wages. There are illegitimate reasons, and that is why fund-raising in any municipal department should not be permitted by any mayor or department head.

If Commissioner O'Meara is correctly reported, he saw no objection to a general assessment of the men in his department in order that a lawyer named Teeling might receive more than \$9000 for obtaining increases of salaries which could be granted only by the mayor and commissioner. It is difficult to believe that Commissioner O'Meara takes such ground. He knows his men; he is proud of his department; he has defended it repeatedly against assaults, and it was not necessary to raise one dollar by levying tribute on the uniformed force in order to obtain for them through a lawyer that which the commissioner and the mayor knew to be fair and just.

A fund-raising police department will bear watching, and a fund-raising fire department is in danger of becoming more famous for its fund-raising than for its fire service. The Finance Commission is to be congratulated upon attempting a work that would not have been necessary if the heads of the police and fire departments had done their plain duty.

## KEITH GIVES \$500 TO BOOM BOSTON

Willard Welch Also Contributes Like Amount to Curley's Fund.

Mayor Curley received two contributions of \$500 each for his Boom Boston fund yesterday. One was from A. Paul Keith, son of B. F. Keith, the vaudeville house proprietor, and the other from Willard Welch, a real estate broker.

The mayor also announced that John N. Cole, chairman of the Finance Commission of the State, assumes his new duties as chairman of the Boom Boston fund on April 1. The committee will get down to work by appointing a committee on conventions to tour the country, urging conventions to come to Boston.

In this connection, the hotel men of the city have been approached by the mayor with a proposition to raise a fund to induce large bodies to meet in this city. Boston, the mayor declares, is the ideal convention city of the country on account of its climate in summer, historical associations, beautiful parks and resorts. He points out that the city has never advertised, and yet has brought many conventions here through the influence of its name.

By interesting the business men of the city and raising a fund, hundreds of thousands of dollars can be diverted to this city by these conventions.

The Boom Boston committee has received a proposition from the Wood Printing Press Company, which desires to locate in this city. They also have still pending a proposition from the Hoe Press company, the largest printing press makers in the world.

## May 1914 THE CITY'S LODGERS

CRITICISMS made this week concerning the manner in which those who seek shelter in the city's Wayfarers' Lodge are treated by men employed there are not the first of the kind that have been made by investigators. Those criticisms should be carefully and fairly probed by the municipal authorities, and if there is justification in any detail the remedy should be applied.

It is true that the derelicts and the driftwood of humanity are not always amenable to cordial or even courteous treatment, but there is some reason to believe that a shaking up of the old institution would result in improvement.

## May 16 1914 FIGHTS "SIAMESE REFORM TWINS"

Curley and Sullivan Form Campaign Argument of Joyce.

Ex-Senator Thomas M. Joyce, who is making his candidacy for the seat in Congress left vacant by the resignation of Mayor Curley, on an anti-Curley platform, is to hold a rally in Maynard Hall, South Boston, this evening. His slogan for the campaign is, "Not indorsed by either of the Siamese reform twins, Mayor Curley and John A. Sullivan."

James B. Connolly, who polled a heavy vote as the Progressive candidate at the last election, is to begin his campaign this week.

Daniel T. O'Connell spoke before more than 8000 voters of the district yesterday afternoon and evening. This evening he will speak at a number of open-air rallies in Ward 20.

Senator Redmond Fitzgerald and his party, in three automobiles, yesterday made a whirlwind tour of the district. Large crowds greeted him at every stop on the route.

James A. Gallivan held several receptions during the day. The James A. Gallivan Club of Ward 13 was organized at Congress Hall in the afternoon.

May 18, 1914  
THE PHARISEES  
MAYOR CURLEY, doing what the Finance Commission and other high authorities on municipal efficiency would have him do, is still under suspicion by some of the professional exponents of political Phariseism. It is a matter of history, and one that should not be forgotten, that the most profitable attacks upon the Boston city treasury in the past forty years were made ere municipal reform had become fashionable and when convincing oratory was accepted as a substitute for common honesty.

Some of these attacks were never fully exposed; others were exposed, and have been forgotten, but newspapers which in those days were as silent as the grave while high-toned municipal officials assisted in or gave their consent to the robbery of the taxpayers view with suspicion every movement of the present mayor and find in every step taken by him, in the direction of economy, further proof of his dangerous duplicity.

They will never forgive him if he makes good.



Journal Mar. 14/1914

Mar. 18/1914

Mar. 16/1914

## **EVACUATION DAY BOARD CALLED SHYLOCK BUNCH**

**Lawyer Terms Committee  
"About the Worst We  
Have Ever Had."**

**MAYOR OFF TO  
FETCH SPEAKER**

**Argentine Admiral and  
4000 Men to March in  
Parade.**

"Pessimists" and "Shylocks" were the characterizations by Attorney James M. Keyes of "about the worst Evacuation day committee we have ever had" at a meeting of that body in Columbus Hall, South Boston, last night. Besides attacking them collectively, Keyes declared that Joseph W. Bateman, one of the members of the committee, "doesn't know how to open his yoo at these meetings, any more than to say 'I make a motion to lay the matter on the table.'"

His praise of the ladies' committee, which, he said, had done most to make the celebration a success, led Charles E. Quirk, whose wife is chairman of the ladies' committee, to declare that he was heartily sick of the whole matter, and to move that the ladies' committee be discharged.

When Keyes opened on Bateman, the latter retorted that he seldom made the motion Keyes mentioned.

"If I heard you say it once, I heard you say it fifty times," Keyes snapped back.

Because of the failure of the committee to obtain a speaker of national prominence for the Evacuation day banquet, Mayor Curley will leave for Washington today to bring back a speaker of national fame.

Hot discussion of the question of advancing \$50 to the ladies' committee for anticipated expenses started the trouble. After it had been under way half an hour, Bateman moved that the matter be laid on the table.

Thereupon Keyes "went after" Bateman, and concluded his remarks by asserting that the "whole bunch" comes to the meetings, thinking only of how to save a dollar. He said that it was an outrage that any question should be made of advancing the money.

Michael Norris and Michael J. Mahoney were at last chosen to confer with the ladies' committee in regard to the \$50.

It was announced that 4000 men will march in the parade, and that Admiral Onfre Balbeber and Capt. Jofe Monetar of the Argentine navy will be among the number. Governor Walsh, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire and Capt. Preston H. Uberoth of the revenue cutter service will speak at the banquet.

## **CURLEY PLANS BIG SAVING IN LIGHTS**

**Edison and Consolidated  
Gas Companies Reduce  
Rates.**

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he had completed arrangements with the Edison Electric Light Company whereby that company has agreed to reduce the charge per lamp to the city from \$103 a year to \$87.53. With a ten-year contract this represents a saving to the city of \$773,500.

Although the city had waived its right to ask for a reduction in the rate by failing to ask for it last April, the officials of the company, according to Mayor Curley, "most magnanimously disregarded this technicality and very willingly made the reduction."

The mayor at the same time received from the Consolidated Gas Company an offer to reduce their rate \$3 per lamp per year, but as their proposition contained a contingent reservation in regard to repairs the mayor instructed Commissioner of Public Works Rourke to ask for a flat rate of \$20 per lamp per year or else light the city entirely by electricity. The mayor is confident that he will receive the flat rate from the gas company, which will mean a saving of \$360,000, figuring on a ten-year contract. The total saving accomplished by these two revisions of rates would therefore be \$1,133,500 in ten years.

Both contracts will go before the City Council for its approval next Monday.

**TURNED DOWN BY MAYOR  
No Tenean Beach Pavilion Nor  
Roslindale Building.**

Mayor Curley turned down two committees of citizens who called on him yesterday, one in behalf of a new bathing pavilion at Tenean Beach and another in favor of the new municipal building in Roslindale, the contract for which the mayor has abrogated.

Both committees were insistent on their respective propositions, but the mayor showed them that the city could not afford the money, although it would come in the form of a loan.

Mar 30 1914

## **CURLEY CUTS CLERKS**

**Takes 7½ Per Cent. From Assessing Dept. Salaries Above \$1000.**

Mayor Curley issued an order yesterday to Chairman Edward B. Daily of the Board of Assessors to make a cut of 7½ per cent. in salaries of all the clerks in his department earning more than \$1000 a year. This the mayor estimates will make a saving of \$5000 in the payroll of the department.

At the same time he announced that he would not reappoint Principal Assessor Andrew A. Badaracco when the latter's term expires on April 1. One other principal assessor is to lose his head, but the mayor refused yesterday to announce who it would be.

## **BILL MODIFIES THE OWEN ACT**

**Substitute to Regulate  
Stock Exchanges Is Filed  
in U. S. Senate.**

**CUTS OUT PROVISION  
FOR INCORPORATION**

**Gives Interstate Commerce  
Board Power to Decide  
Use of Mails.**

Important modifications of the Owen bill to regulate the conduct of stock exchanges, which is now pending before Congress, are provided in a substitute bill drawn up by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This bill has been filed with the United States Senate committee on banking and currency.

Chief of the modifications are features providing that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall determine whether a stock exchange may be deprived of the use of the mails, instead of the postmaster general; that only three years' history of corporations need be given, instead of their entire history, and that stock exchanges need not be incorporated, as the Owen bill requires.

The Boston bill also provides that information must be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding corporations whose securities are not listed on any exchange. The purpose of this provision is to safeguard trading outside exchanges, as well as in them. Its effect, it is believed, will be to bring all stocks into the exchange lists. "Wash sales" and "matched orders" are distinctly prohibited, as is also the selling or lending of customers' securities without written consent. Carrying accounts on margin for employees of banks, trust companies or insurance companies is forbidden.

As to the modifications proposed, the Boston Chamber believes that the Owen bill incorporation provision is superfluous, and eliminates the element of personal responsibility. The Interstate Commerce Commission is chosen, rather than the postmaster general, a temporary officer, to determine when stock exchanges shall be denied the use of the mails, and a right of appeal to the federal courts is given. Three years' history of corporations is considered sufficient, for many brokers say that it will be almost impossible to give a complete history of the older companies.

James F. Jackson, chairman of the Chamber's committee which drew up the bill, yesterday expressed the hope that the Boston exchange would not adopt an attitude of uncompromising hostility to regulation, as the New York exchange has done. Otherwise, he points out, it will appear to have been influenced from New York.

Contd next page

# CURLEY STARTS CAMPAIGN TO MAKE ALL MEN POLITE

Street Car Seat-Hogs and  
Such Are to Be Told How  
They Should Act in Pub-  
lic Places.

Mayor Says Boston Leads  
in Chivalry and That  
Rudeness to Women Is  
Just Forgetfulness.

By Virginia Tyler Hudson

Mayor Curley is to appear in a  
new role.

He is about to become arbiter  
of the chivalry of Boston and to make  
its citizens the most polite in all  
the world.

In preparation for his plan for a  
social millenium he has already  
taken the first step by writing to  
Gen. Bancroft, president of the Bos-  
ton Elevated railroad, asking for his  
aid in bringing the men of the city  
to a realization of how much they  
stand in need of reformation on the  
chivalry question. He stated it as  
his purpose yesterday to call a  
meeting soon of the railroad people  
and others interested in having po-  
liteness abound, and figure out a  
way to wake Boston to her need of  
the forgotten virtue.

"I don't believe chivalry is dead,"  
announced the mayor, reluctantly ad-  
mitting the while that in this city it is  
in a somewhat comatose state. "I  
think that politeness of the best kind  
and chivalry are innate in every man  
worth while in the world, and that  
when he lapses it is because he is  
careless or has forgotten, for the time  
being, and not that the qualities are  
lacking.

"It is to call attention to the fact  
that Boston men have allowed them-  
selves to grow careless in their man-  
ner of conducting themselves in public  
places, at least, that I shall start this  
campaign. I believe that if our Boston  
men have it sufficiently brought home  
to them that they are careless, forget-  
ful and unjust in their treatment of  
others, and of women in particular on  
street cars and in other places, that  
their chivalry will awaken and there  
will be no more complaints such as I  
have heard and which have caused me  
to take the matter up."

## Street Car Rowdiness

Charges that impoliteness, amounting  
practically to rowdiness, have become  
the custom at the Dudley street termi-  
nal of the Elevated and at other termi-

## Mayor's Prescription To Make Men Polite

"THE only thing the people  
of this city need is to  
have the way for greater politeness  
and consideration pointed  
out to them. They will do the  
rest.

"Boston is not lacking in chiv-  
alry, gallantry or politeness. The  
men have merely forgotten those  
things for the time being.

"On the contrary, I think there  
is more politeness in Boston,  
among all classes of people, than  
in any other city I have ever  
visited.

"If Boston men have it suffi-  
ciently brought home to them that  
they are careless, forgetful and  
unjust in their treatment of  
others, and of women in particu-  
lar on street cars and in other  
places, their chivalry will awaken.

"When we in charge of the city  
have finished with the city's fi-  
nancial evils, we will take up its  
social evils, and the lack of po-  
liteness at street car terminals  
is one of the worst of these."

face lines, where large crowds congre-  
gate, and that in the general melee fol-  
lowing the scramble for cars and for  
seats the women climb aboard last,  
only to find every seat already taken  
by men passengers, aroused the mayor  
to write to the president of the Ele-  
vated, asking for co-operation in a  
plan to stop the habit into which Bos-  
ton men have fallen.

"Complaint is made by women pas-  
sengers," he wrote, "relative to the  
disregard of the signs placed at the  
Dudley street terminal and providing  
that no one shall board a moving car  
in the station. It is alleged that male  
passengers board and monopolize the  
seats before women are allowed to en-  
ter the cars at full stop, and the state-  
ments given me are respectfully re-  
ferred for your consideration."

In reply, Gen. Bancroft promised to  
aid the mayor in any way possible in  
any effort he might make to have Bos-  
ton men more considerate of women  
fellow travelers, but was not sanguine  
as to what might be done by the Ele-  
vated in that direction that has not  
already been tried. He suggested, too,  
that the Elevated cannot control the  
manners of men who use the line.

"I have your letter of Feb. 20 cur-  
rent," was the reply of Gen. Bancroft  
to the mayor, "concerning complaint of  
women passengers relative to the dis-  
regard of signs placed at the Dudley  
street terminal and shall be glad to  
take up the subject with the officials  
of the company immediately concerned.  
The matter, of course, rests largely  
upon the deference which men at the  
station show to women when the latter  
are boarding the cars."

In his discussion of the subject, and  
a brief outline of the plan he intends  
to follow. Mayor Curley gave it as his

belief that neither the rush of men  
times or the feminist tendency  
anything to do with the difference  
noted in the treatment accorded by Bos-  
ton men of today to Boston women  
and that which was given to their  
grandmothers by their grandfathers.

## Case, of Forgetfulness

"It is all a case of forgetfulness,"  
said the mayor, and he went on indi-  
cating that his plan for a perfectly po-  
lite people might be more or less in  
shaming the masculine element to  
show greater consideration for women.

"It is hardly time to talk about this  
question now, though," he went on,  
"there are so many financial troubles  
to deal with just now. When we have  
finished with the financial evils, though,  
we will take up the social ones, and to  
my mind those street car troubles are  
among the worst of our social evils.  
We will have to frame some way in  
which we can make a personal appeal  
to every man in Boston to mend his  
manner, though, for there is no use of  
our trying to do a thing of this kind  
in any other way. There is no law we  
could pass to fit the situation. You  
cannot legislate evil and wrongdoing  
or even carelessness out of a man. If  
you could, we wouldn't have to spend  
all the money we do keeping up our  
prisons and institutions of correction."

"The thing to do is to wake the men  
up to show them they are being un-  
just to others weaker than themselves  
and less able from a physical stand-  
point to look out for themselves. I  
don't think the men who swing on to  
the cars and take the seats before the  
cars come to a stop and the women  
get a chance to board them mean to  
be rude. It is perfectly natural for  
anyone to want to get home after a  
hard day's work just as quickly as he  
can, and to get a seat, too. I know the  
men who are seat-grabbers are think-  
ing more of that than they are of be-  
ing directly impolite to any women  
who want to go home, too. I don't  
think even the fact that it is a big  
city, and that the men do not know  
the women whom they elbow aside and  
whose places they take, has anything  
to do with their actions. I think it is  
merely a mixture of carelessness and  
selfishness—bad, in their way, of  
course, but not as bad as deliberate  
rudeness."

## Curley Sure of Success

"It is the carelessness and selfish-  
ness that we will combat, however, and  
I am sure it will prove successful. All  
the men need is to have the situation  
sufficiently impressed on them. We can  
do this by means of placards and pub-  
licity and perhaps in other ways that  
we have not yet had time to consider.  
I have great hopes from the meeting  
I intend to call to discuss the matter,  
and I feel sure that the railroad people,  
who have had the matter under con-  
sideration always, must have some  
plans they have not yet tried, but  
which they have talked about. If they  
have, we will try them out.

"I would not have anyone think that,  
because I wish to abate the evil of  
crowding women out of street car  
seats, I think Boston lacking in gal-  
lantry, chivalry or politeness. On the  
contrary, I think there is more polite-  
ness in Boston, among all classes of  
people, than I have seen in any other  
city I have ever visited."

"The only thing the people need here  
is to have the way for greater politeness  
and consideration pointed out to  
them. They will do the rest."

"And to point that way out I con-  
sider as much one of my duties as  
mayor as I consider it my duty to save  
the city money."



## THE NEW FIRE CHIEF

It has often been said that the fire fighter, like the poet, is born and not made. Probably the statement is based on the desire the average boy has, some time before he grows up, to become a fireman. Boyhood has its own particular heroes, and they are not as a rule statesmen or poets or vociferous uplifters, but rather ball players, men who drive big locomotives in and out of the city, under the bridges from which boys love to watch, and men in blue uniforms.

Anyhow, boss firemen are generally supposed to be born firemen. But the new chief of the Boston fire department is a remarkable exception. Up to his twenty-seventh year he was deaf to the call of the fire alarm, indifferent to the stirring picture of an engine rushing through the streets—a spectacle that will fill windows with heads during even the busiest hours of the day. Many a boy who has been turned into some prosaic trade or profession will feel the fire fever every time he hears the clang of the bell or the screech of the siren whistle. Whether this amateur fervor means that these grown-ups have missed their calling is a question. We have our doubts. It is probably akin to a taste for blood-and-thunder melodrama. We doubt it all the more since reading about Chief McDonough's record. For here is a master-fireman, whose success, so it seems, has come largely from faithful, fearless performance of duty, and not from any inborn enthusiasm for spectacular work.

Somehow such a record specially invites confidence. A record of thirty-one years' conscientious and intelligent service, with never a thought except to do the day's work well and be where the fighting is hottest, looks good for the city.

DAVID B. SHAW of Charlestown was appointed a member of the Election Commission yesterday by Mayor Curley. Mr. Shaw was a member of this board in the first administration of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and was expected to get this berth back again from Curley. It pays \$3500 a year. Tilton S. Bell, another member of the commission appointed by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, is understood to be slated for removal, leaving another vacancy for the mayor to fill.

The rumor that the David B. Shaw Associates will now disband, since their chief has been appointed, has been indignantly denied. They are preparing now to have permanent headquarters in the election department with an armory, drill and mess hall.

WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, who is chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures of Congress, was asked by Mayor Curley in a strong letter yesterday to exempt cranberry growers from the provisions of the act setting a standard barrel for fruits and vegetables.

JOHN N. COLE, chairman of the boom Boston committee, has been asked by Mayor Curley to place Boston agencies in all the big cities of the East. The mayor has also asked him to arrange for closer relations between the steam railways and the electric railways in this city, particularly on the waterfront where the Union Freight Company has a monopoly of the hauling from the South Station around the waterfront. Mayor Curley is of the opinion that the electric freight people should get some of this business.

MARGARET FOLEY, suffragist, called upon Mayor Curley yesterday morning to ask two favors. She got them immediately. One was that he review the suffrage parade on May 2, and the other was to allow her the use of the Parkman bandstand on the Common on the evening of that day for an overflow from the Tremont Temple meeting.

PAUL HANNAGAN, alderman of Lawrence and street paving expert, conferred with Mayor Curley and Commissioner Rourke yesterday to arrange for fourteen miles of paving in the downtown streets which will have to be repaved after the installation of the high pressure water service.

The mayor plans to use the granite blocks which will be torn up over again, by turning them end up with the worn side bedded in the sand base, and a top covering of cement. There will also be 100,000 yards of asphalt to be done.

The city solicitor of Lawrence ruled yesterday that Hannagan can hold his job in Lawrence and the one in Boston, if he desires. This will raise his salary from \$2500 to \$7500 a year.

EX-MAYOR FITZGERALD in his paper, under the heading, "Was Shakespeare a Highbrow?", discusses the article in Everybody's Magazine by James Shirley Hamilton entitled, "This Year It's Shakespeare." In spite of the fact that it is a review of the article, the ex-mayor could not bear to miss another chance in the controversy with the present mayor and says: "Why are we recalling only this moment that passage of so fit and frequent local application:

"Man, proud man,  
Dressed in a little brief authority,  
Playeth such tricks before high heaven  
As make the angels weep."  
"Shakespeare's knowledge of humanity was so broad and deep," the mayor concludes, "that he is constantly yielding up passages with fit and hit."

MAYOR CURLEY yesterday set at rest all rumors in regard to his attitude toward the City Planning Commission by reappointing William C. Ewing a member. Mr. Ewing was appointed by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald for a term of one year. The rumor was that Mayor Curley was to refuse to acknowledge the board was in existence.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS J. KENNY of the committee on prisons will call a meeting of that body next Friday to hear the final chapters in the Councilman Watson-Sheriff Quinn struggle. Yesterday the committee held a short meeting at which it was agreed to ask the law department to obtain a writ of habeas corpus to bring one of Watson's witnesses, Estelle Abbot, down from Sherborn prison.

OR CURLEY'S bill to transfer Rainsford Island institution for boys from the city to the State is likely to be strenuously opposed in the House.

Representative Hanrahan of East Boston, who has some very positive views against the way the State manages such institutions, is sharpening his knife for the mayor's proposition and intends to oppose its admission.

REPRESENTATIVE COWLS'S attack on Attorney Ely of the Hampden Company at yesterday's hearing before the railroad committee came very near being the signal for a call for medical aid. After he had delivered himself of his bitter denunciation, Cowls went to the ice water jar and there was a noticeable trembling of his hand as he raised the glass to his lips.

Following so closely after the violent outburst of emotional defense of the Boston and Maine management by Counsel Rich of the latter road, the members of the committee began to fear that someone would burst a blood vessel before the hearing was brought to a close.

SPEAKER CUSHING again reserved his ruling yesterday on the point of order raised by Representative Smith that the adjutant general bill should be referred to the committee on ways and means. It was said, however, that the Speaker was persuaded to withhold his ruling yesterday in order that debate on the bill would not be precipitated on a Friday when there were so many members absent.

The Speaker announced that he will rule on the point of order Tuesday.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS of the committee on metropolitan affairs, who wants the mayor of Boston to have the right to appoint one of the members of the Port Directors under the proposed new bill reducing the number to three members, was unable to get a bill embodying his ideas out of the committee yesterday.

The committee went over the matter in executive session and then postponed action until Tuesday, by which time it is expected positive information will be available as to the position of the governor. His excellency has been quoted in the committee as being in favor of the Williams proposition, but some of the members of the committee do not believe that the governor has committed himself on the matter at all.

REPRESENTATIVE HAYS of Brighton to Representative Curtin of Brookline: "I want to congratulate you, Curtin. You are the only member of the House who has ever been connected with the State militia, who has not lobbied me on the adjutant general bill."

"Well, how are you going to vote on that matter?" was Curtin's rejoinder.

"I haven't made up my mind, and I guess I'm the only man in the House who has not," said Hays. "How do you stand?"

"I am with the bill," said Curtin. "Eliminating all personalities in this particular situation, the commander-in-chief should have the right to name his own adjutant general. The present situation is impossible."

But Hays remained non-committal.

REPRESENTATIVE GLENNON of Cambridge wants rapid transit between his city and the South Station as soon as possible. He filed an order in the House yesterday asking the Transit Commission whether or not it had provided for the erection of a tunnel station at Dewey square which would be used while the work of completing the tunnel to Andrew square is going on.

If such a station has not been provided, Glennon proposes to use his best efforts to have such accommodations made.

HERALD-MAR-16-1914

# LASKEY ANXIOUS TO BE HEARD BY FIN. COM.

Former Treasurer of Russell Club Made No Attempt to Evade Summons and Will Appear at Hearing Regarding Firemen's Employment of Counsel This Afternoon.

## FORMER COMMISSIONER CARROLL EXPLAINS FEES

Declares Finance Commission Knew All About His Retention by the Firemen in June, 1911, Describes Services He Performed and Says Duties Ended in 1912.

Albert M. Laskey, the former treasurer of the Russell Club, whose presence was much desired Saturday at the Boston finance commission's hearing on the firemen's and policemen's fund paid in the salary-raising campaign, is not "missing," as reported, but is living with his son in the Back Bay. Not only has he not tried to avoid process servers, but he is anxious to appear at the hearing and tell what he knows of the lawyer's fees that have been paid by the Russell Club.

He will appear at the hearing this afternoon, as a summons was served on him at his home, 52 Westland avenue, Saturday afternoon. When the process server called at his home Saturday morning, he was away on business. That he was not found was reported at the hearing and led to a general supposition that he had "disappeared."

When seen for The Herald at his home last night Mr. Laskey was somewhat indignant at the suggestion that he had avoided the summons. He willingly admitted to The Herald that the Russell Club had paid lawyers' fees amounting to \$1500 during the years 1911 and 1912. Further, he declared that this was a legitimate expense. At the same time, he declared that the finance commission itself was wasting the people's money in hiring two lawyers when there are two lawyers on the commission.

### Old Books Destroyed.

The books of the club during the years Mr. Laskey was treasurer have been destroyed. This, he stated, was a legitimate procedure, as a new card system of book-keeping had been inaugurated in the club and there was no further use for the old books.

"Why, what was the use," he said, "of bothering with books containing ice

cream receipts, entertainment expenses and such things. There is no room in a firehouse to store away the books, so we destroyed them.

"During the years 1911 and 1912 we hired counsel and paid \$1500 for his work. And it was worth it. A lawyer is a lawyer, and a fireman is a fireman. No fireman could do the work that had to be done, so a lawyer was retained. In asking for increased we had to present a clear, intelligent case. It was the lawyer's duty to prepare this case. He had to investigate the conditions in cities all over the country, finding out what their fire department requirements were, and how much their salaries were. A fireman couldn't have had time, not the training, to go through all this clerical work and then prepare our case.

"According to some of the papers today I have 'disappeared.' I must say that The Herald's account of the hearing and of my non-appearance was fair and not exaggerated.

"Speaking of money, it seems to me that the finance commission itself is wasting money. Why do they need to hire lawyers when they have two on their board? What is the need of one lawyer telling another lawyer what questions to ask me?"

In connection with the hearing Francis M. Carroll, former acting commissioner, issued a statement last night. In this he said:

"After my service as temporary fire commissioner I was retained by the Russell Club, a corporation, composed of uniformed men in the Boston fire department, for the purpose among other things, of undertaking a campaign to have their salaries increased.

"Petitions were widely circulated, and signed, and open meetings were held at which the move was freely discussed.

"In the latter part of June, 1911, I was before the finance commission, and my employment by the Russell Club as its counsel was discussed. I told the commissioners of my retainer, of the nature of the service being rendered as counsel for its 750 members, and of the efforts we were making to bring about the increase in the firemen's salaries. The fact of my employment is therefore no matter of surprise to the finance commission.

"There was the fullest and frankest disclosure of it to that body. Mr. Moors and Mr. Lehy of the present commission were present when my statement was made, as were also Chairman Sullivan and Mr. Curtis. Messrs. Murphy, Magenis and Carr have since been appointed to the commission.

"There has never been on my part, nor on the part of the club, any attempt at secrecy or concealment in respect to my employment. On the contrary, the character of the campaign undertaken was calculated rather to apprise the public fully of what was transpiring, with the fixed purpose of gaining the support of public opinion for what was being asked.

### Arrangement with Club.

"My arrangements called for a retainer as general counsel of \$2000 per year. This arrangement was made by me in a conference with the board of

MAR-19-1914

# CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE Lewis R. Sullivan Associates is the name of one of the most thriving organizations of young men in Dorchester. The club is named in honor of the hustling leader, Representative Sullivan of ward 20.

The city council committee on county accounts will hold a session Monday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock in time to report county matters to the city council meeting that afternoon.

Although the city planning board has established quarters in the offices formerly occupied by the board of assessors on the first floor of City Hall, the board will remove to the new annex building when its new quarters are ready, and a large portion of the old assessing department quarters will be turned over to the auditing department.

Ex-Senator Edward J. Slattery of Dorchester, one of the new members of the mayor's office staff, reported for duty yesterday, and was given a warm reception during the day by scores of his friends who visited the office during the day.

Those who advocated for years the new municipal building for ward 17 say that it is fortunate that the contract for the new structure had been awarded and work started before Mayor Curley went into office because the mayor would defer the erection of that structure for another year or two.

There are at least a dozen candidates for the Republican nominations for the House in the Brighton Allston district, according to the political leaders from that district who visit City Hall.

"I will be the most hated individual in Boston within six months if I conduct the city in a businesslike manner," Mayor Curley told a gathering the other evening.

MAR-18-1914

## OUR GROWING FIRE LOSS

Boston's fire loss for 1913, as disclosed by the report of the Boston protective department made public yesterday, was the greatest in ten years, and almost twice as large as that of the year before. Although there were but 4947 alarms in 1913 as compared with 5462 in 1912, last year's loss was \$4,254,847, as against \$2,530,457 in 1912.

We like to believe that we are advancing. But little evidence of progress shows in the fire report. Evidently the need of prevention is not sufficiently appreciated, or at least not sufficiently applied. There is much talk and little action. Must we wait until the city is overwhelmed by some great calamity, often vaguely foreshadowed, before we take the really necessary steps?



HERALD - MAR-17-1914

# SOUTH BOSTON IN RED, WHITE AND BLUE FOR EVACUATION FESTIVAL

All Difficulties Overcome Celebration of 138th Anniversary Promises to Excel Its Predecessors—Exercises Begin Tonight and Continue up to Tuesday Night.

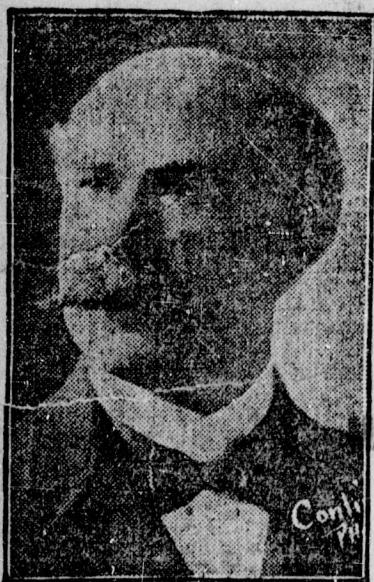
Charles E. Quirk,  
Treasurer of Evacuation Day Committee.  
(Photograph by Marceau.)



Lieut. William A. Ratigan,  
Company A Naval Brigade, M. V. M.,  
Chief Marshal.



Lieut. Edward D. Hurley,  
9th Infantry, M. V. M., Medical Corps,  
Chief of Staff.  
(Photograph by Chickering.)



Michael W. Norris,  
Chairman of Evacuation Day Committee

South Boston has donned her gala dress of red, white and blue and is now ready to celebrate the 138th anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston, starting with the patriotic exercises tonight in the Municipal building, and finishing Tuesday night with a monster banquet in the same building, with a large parade also on Tuesday afternoon. Many notables of national-state and city politics will be the guests of South Boston during the celebration.

Despite numerous and repeated setbacks, beginning with the failure to secure the President as speaker at the banquet, or a member of the cabinet, and continuing with the unsatisfactory route of parade decided upon, the celebration of the 138th anniversary of Evacuation Day, bids fair this year to be a great success. Success is only due, however, to the hard and diligent work of the Evacuation Day committee, who, this year under the direction of Michael W. Norris, faced more difficulties and situations that required great tact and diplomacy than usual.

Conflicts at meetings failed to aid the work of the committee.

As guests of the day the committee have reported that Gov. Walsh, Mayor Curley, United States Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, many of the New York and Massachusetts congressmen, Capt. Preston Uberoth of the revenue cutter service, Admiral Onfre Balbeber and Capt. Jofe Monetor of the Argentine Navy, have all promised their presence.

## Dr. Keenan to Preside.

Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, who has been identified with many Boston celebrations, will preside at the patriotic exercises tonight in the Municipal building. Despite some little early difference and hitch in the program between committee members and Headmaster Augustus

J. Small of the South Boston high school, the hard-working committee has arranged what is considered an excellent program. On this committee are Dr. Keenan, Dr. Edward R. Gookin, John H. Means and Dr. Harold S. Stone.

The orator will be Gov. David I. Walsh, who will have a military escort into the hall consisting of Capt. George E. Cronin, Lieut. S. Puggara, Lieut. P. Kendrick, Lieut. J. F. McKeon, Lieut. J. Farrell, Lieut. W. Skayhan and Lieut. Arthur E. Baird of the high school cadets.

Declamations of a patriotic nature will be delivered by Capt. Basil A. Rehill and Capt. John J. McMahon of the high school battalion.

Through the energy displayed by Dr. Stone many opera stars of Boston have agreed to sing at the exercises. The program, one of the finest ever given in the peninsular district, will include operatic selections by Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, soprano, who sings through the courtesy of her manager, Frederick N. Waterman; operatic selections by Miss M. Harriet Joyce, who made her debut last season with an octette of players from the Boston Symphony orchestra, and who has since sung with great success through New England; George Everett, baritone, through the courtesy of the Boston Opera House management, and W. B. Myrtetus, tenor, in choice selections. The accompanists will be Mrs. Adeline Raymond Ward and Miss Gertrude Urban.

Officers of the South Boston high school and of the Gate of Heaven Club will serve as ushers.

## Many Social Events.

Many of the social clubs of the district will have social events and many clubs plan open house to welcome in the Evacuation day. The Morgue Club on Broadway, with its 200 members all

*Continued next page*



MAR-12-1914

(1) prominent in athletics and society of the district, has made elaborate and extensive preparations for Evacuation day eve and for the day. In addition to open house, this organization plans to have a dance Tuesday afternoon in Bethesda Hall, which many of the guests of the day will attend following the parade.

Tuesday the parade headed by Chief Marshal Lieut. William A. Ratigan, company A, naval brigade, with the large staff and 4000 men in line, with prominent men in state, city and national politics bringing up in the rear, will start in Edward Everett square.

Troops will march in columns of platoons and the automobiles bearing distinguished guests and committees will parade two abreast.

The route will be: From Edward Everett square to Columbia road, Dorchester avenue, Andrew square, Dorchester street, East Fourth street, L street, East Broadway and West Broadway to Dorchester avenue for dismissal.

In the yard of the Parkman school, on West Broadway, between B and C streets, will be the reviewing stand for

the officials and guests. Before reaching that point the command will halt, form line to the left, dress to the right and present arms as the escort and reviewing party proceeds to the reviewing stand. The chief marshal and staff will review the parade at A street and West Broadway.

Lieut. William A. Ratigan, company A, naval brigade, chief marshal.

Lieut. Edward D. Hurley, 9th regiment, M. N. G., medical corps, chief of staff.

Staff—Col. George H. Benyon, inspector-general department, M. N. G.; Col. James A. Cully, inspector-general department, M. N. G.; Maj. William S. Youngman, M. N. G.; Capt. James A. Gallivan (retired), M. N. G.; Lieut. Michael F. Smart, M. N. G.; Lieut. George H. Farwell, 8th infantry, M. N. G.; Lieut. Jacob B. Basch, M. N. G.; Lieut. David Kennlar, M. N. G.; Lieut. William H. McEwen, naval militia; Lieut. James B. Connolly, M. N. G.; Col. Frank L. Readdy, U. R. K. P.; Maj. H. D. Palmer, K. S. F.; Neil F. McDonald, department commander, Massachusetts U. S. W. V.; Capt. John N. Mahoney, 9th Regiment Veterans Association; P. Joseph O'Leary, chief of staff, Massachusetts U. S. W. V.; Paul H. Weinert, congressional medal of honor man; Lieut. Edward B. Gookin, M. R. C., U. S.; Lieut. Charles W. Tucker, Boston school cadets; George D. Nichols, Roger Wolcott camp, U. S. W. V.; Edward Sullivan, Bishop Cheverus assembly, K. C.; Patrick J. Cronin; John T. McNary, M. N. G.; Robert Hayes, I company, M. N. G., musician; Sergt. Paul Jakmauh, 9th infantry, M. N. G., hospital corps.

#### Fusiliers to Escort Commander.

The Fusiliers will act as escort to the commander-in-chief, who will be accompanied by his staff, Lieut.-Gov. Barry and members of the council.

There will be automobiles containing Mayor Curley, members of the House of Representatives and Senate, members of the city council of Boston. Evacuation day committee and guests.

Between 4:30 o'clock and 7 the South Boston residents will have open house. In all sections of the district the slogan will be "Welcome." In the evening comes the annual banquet of the Citizens' Association, which this year will be in the spacious assembly hall of the new municipal building. More than 200 are expected there. Ex-Alderman Michael W. Norris, chairman of the Evacuation day committee, will preside and Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry is expected to act as toastmaster.

A splendid entertainment as a diversity has been arranged by Dr. Herbert S. Stone, many prominent theatrical and vaudeville stars having promised their attendance.

#### Committee for the Day.

The Evacuation day committee of the

South Boston Citizens' Association is as follows: Michael W. Norris, chairman; Henry J. D. Small, secretary; Charles E. Quirk, treasurer; President Michael J. Mahoney, former Presidents Edward J. Powers, John H. Means and Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry, James M. Keyes, Dr. Edward R. Gookin, Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, P. Joseph O'Leary, Michael J. O'Leary, Charles C. Parker, George E. Kittredge, Bernard J. Devine, James E. Pray, John H. Peak, Michael F. Smart, William A. Ratigan, John J. Murphy; Representatives James A. Twobig, William N. Cronin and John J. Lydon; George D. Nichols, Dr. Harold S. Stone, William H. O'Brien, Martin E. Tuohy, Joseph Bateman, the Hon. William S. McNary, the Hon. James A. Gallivan, Ralph W. Young, Frederick O. Watt, J. Frank O'Hare, John E. Meenan, B. J. Arntz, Robert J. Ware, John C. Finnegan, James P. Manning, the Hon. Jeremiah J. McNamara, Edward L. Hopkins, John A. Reardon, Dr. Alfred T. Dalrymple, David J. Driscoll, William J. Cassidy, John Connor, Dr. Edward D. Hurley, Sylvester Hodges and Dr. William V. Denning.

For the banquet in the Municipal building next Tuesday night Michael W. Norris is chairman of the reception

committee, Mrs. Charles E. Quirk is chairman of the ladies' reception committee, Lieut. Michael F. Smart of the ushers, and James M. Keyes is chairman of the committee on publicity.

Of the 48 specially engraved invitations to the banquet issued by the committee there have been acceptances received from Gov. Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Barry, Councillor Timothy J. Buckley, Mayor Curley, President Daniel J. McDonald of the city council, William E. L. Dillaway, the Rev. William H. Grant (who will invoke divine blessing), Jeremiah J. Hurley, assistant commissioner of immigration.

In line will be 4000 men from the Corps Coast Artillery, sailors and marines from the navy yard, 22 companies of militia from the 5th, 8th and 9th regiments, Massachusetts Naval Militia, Camps of Spanish War Veterans, military companies of the A. O. H. Boston school cadets, platoon of cavalry as escort to carriages containing guests of the day.

#### CURLEY GOES FOR ORATOR

Will Not Come Back Until He Gets One for the 17th.

Accompanied by Francis L. Daly of Roxbury, one of his closest advisers, Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon left on a hurried trip to Washington over Sunday to secure a speaker for the Evacuation day celebration in South Boston on Tuesday and confer with Washington officials relative to bills affecting Boston which are now pending.

"I'm going to get a speaker for the 17th, and I will not return until I get one," the mayor shouted as he hastened from City Hall a few minutes before 5 o'clock and stepped into his auto to be whisked to the South station in time to board the 5 o'clock train.

Prior to leaving the city, the mayor received from Charles S. Hamlin, first assistant secretary of the treasury, a telegram stating that orders had been issued during the day to the Androscooggin and Gresham, revenue cutters, to have the crews participate in the Evacuation day parade.

Yesterday the mayor was the recipient of two pots of shamrocks, a sprig of which he will wear in the Evacuation day parade. The pots were sent him by John J. Sullivan of Dineenackon, Blackwater Postoffice, Kennmare, Kerry, Ire., and addressed to "Mayor James M. Curley, Tammany Hall, City Hall, Boston, Mass."

MAR-12-1914

## DISAGREEMENT OF COMMITTEE ON EVACUATION

Proposed Plan for Breakfast to  
Mrs. Curley and Miss Walsh  
the Cause.

The South Boston Evacuation day committee had an extended discussion last night over the plan of the women's committee to give a breakfast at a downtown hotel to Mrs. James M. Curley, wife of the mayor, and to the sister of Lieut.-Gov. Walsh, March 17.

Some members of the committee thought the women had exceeded their authority, and did not hesitate to say so. Finally, Treasurer Charles E. Quirk and Chairman Michael W. Norris of the committee agreed to confer with them on the matter some time tomorrow. Some of the men present favored letting the women go on with the plans. Others declared that they didn't think the committee should stand the added expense of \$50.

The roster of the parade was announced as follows:

Lieut. William A. Ratigan, naval militia, chief marshal; Lieut. Edward D. Hurley, 9th infantry, M. N. G., chief of staff.

Tenth artillery band, U. S. A.  
Regiment coast corps artillery.  
United States navy band.  
Detachment of marines and blue jackets from U. S. S. New Jersey and U. S. S. North Carolina.  
Company of blue jackets from revenue cutter service.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Coast artillery corps, M. V. M. band.  
Coast artillery corps, M. V. M. (eight companies).

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Ninth regiment M. N. G. band.  
Ninth regiment infantry, M. N. G. (eight companies).  
Fifth regiment infantry, M. N. G. (four companies).  
Eighth regiment infantry, M. N. G. (two companies).

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Naval brigade band.  
Massachusetts naval militia (five divisions).  
Marine guard.  
Post 53, G. A. R. band.  
Maj. M. J. O'Connor, Roger Wolcott camp of Spanish war veterans.  
Ninth regiment veteran association.  
A. O. H. military companies (five companies).

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

Boston school cadets.  
Fourth regiment, Dorchester high school.  
Battalion South Boston high school.  
St. Vincent's fire and drum corps band and five companies.

#### SIXTH DIVISION.

Platoon of cavalry, M. V. M., as escort to invited guests.  
Automobiles and carriages containing guests of day.



AMERICAN - MAR-17-1914

# GRADY MAY ORDER 'SLUSH' FUND INQUIRY

An alarming rumor went through the Fire Department today that as soon as the Finance Commission presents its report on the "slush fund" investigation, a second investigation will be begun by the heads of the Fire Department, with possible disciplinary measures to follow.

The rumor aroused a storm of discussion. The firemen are inclined to feel that they had a perfect right to pay several thousand dollars for a lawyer to "arrange" their salary increase. They resented the Finance Commission investigation; and by much more they resent the suggestion that Commissioner Grady may start an investigation of his own.

The rumor gains strength from Commissioner Grady's attitude on the witness stand before the commission. He said he never contributed anything to a salary increase fund and was never asked to contribute. And those who listened say his tone was that of a man who does not approve.

There was a great deal of conjecture today as to just what could be expected from the Finance Commission's report. That body, of course, can only investigate. It cannot impose discipline, but can only recommend. Its investigations are necessarily of a general character.

## MAY ASK REFORM.

But one conjecture had it today that the Finance Commission would recommend that city department heads promulgate an order that no employees' organization shall hire counsel for any negotiations connected with salary increases or alterations in the hours of work.

Still another conjecture had it that the commission would suggest that the men be "permitted or advised" to choose a representative committee from their own number to carry on any negotiations with City Hall and the Mayor's office which might become necessary.

The Finance Commission will lose no time in submitting its report on its investigation. The hearings ended without an explanation of that mysterious \$400 order, approved by the Russell Club, and later rejected by that organization. The most strenuous questioning by the commission and Counsel Michael J. Sughrue failed to refresh the memory of the forgetful firemen. They vowed they could remember nothing whatever about this mysterious \$400, why it was to be paid, nor to whom.

"We will make our report just as fast as the Lord will let us," said Chairman John R. Murphy today. "Now that the evidence is all in, it will not take us long to prepare our finding for the consideration of the Mayor. Until then our conclusions are secret."

The most interesting features of the closing session were the testimony of Francis M. Carroll, an attorney of No. 18 Tremont street, and at one time acting Fire Commissioner, and the meeting between the present Fire Commissioner, John Grady and Chairman Murphy of the "Fin. Com."

At the close of his testimony Fire Commissioner Grady reached out his hand and said to Chairman Murphy: "Mr. Chairman, I want to offer you my hearty thanks for confirming me in my new job."

## SUGHRUE DISPUTES CARROLL.

Chairman Murphy, gesticulating, tried to tell the commissioner that he had nothing to do with his confirmation, and then after a minute of embarrassment, while all hands laughed, he tardily shook Commissioner Grady's hand.

Attorney Carroll testified that he had been retained as general counsel by the Russell Club and by the Officers' Club, both connected with the Boston Fire Department. He testified that he received \$6,125 from both organizations for acting as general counsel. Of this amount \$2,800 was paid by the Russell Club, for a period from November 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912. He got from the Officers' Club \$3,325.

Attorney Carroll told the Finance Commission that this was how he earned that \$6,125:

## HOW CARROLL EARNED FEE.

Addressed meetings of Russell Club and Officers' Club.

Drew up petitions.

Looked up the law.

Procured speakers.

Studied methods and features of a similar campaign conducted by the Dauntless Club, made up of Buffalo firemen.

Saw the Mayor and members of the City Council.

Handled general legal questions for both clubs.

Solved the troubles of individual members.

Hired a young lady stenographer and clerk as an assistant on special fire matters.

Worked overtime.

Charged for meals when forced to work in the evening.

Tried to get permission for firemen to ride on trains free.

Helped abolish "universal hitch." This meant that every time there was an alarm members of each fire house had to hitch up whether they responded or not.

Took up matters of discipline.

Agitated abolition of fines and substitution of punishment duty.

Fought for the installation of standing hydrants in place of surface hydrants in out-of-town section of the city.

## WGN WIDOWS' RELIEF.

Got firemen relieved of street flushing duty in hot weather, saving them eight extra hours a day work.

Relieved men from removing offa from fire houses.

Opposed order that all firemen be compelled to live in Boston, thereby protecting members who had homes outside or were compelled to live in the suburbs for the health of their families.

Acted as administrator when firemen died.

Producer relief for widows and children.

Looking after the interest of sick firemen and got them places in public institutions without expense.

Settled their individual lawsuits.

MAR-22-1914

# Mrs. Hackett, Ousted Nurse, Reinstated

Curley Changes Mind on Widow of Fireman.

Mrs. Helen Hackett, of Dorchester, one of the twelve nurses ordered discharged from the Board of Health's child hygiene and contagious disease service by Mayor Curley, was yesterday reinstated by the Board, following a second order from the Mayor. Mrs. Hackett is the widow of Fireman Joseph Hackett, who lost his life in the W. & A. Bacon department store fire in Roxbury last January.

The nurses were paid a salary of \$900 a year. The eleven who did not get back their jobs are Mary McManus, Mary J. Byrne, Muriel A. Pierce, Ella O'Connell, Mary J. O'Mealey, Mary E. Bowen, Barbara L. Coughlin, Eva Daley, Annie E. Driscoll, Cecilia Coholan and Anna McLaughlin.

APRIL-2-1914

# COLE DEFENDS ACTION ON NEW FIRE HOUSE SITE

Defending his indorsement of the new engine house site in Charlestown, which Mayor Curley charges was sold to the city in the interest of a relative of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, Fire Commissioner Cole today declared that in the interest of economy and efficiency the city should build on the new site and sell the old Winthrop street site. He points out that the new site is on a main thoroughfare and will increase in value as the years go by, while the old site on a side street will decrease.

Curley said: "It is the desire of Commissioner Grady and my sincere wish that in future fires be fought with water and apparatus and men rather than by conversation, theories and magazine articles.

"I guess that will hold Mr. Cole for a while."

"SOMETIMES have changed at City Hall," an attache of the city messenger's office remarked as the members of the city council started for the Evacuation day parade at South Boston. "There was a time when the city messenger's office was obliged to furnish high hats for practically all the councilmen, but now the members of the council are more fortunate and less troublesome. They either have their own silk hats or borrow them somewhere else."

The "Charley Daly Club" is the name many of the firemen want to give the famous Russell Fire Club, since the dance commission's investigation of the salary increases was started.

Although Mayor Curley has not made his rounds of the offices at City Hall to learn whether all the department officials and employees are on duty daily, there is one department official who has abandoned his practice of taking a nap every afternoon since the new chief executive went into office.

The city council committee on fire hazard, of which Councilman William L. Woods is chairman, will give a public hearing Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock upon the proposed amendment to the ordinances extending the building limits throughout the city.

Some 14 department heads have been called upon to attend tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the city council committee on appropriations for the purpose of explaining how much money will be required for maintenance in their respective departments for the year.

Because of the anxiety of Mayor Curley to economize in the public works department as well as in all other branches of the municipal service, the indications at City Hall are that Tremont street will not be repaved this year, but the holes in the paving will be patched for another year.

The sporting fraternity about City Hall who have the reputation of picking winners are anxious to give odds that Street Commissioner, James A. Gullivan will win the Democratic nomination in the twelfth congressional district, where a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who

returned from the South on Friday, left last night for Montreal, where he will be the orator at St. Patrick's day exercises in that city tonight.

The Charles Street jail investigation will not be resumed at City Hall for at least two weeks, and in the meantime Sheriff John Quinn will have an opportunity of taking a short vacation in the south.

The new city planning board has formally established quarters in the office formally occupied by the board of assessors on the first floor of City Hall. Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, formerly chief clerk in the mayor's office, is the new secretary of the board.

According to Atty. Francis M. Carroll's testimony on the stand at the finance commission's investigation, James M. Curley was favorable to the increases in salary in the fire department, but that was when the Hon. James M. Curley was Councilman Curley. He changed his opinion after he became Mayor Curley.

Although the mayor made a few reductions in salaries in the market department, it is understood that he does not intend to stop there. According to rumors at City Hall, the market department is to be made a division of the public buildings department through the adoption of an amendment to the city ordinances.

Plans for the proposed improvement of Copley square or any other municipal improvement requiring the expenditure of the city's money will not have much weight at the mayor's office for the next four years, if Mayor Curley's remarks about the J. Emery Harriman plans for improving Copley square are regarded as any criterion.

"I do not know what such an improvement would cost," the mayor said. "That matters little, because we have not the money, and then plans are usually discussed for five or six years before anything definite is done."

Political designations will not count in the future in the selection of first and second assistant assessors, Boston's "supreme court," the city's law department, has ruled, and for that reason the mayor will be able to select his assistant assessors from one party if he wishes.

removed 15 of the second assistant assessors receiving \$300 a year, appointed as many more to fill the vacancies. Tomorrow the mayor will appoint a dozen first assistant assessors after removing about eight of the present first assistants.

The changes made in the assessing department were in accordance with the mayor's plan of re-organizing that department, and by naming Election Commissioner Martin as one of the principal assessors, the mayor will have an opportunity of putting David B. Shaw of Charlestown in the election board. Shaw held that office for years and retired during the first part of the Hibbard administration.

The appointments were the surprise of the week at City Hall. It is understood that other surprises are in line for tomorrow when the removals of the first assistant assessors are announced.

For First Assistants.

For the position of first assistant assessors at \$1000 per year, ex-Representative Edward E. McGrath of ward 18 and several other enthusiastic supporters of Curley in the mayoralty fight, are in line. Among the number are Charles Murphy of ward 17, son of the late Chairman John J. Murphy; Jacob Basch of ward 12, former vice-president

of the Democratic city committee. When the organization refused to endorse Mr. C. J. May's mayoralty candidacy; ex-Representative John J. Murphy of Ward 14, Alonzo Andrews of Ward 1 and John Hout of South Boston, among the first assistant assessors who will be removed are Ward Marsh of Ward 20 and Charles H. Warren of Ward 14.

The second assistant assessors who were removed were William E. Harvey, 56 Callender street, Dorchester; William A. Donovan, 55 Millet street, Dorchester; Joseph Esselen, 329 Parker street, Roxbury; Jacob Cohen, 10 Balfour street, Dorchester; Albert W. Hubbard, 159 Granite avenue, Dorchester; Alonzo A. Pulverman, 8 Boylston place, city; George F. Talham, 26 Milford street, city; Loyal L. Jenkins, 312 Meridian street, East Boston; Walter E. Merriam, 394 Centre street, Jamaica Plain; Clinton P. Duryea, 76 Aldrich street, Roslindale; Thomas Grieve, 224 Dudley street, Roxbury; Charles H. Turner, 166 Broadway, South Boston; Hammond B. Hazlewood, 341 Washington street, Brighton; Clarke Waters, 8 Thatcher street, Hyde Park, and Thomas Boyd, 444 Sumner street, East Boston.

**New Second Assistants.**

In their places, the mayor named the following new second assistant assessors, who do not require a civil service rating: James H. Williams, 405 Neponset avenue, Dorchester; Peter S. McNally, 79 Bellevue street, Dorchester; George L. Kenney, 88 Calumet street, Roxbury; John H. Carr, 96 Buttonwood street, Dorchester; James J. Byrne, 14 Longfellow street, Dorchester; Charles E. Fullick, 32 Oak street, city; James A. McElaney, Jr., 66 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester; Louis Davis, 96 Nightingale street, Dorchester; Robert F. Waul, 314 Centre street, Jamaica Plain; Joseph C. Woods, 123 Hillside street, Roxbury; William J. Gleason, 32 Clifton street, Roxbury; James McGrady, 8 Fredericks street, South Boston; John J. Hasty, 9 Lark street, South Boston; Charles P. Abbott, 87 Tyler street, and Charles E. Noble, 15 Stoughton street, Dorchester.

Although it was announced some days ago that there would be a cut of 7 1/2 per cent. for all clerks receiving in excess of \$1000 a year in the assessing department, the mayor now proposes to make sweeping reductions in salaries in the clerical staff so as to make the maximum for the ordinary clerks \$1800 a year, but will allow some of the most proficient to have higher salaries.

In announcing the appointments of the second assistant assessors, the mayor stated that he had made a whole sale change in that division because the staff of second assistants, whose duty it is to assess polls, has been unable year after year to get within 10,000 of the number of polls throughout the city that the police get on the annual listing tour. The mayor also pointed out that, while he believed that it was an unnecessary expense to have a staff of second assistant assessors, he was obliged to appoint the full quota, in compliance with the provisions of the statute.

For the coming week the mayor has outlined a plan for a reorganization of several of the other municipal departments, and proposes to make wholesale shake-ups in the health, collecting and public works departments within the next few days. Before the close of the week the mayor believes he will be able to get at several of the other departments.

By his cuts in the public works and the park and recreation department Mayor Curley has effected a weekly saving of approximately \$3400, though the pay rolls in both departments are slightly above what they were for the corresponding week of last year. The remaining increase over last March is due to the fact that Mayor Fitzgerald added considerably to the rolls between that time and his retirement from office.

MAR-22-1974  
MARTIN, CRENEY  
GIVEN PLUMS  
AS ASSESSORS

Fifteen Second Assistants Are  
Removed and Faithful  
Put in Places.

Election Commissioner John B. Marti of ward 14 and William A. Creney of ward 17 yesterday were named by Mayor Curley as members of the board of assessors to succeed Principal Assessor Andrew A. Badaracco, whose term expires next month, and Principal Assessor Edward G. Richardson, whom the mayor removed. The mayor also re



HERALD - MAR - 18 - 1914

# O'MEARA WILL NOT REDUCE POLICE WAGES

Says if He Has to Economize  
He Will Leave Vacancies  
in Department.

Police Commissioner O'Meara yesterday appeared before the city council committee on appropriations and although Mayor Curley cut his estimate for the police department some \$65,000, the commissioner declared that as long as he is a "free agent" in regard to the expenditures of his department he will not reduce the salaries of his officers and will economize only by failing to fill vacancies.

Only two members of the council attended the meeting, Daniel J. Macdonald, the president, and James A. Watson.

The commissioner was one of several department officials before the committee at its public hearing on the mayor's budget. Among other things, the commissioner said that the only way any appreciable saving may be made to meet the mayor's figures is to allow vacancies to exist, since that course will not badly cripple the police department. Payments of the police department, the commissioner pointed out, can be made by requisition rather than by appropriations, but he said he had never taken advantage of that and does not intend to do so.

Fire Commissioner Grady, Chairman Mahoney of the health board, Dr. Holt of the City Hospital, Supt. McKay of the market department, Commissioner Gore of the penal institutions department, Supt. Casey of the printing plant, President Benton of the library trustees, Chairman Fowler of the overseers of the poor, and Sheriff Quinn were among the other municipal and county department officials called upon to explain the amount of money necessary for their respective departments. Reductions were made in each department by the mayor and the department officials said they would do all in their power to cut down expenses to the mayor's figures by economizing in every direction.

## Drops 11 Health Inspectors.

Mayor Curley yesterday removed the entire staff of tenement house inspectors in the city's health department, including one chief and 10 assistant inspectors, transferred five inspectors and two messengers from the lamp division of the public works department, and reduced Lighting Supervisor Edward C. Wade's salary from \$2400 to \$1500 a year.

The mayor's removal of the tenement house inspectors was prompted by information that their work was unnecessary and that there was no money to pay the salaries. In announcing their removal, the mayor bitterly denounced ex-Mayor Fitzgerald for appointing the inspectors before going out of office.

Daniel J. Shea of ward 11, chief of the staff, who has been receiving a salary at the rate of \$2500 a year, goes

with the other inspectors, and through the removal of the staff the mayor says he will make a saving of \$12,500 a year in the department.

Bernard J. Brennan of Charlestown, brother of Senator Brennan, who was on the stump for the mayor, is among the list, as is ex-Representative Patrick B. Carr of Charlestown and James A. Hart of Dorchester, who were regarded as friendly to the mayor in his fight. Among the others to go are Thomas Carr and Albert S. Lane of East Boston, Robert J. Clarke and Henry C. Murphy of Charlestown, Martin L. Martin of South Boston, John T. Scully of Dorchester and James T. Maguire of Jamaica Plain. All were appointed at a salary of \$1000 a year, except the chief.

"The staff of inspectors was appointed by the former mayor," Mayor Curley said, "without the necessary money in sight to pay a salary of a single person connected. Contrary to the usual custom, the positions were parcelled out without requests from any source, and in some cases the appointments were made without the knowledge or consent of those who were to draw salaries from the city."

## Takes Away Auto and Horses.

The transfers ordered in the lamp division of the public works department were in the interest of economy, the mayor contended. He said he saw no reason why there should be such a large staff and expressed a belief that Supervisor Edward C. Wade would be able to do the work with one other man, Michael T. Callahan, and without the use of the auto and two horses and carriages attached to that division. Wade's salary was increased by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald from \$2000 to \$2400. In addition to ordering the transfer of the inspectors, the mayor told Supervisor Wade to turn over his auto, horses and carriages to Commissioner Rourke.

"I will be able to save \$10,000 a year by the changes in the lamp division," the mayor said. "It will also save the necessity of detailing a man to exercise the horses and keep them from petrifying."

The inspectors ordered transferred from the lamp division to the assessing department include Edgar O. Haddock, Thomas A. Lynch, John F. Manoney, Thomas A. Ryan and Cornelius Lea.

## New Lighting Contract.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday by Mayor Curley with Vice-President Edgar N. Wrightington of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for a 10-year contract for gas lighting for the smaller type of lamps on the city's streets and parks for \$21 a lamp. Through the negotiations affected, the mayor says that the city will save \$30,000 a year over the price paid the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company, or \$300,000 for 10 years.

The contract, which will date from April 1, will contain a provision that the company will do all the work of locating and relocating lamp posts, an expense which amounts to about \$40,000 a year, and based upon 10,000 lamps reduces the actual price to \$20.60 a lamp, or \$3 a lamp less than the price paid the Rising Sun. The 10-year contract will cost the city \$2,060,000.

Although ex-Mayor Fitzgerald renewed for a period of six months on Jan. 31 the city's contract with the Rising Sun company, the mayor points out that the Consolidated and Rising Sun companies have agreed to allow the new contract to date from April 1 and by cancelling the Rising Sun contract, an additional \$10,000 will be saved.

MAR - 24 - 1914

# CITY CHARTER FACES CHANGE IN LEGISLATURE

Committee's Test Vote Shows  
Majority of Three for Report  
Favoring Increase of Council  
and Substitution in Part, at  
Least, of Representation by  
Districts.

Friends and supporters of the present Boston city charter and the small council had a lively shock handed to them last night when they learned that on the first test vote in the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday nine men were credited as being ready for a change, that change to consist of the extension of the council from a body of nine to one of 15 or 17 and the substitution in part at least of district representation for the present at-large system.

When they found that Senator Cox of Melrose, a Progressive, and one of the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce, was credited as voting with the nine, the tongues were set wagging.

On top of that another story was set flying that James A. McKibben, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was in part responsible for the position which Senator Cox took. Last night there were denials in plenty.

Senator Cox said it was true he had taken part in a test vote. For the time being he admitted he could see reasons for increasing the size of the council and possibly for some plan of district representation.

"But my stand," he said, "is not fixed by any means and I do not wish it to be considered as such. It is wholly possible that before a formal report is made to the Legislature I may be back on the side of the chamber of commerce. As to the story of Mr. McKibben influencing me in any way, that is ridiculous."

What gave a news value to the position of Senator Cox and the story about Mr. McKibben was the fact that last week the directors of the chamber voted against these changes.

Under the surface, it has been plain for some time that those working for a change in the charter were feeling better satisfied than they have been for years as to the prospects. It was hardly believed, though, that they would be able to get a report favoring fundamental changes. The first vote taken showed the real strength.

Those who voted against the changes were Senator Lombard Williams and Representatives Bothfield of Newton, Sherburne of Brookline, Wilson of Lynn, Lawler of Boston, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., of Boston.

The committee has voted unanimously for advancing the municipal election day so it will be held in the middle of December rather than January, and for a reduction of the number of signatures required from 5000 to 3000 for the mayor, and from 5000 to 2000 for members of the City Council and school committee.

HERALD - MAR-18-1914

# CITY HALL GOSSIP

**CITY CLERK JAMES DONOVAN** again this year was the recipient of a large box of shamrocks, the gift of John Redmond. For the past 10 years the Irish leader has never failed to send to Mr. Donovan a reminder of St. Patrick's day.

When George H. Cherry of the Mt. Hope Improvement Association suggested to Mayor Curley that he would make a good principal assessor, he failed to convince the mayor of the necessity of filling any vacancies on the assessing board for this year. The mayor believes that the business of the board can be transacted by five and possibly four members.

A special meeting of the city council has been called for tomorrow afternoon to take action upon Councilman Ballantyne's loan order for \$500,000 for new streets under the Horgan act and inside the debt limit, even though Senator Horgan has succeeded in getting adopted his amendment to the bill relieving the city council of the trouble of acting annually upon his original bill and placing it entirely in the hands of the mayor and street commissioners. The council will also draw jurors at tomorrow's session.

Although Mayor Curley named Charles Gibson of Beacon street as a member of the park and recreation department board on Saturday, it was not until Monday that the mayor met the appointee for the first time.

In the interest of economy, plans are being considered for removing the park and recreation department headquarters from the Parkman homestead at 33 Beacon street to City Hall after the new annex is completed, so that the Beacon street house may be leased.

Although the health commissioners have been called upon to make several reductions in salaries and remove from the department all employees whose services are not absolutely necessary, the mayor will use that list only as a base and he will also do some cutting for the good of the service in the department, it was announced at City Hall yesterday.

Trading stamps of all kinds should be prohibited, Mayor Curley contends in a letter on that subject to Democratic Floor Leader Oscar W. Underwood of Congress.

The City Hall politicians say the fight for the Democratic nomination in the 12th congressional district is between Street Commissioner James A. Gullivan and Senators William P. Hickey and Redmond S. Fitzgerald.

Finance Commissioner James P. Magenis has built his new house in Dedham for a summer home and proposes to retain his Dorchester residence, despite stories to the contrary.

Week-end trips up the state to the country estates have been abandoned by some of the department officials who are fortunate enough to own such be-

cause of the regular week-end announcements of removals, suspensions and reorganizations.

Many members of the Welfare Club, composed of employees of the park and recreation department, are wondering where the club is to meet in the future. Before the old board went out of existence the club had a regular meeting place in the Dorchester clubhouse, but since then the lease for a portion of the clubhouse has been cancelled, and it is too cold to meet out in the open.

Many of the voters in ward 20 are wondering where the Ward 20 Democratic Club is in the congressional fight. On the clubhouse at the corner of Bowdoin and Hendry streets there is a James A. Gullivan banner on the upper portion of the building, while there is a Redmond S. Fitzgerald banner on the lower portion.

All the City Hall department officials who reside in South Boston had open house yesterday in honor of Evacuation day, entertained royally until long after midnight, and in some cases provided autos to take the guests home.

An amusing incident at the hearing by the city council committee on prisons on the Charles street jail investigation was an exchange of compliments by Councilman James A. Watson and Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, who appeared as counsel for Sheriff Quinn.

"I am surprised to find that I, a layman, must cross swords with my personal friend, Mr. Coakley, one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the state," the councilman said.

"I thank the councilman, but I also object to being called a 'criminal' lawyer, but do not object to being re-

ferred to as a lawyer in criminal law," Mr. Coakley retorted.

"Kindly submit a report showing the efficiency of your department may be improved on \$50,000 less than was spent last year," Mayor Curley told Chairman Francis X. Mahoney of the health board during a discussion relative to the work of the health department. "That means that the axe will swing in the department," one of the subordinates in the department declared when the news reached the offices of the department.

The tenement house inspectors in the health department, who were appointed by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald before he went out of office, will be removed in a body this week if they do not quit in the mean time, according to the latest stories in circulation at City Hall.

Street Commissioner James A. Gullivan's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mayor Curley, does not interfere with his duties as a member of the board of street commissioners, for he refuses to devote any time to his campaign during business hours at City Hall.

Although all motion picture houses in the city may open Sunday nights, there are about half a dozen which do not do so because of the Lenten season.

Some of the candidates for appointment to the state board of labor and industries had their ardor somewhat, but not altogether, dampened when it became bruited about that the appointees were likely to be of short duration because of the Governor's reported belief that the board should be abolished.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

COMMITTEE WORK—March 16, 1914.

|                           |      |      |
|---------------------------|------|------|
|                           | 1914 | 1913 |
| Matters referred.....     | 2640 | 2296 |
| Matters reported.....     | 1233 | 1378 |
| Matters not reported..... | 1407 | 918  |
| Hearings not closed.....  | 288  | 184  |

The following committees have closed their hearings on all matters referred to them:—Agriculture and public health (sitting jointly), constitutional amendments, election laws, fisheries and game, labor and military affairs.

On and after Monday next, unless otherwise ordered, the House will meet on Mondays at 1 P. M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 11 A. M. and on Fridays at 10:30 A. M.

What with Gov. Walsh's suggestion that the water and water-power companies be put under the supervision of the gas and electric light commission, the various water conservation bills in the Legislature become of new interest.

Friday morning at 10 A. M. the ways and means committee is to give a hearing on the bill to appropriate \$25,000 for the purpose of completing a study of the water resources of the state and making suggestions as to what legislation is required and it is expected quite a turn out of experts will be heard.

Chairman William S. McNary, who yesterday at noon addressed the Board

of Trade and similar associated commercial bodies in Halifax on the port development of Boston, capped off his day by addressing the Irish Charitable Society of Halifax on Daniel O'Connell and Irish literature. Today he is to make a survey of the new port developments in Halifax on which to government plans to spend \$35,000,000.

Gov. Walsh yesterday signed the bill prohibiting the transportation in police patrol wagons of children not accused or convicted of crime. The quill with which the Governor affixed his signature was presented to Representative Casey of Boston, who introduced the bill, and who was largely instrumental in securing its passage.

Representative Greenwood of Everett is usually on his feet protesting against salary increase bills, but yesterday he caused not a little surprise by speaking in favor of a bill to raise the pay of State House porters. The House is in order to properly celebrate the event substituted the bill for an adverse committee report.

Representative Knowles of New Bedford made his maiden speech yesterday and succeeded in getting the House to agree with him that the bill authorizing Boston to tax state lands used for business purposes within the city limits should be defeated.



HERALD - MAR-18-1914

MAR-18-1914

**\$8000 A YEAR**

**A**N interesting tale has come from Washington about how the salary of the postmaster of Boston came to be fixed at \$8000 a year. Postmaster Mansfield, according to the Washington version, made no request for an increase and it was a great surprise to him when he got it. The story, as related by the Washington correspondent for the Boston Advertiser, is that there was no demand for the increase on the part of anyone inside or outside the postoffice department, but that it was brought about through the desire of Senator Fenrose of Pennsylvania to have the stipend of the postmaster at Philadelphia boosted to \$8000. In both cities the salary had previously been \$6000. The Boston office was included in the bill to make the Philadelphia pill more palatable.

But were Mr. Mansfield to be asked he would admit that when he was appointed postmaster it was with the knowledge that he was getting an \$8000 a year job. His predecessor, Mr. Hibbard, had had his eye on the increase for some time, but he drew little, if any, of the increased stipend because he was elected mayor at about the time it was granted. But, as federal salaries go, \$8000 is not excessive pay for the postmaster of Boston. If he is to give attention to efficiency he must buckle down to hard routine work. Not only has the postal district become the largest in the country, but the installation of the parcel post and postal savings banks have added to the burden of the executive. Congressman Murray will find that he earns the \$500 increase over his present salary.

**WHERE WAS THE COUNCIL?**

The municipal council of Boston formally invited the heads of the departments to be present with it at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Accordingly, men responsible for the disbursement of perhaps \$20,000,000 of public funds were in readiness at the appointed time to set forth their views. Of the city council numbering nine men, only two showed up there—Daniel J. McDonald, the chairman, and the irrepressible "Jerry" Watson.

What do the councilmen of Boston think they are doing? They receive a salary—modest though it be—for serving the city. In accepting it they virtually assume the performance of the duties which are manifestly involved. Why should they ask men of standing and capacity, like Stephen O'Meara, William G. Shillaber, John Grady, Dr. Locke and half a dozen more—some of them serving the city without pay—to put in their time against a vacant wall, except as relieved by the necessary presence of the chairman, and that of the ever attentive Mr. Watson?

No one can question the magnitude of the interests involved, of their close relation to the hearths and homes of the people. Active men of affair made no mistake in being there. The wonder is why the councilmen were not!

MAR-19-1914

**MAYOR AND POLICE CHIEF LOCK HORNS****Curley Declares Intention to Reduce Salary Increases Given to Force.**

Mayor Curley today reiterated his declaration that he would decrease the salary increases given the officers of the police department before the close of the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration and will present to the Legislature this week a bill authorizing the mayor to make the reductions without joint action by the police commissioner, in view of Commissioner O'Meara's refusal to agree to a reduction.

"In justice to the taxpayers and to those whose salaries have been reduced, I am determined to seek legislative authority to secure the reductions," Mayor Curley said. "I want authority for this specific case and I believe the Legislature will grant it."

MAR-21-1914

**CITY HALL GOSSIP**

It strikes me that John N. Cole intends assuming charge of the boom Boston project on a very auspicious day, April 1," William H. McMasters told a friend on School street yesterday. Mr. McMasters was the mayor's assistant in initiating the boom Boston project. He got out when he heard that Cole was coming in.

Atty. Walter J. O'Malley, Jr., of ward 17 is to be named as an assistant corporation counsel during the coming week when the mayor starts his work of reorganizing the law department.

The mayor's plan of designating his department heads as speakers at banquets which he is unable to attend, prompted no less than a dozen citizens to write the mayor commending him for the establishment of his "Chautauqua" bureau.

Many of the second assistant assessors blame one of the members of the board of assessors, who is very frequently in the company of Mayor Curley, for suggesting the removal of all the second assistant assessors and appointing an entire new staff.

Through the resignation of Frederick L. McGowan of ward 7 as a first assistant assessor, there are seven vacancies among the first assistants to be filled by the mayor. The salary is \$1000.

According to rumors in circulation at City Hall, there is one resident of the "dear old North End" who will be dropped in the near future unless he can get a transfer to the fire department, a department in which he is extremely interested, interested to such an extent that he attends practically every fire in the city proper.

Ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath, who turned down one of the appointments on the tenement house inspection staff when tendered a place by the former mayor, can have a position which will pay him twice the salary at City Hall, according to one attache of the mayor's office.

Members of the Sheridan Club of ward 23 say that the recently organized James M. Curley Club members want to merge with the Sheridans because of the failure of the members of the new organization to get the recognition at the mayor's office they anticipated when the campaign was in progress.

**AMONG THE POLITICIANS**

**T**HE legislative committee on street railways has been touring the western part of the state to obtain sentiment on the trolley situation there, and several members of the committee intend to return with a definite idea as to the advisability of a state subsidy for the trolley work. As soon as the federal government and the New Haven railroad officials reach an agreement, Gov. Walsh is expected to send a special message to the Legislature on the trolley situation.

An adverse committee report on a bill to raise the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16 was accepted in the House yesterday without a peep of protest. Former Representative Underhill of Somerville succeeded in inducing the House of last year to substitute this bill for an adverse committee report, and then the House passed it. The Senate killed it.

The committee on towns has reported

a bill to allow towns to have a commission form of government, if their voters so elect, instead of the long-established boards of selectmen.

Monday's list of legislative hearings is the shortest so far this year. Only one committee—public institutions—will meet Monday, and that one has but five matters before it. Practically all of the legislative committees have closed their public hearings.

In the opinion of the committee on State House and libraries, there is no immediate need for a "People's Mansion" or house for the Governor. A bill to have the state build one was given "reference to the next General Court" by the committee.

The sub-committee which is considering the recommendations of the state commission on economy and efficiency for the consideration of state commissions, will resume its hearing on Tuesday of next week.

HERALD - MAR - 18 - 1914

# USE OF 'DOPE' ON INCREASE IN THIS CITY

So Watch and Ward Agent Tells  
Legislative Committee  
at Hearing.

The use of "dope" is on the increase in Boston, aided and abetted by 300 or 400 drug stores that refill prescriptions, according to J. Frank Chase of the Watch and Ward Society, who appeared before the legislative committee on public health yesterday in advocacy of several bills that seek to prevent the refilling of prescriptions for habit-forming drugs.

A number of ministers appeared with Mr. Chase to urge the enactment into law of the bills. The opposition was offered by Representative Cavanaugh, who spoke against those provisions in the bills that call for a prescription for ordinary cough remedies and proprietary medicines containing "dope."

Mr. Chase told the committee that the use of drugs is on the increase because of the present tendency to get rid of pain as quickly as possible. The present law, he charged, is full of loopholes, which make it possible for one person, with a single prescription, to buy sufficient "dope" for 1000 medicinal doses.

He exhibited a number of bottles of tablets of sulphate of morphine, which he said had been purchased by one of his agents. The latter had made seven purchases with one prescription, Mr. Chase said. He read several depositions from doctors and "dope fiends" in which they testified how the drugs were obtained, and declared that the crooked doctor, not the public, needed to be educated.

Secretary Bowers of the state board of registration in medicine was called and testified that a physician's license can be revoked only after he had been convicted of a crime in connection with the practice of medicine, and that giving these prescriptions for drugs was not a crime.

Others who favored the passage of the bills included the Rev. George L. Cady, representing the Congregational ministers' meeting; Miss Grant, a social service worker of the Massachusetts General Hospital; E. T. Root of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and Charles J. Jones, representing the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater Boston.

By a vote of 6 to 5 the committee on Election Laws voted to report a bill providing for the abolition of party enrollment at primaries. A warm debate preceded the vote, party lines being drawn, except that of Senator Chase of Danvers, Senate chairman, a Republican, voted for the bill.

The bill was on the petition of Rep. Mc Morrow of Boston, a member of the committee. Abolition of party enrollment was demanded by the Progressive and Democratic parties in their state platforms last year and by Gov. Walsh in his inaugural message. Under the present law a voter must be enrolled in a party of legal standing in order to vote to nominate candidates at primaries. One of the biggest legislative battles of the year is expected over the report.

The committee was divided as follows: For the bill—Senator Chase, Republican, and Senator Brennan of Cambridge, and Representatives Mc Morrow, Gilbride and Phelan, Democrats, and Rep. Guernsey, Progressive.

Opposed—Senator Hobbs of Worcester, Republican, and Representatives Sherburne, Hays, Worrall and Felton, all Republicans.

A sub-committee of three was appointed by Election Laws to consider the advisability of drafting a bill providing that the state shall issue a "bulletin" containing information about candidates for political office, for the benefit of the voters, thus doing away with individual political advertising. The sub-committee consists of Representatives Guernsey, Progressive; Worrall, Republican, and Gilbride, Democrat.

"Anyone that supposes the money market in Boston can be controlled or seriously affected by one trust company holding stock in another does not know much about finance," said former Atty.-Gen. Albert E. Pillsbury before the committee on banks, when it was considering a bill presented by Senator Bellamy of Bristol that it shall be unlawful for a trust company to hold more than 10 per cent. of the capital stock of any other trust company.

Senator Bellamy was the only one that appeared in favor of the bill, which was opposed by the United States Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company. Mr. Pillsbury admitted that the United States Trust Company has a controlling interest in the Chelsea and Puritan trust companies, but this influence is absolutely invisible in the control of the money market, he said.

A. T. Ratschky, president of the United States Trust Company, said if the bill became operative it would prevent a strong institution in time of stress from taking care of any institution that might need financial help.

Massachusetts will have a new water conservation commission if the ways and means committee reports favorably on the bill now before that body. On Friday next, at 10 A. M., the committee is to give a hearing on the measure, which has been reported favorably from the committee on mercantile affairs. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont commissions are now in existence which have supervision of water and water power companies and this move is to put Massachusetts in line. Gov. Walsh has recently asked the Legislature to give to the gas and electric light commissioners supervision of the issues of securities by the various companies.

MAR - 23 - 1914

## IN THE 12TH TOMORROW

The man who in popular primary wins the nomination of the Democrats tomorrow will probably be the next congressman from the 12th district. They should select him with care. They should put their best foot forward. They should realize his solemn responsibility in representing this great city in the Congress of the United States. They should turn out tomorrow in full force, in order that their choice may be a representative one, reflecting the sentiment of the more serious-minded voters—the ones whom it is ordinarily most difficult to get to the polls.

While The Herald hesitates to express a preference among the candidates who are seeking the nomination, it is moved to suggest that Mr. James A. Gallivan has many of the qualifications of an effective congressman. He would prove an exceedingly vigorous speaker in the House of Representa-

tives. He would present credit to the cause of Boston, as it might bear. If he should go to Washington and be permitted to stay there for a decade or two, he would do nothing to restore the waning prestige of our national lawmakers, from which this city unquestionably suffers. James B. Connolly, the sea story writer, who will receive the Progressive nomination, would be a picturesque figure in Congress, if elected to it. But this is wholly unlikely. His candidacy only prolongs a needless controversy. The Republican nominee, Frank L. Brier, already agreed upon, is a capable and earnest man, and deserves the full support of his party.

MAR - 20 - 1914

## TRANSIT BOARD MAKES ANSWER

Tells Legislature of 121 Meetings in 1913 and of Its Other Duties.

The Boston transit commission delivered to the House yesterday complete answers to a number of questions recently forwarded to the commission by vote of the Legislature.

Mr. McInerney of Boston presented the original questions relating to the personnel and work of the commission and the subway construction.

The first query was as to how many meetings the commission held in 1913. The answer made was that they totaled 121 and that the average length of each was three hours. The report says:

"In this connection, the commission deems it proper to state that the greater part of the time devoted by the commission to its work is outside of the meetings, so that the number of meetings held and the time spent at meetings does not give an accurate idea of the work which the commission has to do."

"In addition to the time spent at meetings, the members of the commission have many matters referred to them individually, take many views and hold many conferences with contractors, architects, officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, members of the city departments, the corporation counsel, counsel for parties having legal business with the commission, and others."

"Claims for damages to buildings and other properties, arising from the construction of the subways, matters relating to real estate settlements, negotiations with railroad companies, and various matters of this kind are investigated by individual members of the commission outside of the regular meetings."



HERALD - MAR - 18 - 1914

# CURLEY ASSAILS HEARST'S WAR ON PRESIDENT

**Tells Evacuation Day Ban-  
quetters People Should Be  
Thankful for Executive Who  
Puts Public Interest Above  
the Dollar—Walsh Praises  
Irish Achievements.**

An impassioned defence of President Wilson by Mayor Curley against "subsidized newspapers," the Boston American, and "The Hearst family," warm praise by Gov. Walsh of the Irish immigrant and of his contribution to American civilization, and confident forecasts by several speakers of home rule for Ireland, formed the salient features of last night's proceedings in South Boston, where, in the Municipal building, 250 members and guests took part in the annual Boston Citizens' Association commemorating the 135th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston.

M. W. Norris, chairman of the executive committee, presided, and Lieut.-Gov. Barry was toastmaster. At intervals during the banquet a musical and variety entertainment was contributed by De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock and several artists from B. F. Keith's Theatre, including Jane Ward and Billy Collins.

President Calvin Coolidge of the state Senate was the first speaker introduced. "From what I have seen of South Boston today," he said, "I know you will go forward in the future, as in the past, producing the splendid type of citizenship which has enriched and ennobled not only this commonwealth, but the whole nation."

Mayor Curley, introduced as "one whose name is synonymous with honesty, integrity and fidelity" and received with "three cheers and a tiger," evoked a tremendous burst of enthusiasm when, after a few references to the celebration, he proceeded to congratulate the gathering on the fact that a pot of shamrocks stood on the head table, that Emmet's memory would be written with the pen and not with the sword, and that home rule would soon be all over the land of the shamrock.

"The dream of Washington," continued the speaker, "has grown with time. It has required the brains, ingenuity and dominating courage of another man to make possible a still greater opportunity without destroying the great superstructure that has been reared during the past 25 years."

"The task that has confronted him—that of regulating the institutions, the creatures of our prosperity—is in a sense more difficult than the task that confronted Washington, and that task is being carried on by our splendid executive, Woodrow Wilson."

"In that procession of our jackies, our regulars and militia today, there was not one man who did not breathe a silent prayer that the day would never come when they would be called upon to take up arms against another country."

"If our President were not actuated by the same lofty motives which guided Washington, we should probably be engaged in war—in invading a neighboring country to enrich those who are already extremely wealthy. And through the channels of subsidized newspapers owned by the Standard Oil interests, whose properties in Mexico run into the hundreds of millions—through the columns of the Boston American, whose mining interests in Mexico run into millions of dollars—that man is being daily assailed because he places you and me above the dollar."

"He is being assailed daily because he stands for the genuine American doctrine that the tears, the suffering, the heartache of the American mother who loses her son or husband are worth more than millions of dollars for Standard Oil or the Hearst family. We should rejoice that he has the same spirit, the same courage, the same determination, that marked Washington."

"Thank God there is a man in the White House who has the courage and the spirit to place human life above the dollar."

Gov. Walsh, introduced as "the man destined to be the greatest Governor the commonwealth has had in many decades," congratulated the committee who had conducted the exercises of the day so inspiringly and patriotically, adding: "As the chief executive of the people of Massachusetts I want in their name to thank the committee and the good God-loving people of South Boston for their loyalty to American institutions demonstrated this day."

The Governor went on to praise the citizens of the commonwealth of Irish birth and descent. "The sons of Erin," he said, "have always responded to the call of Massachusetts. Let Massachusetts not question the loyalty of the children of this race."

"Massachusetts honors the Irish exile. The voice of Massachusetts has ever been raised in the interest of the oppressed. The voice of Massachusetts today is the voice of Massachusetts in the past, and we hope soon to hear Massachusetts congratulate the children of the Irish race on the achievement of that self-government for Ireland for which they have battled for eight centuries."

Congressman Perl D. Decker of Missouri, said he was there "because they couldn't get anyone better to come." "I am glad to come here," he proceeded, "to a shrine of American liberty. But I want to remind you that the history of Boston does not belong only to you, and that we of Missouri claim part of your heritage and are just as proud of Lexington and of Bunker Hill as you are."

The speaker proceeded to sketch the chief episodes of American history culminating in the establishment of a government of law and order.

MAR - 18 - 1914  
**SPEAKER AT SOUTH  
BOSTON GATHERING**



(Photograph Copyright Harris & Ewag.)  
Congressman P. D. Decker.

## Ovation for Mayor

**Eight Bouquets Presented Along  
Line of March.**

Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon received an ovation as he rode along the line of march in the Evacuation day procession. Eight bouquets were presented to him and seven bouquets to the Governor.

Chief Marshal Ratigan was more than pleased when the sun burst through the clouds just as he gave the order to march. The parade went off without a hitch and everything was pronounced a big success.

The four big features in the parade were Mayor Curley, Gov. Walsh, Raymond Hitchcock, with his flowing green necktie, and Martin Tuohy and his Shamrock vest. Along the line of march they were applauded. In the front row of the reviewing stand in the Parkman school yard were Representative James J. Towhig, Representative John J. Lydon, City Messenger Leary, Representative Cronin, Gov. Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Barry, Michael J. Mahoney, president of the South Boston Citizens' Association; Congressman Decker of Missouri; Mayor Curley, Raymond Hitchcock, Daniel McDonald, president of the city council; Councillors Thomas J. Kenny and James A. Watson.

Previous to the parade, Gov. Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Barry, Mayor Curley and members of the Legislature and city council met at the Hotel Lenox, where they received the invited guests of the day.

From the Lenox the party was driven in automobiles to the home of Michael W. Norris, 670 Columbia road, where an informal reception was held.

From one end of the Peninsula district to the other the spirit of celebration was in the air. Most of the buildings along the line of march were decorated with the red, white and blue, with here and there a bit of green stuck in just as a reminder that it was St. Patrick's day as well as Evacuation day.

Journal Mar 19, 1914

## Mrs. Luther at Town Meeting

She Gets Inside Information Concerning Economy in a Cape Cod Country Town.



"Let us beware," said Abijah.

MAR 19 1914

By Mrs. Amos Talleyrand Luther

Quohaughurst, March 18, 1914.  
INASMUCH as Col. Luther has not returned home from Washington, and has sent word to me that he expects to be appointed night watchman in the watching department of the waiting division of the State Department at Washington, it has occurred to me that you would like to know something about our municipal progress in the past year, with special reference to the advance made along the double track lines of desecrated civic thought.

We had an adjourned town meeting the other night, and it was one of the most enjoyable events of the kind that has taken place in this town since Hamel's Circus was attached and carried off for debt, two years ago, just after the last ticket had been sold for the afternoon performance. Everybody who attended had a chance to talk, and as none of those who talked was obliged to confine himself to the question, or even to the United States, it took me back to the days of negro minstrelsy and the interchange of repartee between the middleman and the end men.

### Listening Not Good

Only a few of the more courageous women of the town were present, for you can never tell what is going to be said when an adjourned town meeting is at its height, but as a member of the committee on civics of the Monday Noon Club I felt it my duty to be there, sit in the gallery and listen. The listening was not good. Some of our very worst orators talked worse than they had ever talked before since they were old enough to talk, and they will spend the coming year, until the next adjourned town meeting, telling what an impression they made upon the voters.

There was a regular catch-as-catch-can argument over a proposition to substitute a schoolhouse for a historic relic. We have two schoolhouses in this town, but only one of them is a schoolhouse in fact, the other being a horrible example. It is old, which is not particularly to its discredit from a historic standpoint, but the fact that it is also a sieve does not prevent it from being a fire trap, and it is impossible

to heat it without burning it down. Nobody has tried that yet, but it will come sooner or later.

Some of the people in this town who think that it is almost as important to have decent schoolhouses as it is to have a tax levy tried to obtain a vote of the town for a new schoolhouse, but they might as well have tried to put through an article compelling male citizens to shave at least once a week. There are towns, I hear, that have treasury watchdogs, but this town has kennels full of them.

Abijah Jenkins, who is 74 years old and looks it, led the opposition to the proposition. Abijah called attention to the fact that he went to school in that very building, and he believed that what was good enough for him was good enough for others, inasmuch as he had lived to grow up and survive to a ripe old age.

Henry Hillman, who has a lot of money and is a college graduate, but who persists in living here summers and winters, by way of penance, perhaps, as some people say, declared that the building was a disgrace to civilization and a menace to life and health. He felt that Quohaughurst should do her duty and provide a school building worthy of the town and worthy of the children who would occupy it.

### Abijah Is Insistent

Abijah insisted that the school building was just as worthy now as it had been. He didn't believe in the new-fashioned notions, and he didn't believe in swallowing all that a lot of wise old owls in spectacles had to say about germs. He never heard of a germ, he said, until after he was 74 years of age, and no germ had ever attacked him.

Moreover, Abijah believed that there would be graft in putting up a building to cost \$8000. He had heard of cases like that, especially down in Bristol county, where a schoolhouse was built and where one man, to his knowledge, got paid for half a day's work that he did not do, at \$2 a day.

"Let us beware," said Abijah, "against following the example of Boston and other cities where grafters work day and night to steal money from the people. I believe thoroughly in fundamental education, but I tell you that the best education ever given

in this country was given in the old-fashioned schoolhouses, heated by stoves if heated at all, and not a dollar spent in any part of the building for what is called plumbing.

"That is my idea, of a schoolhouse, and I shall protest as long as I am able against this foolish and expensive craze for frills and furbelows, just because somebody else has them."

Abijah had the crowd with him, and although some of those who have children attending the schools tried to make an impression on the horny handed electorate, it did not work. Abijah never married, but if he had children, as he took care to explain they would go to the school that he went to, or they wouldn't go at all. The advocates of frills and furbelows were beaten by two to one, and there was an immediate adjournment to the hotel, the Art and Motor Club, no being yet ready for business.

### The Deacon Is Critical

After that a lot of important matters were disposed of, involving the expenditure of at least \$20,000 without a word of protest or a word of explanation. And it struck me as a voteless woman that if some of the friends of economy in town affairs had been as consistent in their demands for economy as they should have been they would have remained in town meeting until the end

had tackled each article on its merits. But it seems that I did not have the right perspective. Deacon Abner Litchfield said afterward that, in spite of traditions, the good old-fashioned New England town meeting is not a deliberative body.

"For example," he explained to me, "for weeks before the town meeting was held it was known that there would be an article in the warrant calling for a new schoolhouse. It was determined by the professional antis to make that their point of attack. They wanted, first of all, a good old-fashioned town meeting argument, and they knew that a schoolhouse project would furnish it. Every stand-pat agriculturist in the town would oppose a new school building on general principles, and more especially as the later arrivals could be depended upon to advocate it. And that, of course, was the basis for a fight.

"You may think," continued the good deacon, "that all of that robust oratory was impromptu, but it wasn't. Those sturdy friends of economy have been rehearsing for this town meeting. It is their one entertainment of the year. They don't go to shows, for that costs money, but they will go to town meeting, and they always go for one particular purpose—to fight changes, to fight improvements, to keep up their reputations as 'leaders of public opinion.' But they usually make just one fight a night. That satisfies them.

"And they actually believe that they lead public opinion. They don't, Mrs. Luther, for the simple reason that, if there was a public opinion in this town worthy of the name, our professional town meeting obstructionists would be hatched outside during the sessions in order that the town might conduct its business in an orderly manner.

### Abijah Called Graftier

"Take Abijah, for example. He represents to you, of course, a public conscience suffering from insomnia, and yet Abijah is one of the most tireless all-around grafters that ever tackled a small and depleted town treasury. Abijah spends more than two-thirds of his waking hours in devising schemes for bringing claims against the town for

CONT'D NEXT PAGE



something that the town has done or has not done. And one time in five he hits upon something that brings him a dishonest dollar out of the town till."

"But, Deacon," I remarked, "you are one of the old-timers here. They tell me that you represent one of the very oldest families in this beautiful if slightly backward town of Quohaughurst. Why is it that you are aligned against the other old families?"

"To tell the truth," explained the veracious deacon, "if those benighted exemplars of municipal dryrot hadn't killed that schoolhouse proposition, I would have supplied the site for the new building."

Thereupon Deacon Abner Litchfield went his way, sorrow in his heart and resentment in his soul because the yeomanry of Quohaughurst had refused to keep pace with the march of education.

I have just learned that, after I quit the adjourned town meeting, it voted almost unanimously not to buy and keep two horses in the fire house, as it would be unjust to the man who owns the horses now supplied in case of fire if they are where they can be found before the fire is out.

And yet Amos tells me that wom place is her home!

## M'VEY APPOINTED OVERSEER OF POOR

### Curley Also Plans to Fill Vacancies on Park Commission.

John R. McVey, campaign manager for Mayor Curley and president of the Hibernia Savings Bank, was named by the mayor yesterday a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, taking the place of Dr. Miles Martin, whose term expires in April. The position is an unpaid one.

The mayor sent a letter to Martin thanking him for the large amount of work and time given the board in his years of service, but informed him that it was not his intention to reappoint him. McVey has been identified with the charity work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for many years.

The mayor also appointed Isaac Rosenberg, a dentist, with offices on Hanover street, as a member of the board of children's institutions trustees to take the place of Michael Jordan, who resigned a month ago.

Mayor Curley sent the name of Joseph P. Collins of Lockstead avenue, Jamaica Plain, to the Civil Service Commission, to fill the vacancy in the Park Commission caused by the resignation of Daniel H. Coakley. Collins is the proprietor of the Roxbury Piano Salesrooms.

The place of Robert S. Peabody, also resigned, the mayor will fill today. Under the law one member of the commission must be a landscape engineer or architect of five years' experience. The mayor intends to find out from the Civil Service Commission if the chairman, John H. Dillon, conforms to this rule because of his long service in the department as foreman of the Public Garden. If he does, Curley will then appoint a layman to Peabody's place, otherwise an engineer as required.

## BOARD'S REPORT ASKS REVISION OF PENSION LAW

### Commission Would Retain No State Employee Over 70 Years of Age.

### POLICE AND FIREMAN WOULD RETIRE AT 65

### Compulsory Feature of Bos- ton Teachers' Fund Is Eliminated.

Complete revision of the pension and retirement laws relating to public employees and the establishment of an entirely new system are recommended in a report of the special commission on pensions filed with the clerk of the House yesterday.

If the recommendations of the commission are accepted and adopted by the Legislature, the public service of Massachusetts would have no employees, except members of the supreme judiciary, elective officers and appointees of the governor, mayors of cities or selectmen of towns, above the age of 70.

There would be no policemen or firemen above the age of 65.

The act proposed by the commission provides for the retirement of policemen and firemen at 60, and all other public employees at 65, but authorizes the continuance of employees by agreement with their employers for not more than five years in addition. Such continuance must be a matter of investigation and decision each year in excess of the retirement age.

### Where Act Is Mandatory

The act is mandatory upon employees of the Commonwealth, the metropolitan district, counties and cities and towns of more than 10,000 population at the last census.

It is also mandatory upon towns of less than 10,000, so far as school teachers are concerned.

Towns which may hereafter have a population of over 10,000 may accept the act by vote of a majority of the voters.

The act provides a pension or annuity or those who come under the act of about one-half of their average salary or wage, but does not recognize any salary in excess of \$2000.

It provides for an assessment of 5 per cent. of the salaries or wages of the employees for a period of not more than twenty-five years.

It provides that the public employer shall appropriate such sums from year to year after the tenth year of the employment as will equal, with regular interest, at the end of twenty-five years,

the amount which the employee has contributed in the twenty-five years of service. In addition, the entire expense of administering the system is to be borne by the employer.

The enactment of the new law will automatically repeal all existing pension laws and proposes that the moneys already contributed under existing laws be transferred to the retirement fund under the new act.

### Teachers' Fund Excepted

An exception to this is made in the case of the Boston Teachers' Retirement Fund Association. This association is of the character of a mutual benefit association, except for the compulsory feature of its contributions. The new act proposes the repeal of the compulsory feature of the Boston teachers' act, so that those teachers may not be obliged to contribute hereafter to two retirement funds.

The State teachers' retirement fund would be eliminated under the new act and its moneys turned over to the new fund.

It is also pointed out in the report that the Boston system of paying its teachers pensions by appropriating 5 cents on each \$1000 of assessed valuation of taxable property is wrong, and that in order to provide adequate funds for this purpose the city should appropriate 25 cents on the \$1000.

It says that the Boston teachers' resources for pension fund are insufficient and that a deficiency now exists of about \$1,000,000.

Discussing the Boston situation, the report says:

"Of particular interest and importance is the valuation of the association of the teachers of Boston established in 1900. Under its rules teachers are obliged to contribute \$18 per year to a common fund, out of which are paid such annuities as the resources of the fund will justify. The amount of each of these annuities has been \$180 since the plan began, but investigation proves that this amount is not justified; in fact new the resources are not quite sufficient to pay the present annuities \$180 per year as long as they may normally be supposed to live, leaving no assets for those who have been contributing but are not yet retired.

"An actuarial balance sheet shows that a deficiency now exists of about \$1,000,000. This means that in addition to its present resources consisting of the annual contributions of \$18 from the present teaching force, and the fund now on hand, it would require about \$1,000,000 to meet the pensions of teachers now retired and the future members of the present active force without any account being taken of future employees. It would be very difficult to put this fund upon a sound basis within a short time, but some improvements could be effected by—

"1. Increasing the annual contributions.

"2. Reducing the amount of pensions paid.

"3. Revoking the privilege to teachers who were in service prior to the establishment of the plan, of purchasing the pension by payment of \$500 in a lump sum, and requiring them to pay the full value of such annuity, or about \$1700."

The commission refers only slightly to the old-age pension plan, and says that it will require an amendment of the constitution to extend its social legislation in this direction. The report says:

"The general old-age pension is established nowhere in this country, and it is well grounded opinion that the present form of our constitution would prevent the payments of money raised by taxation in the form of old age pensions.

Sunday Mar, 19 1914

## CITY GETS LOWER RATES FOR GAS

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company yesterday agreed to make a ten-year contract with the city at the rate of \$21 per lamp per year, waiving its rights to the five months more which the extension of its old contract had to run.

The rate agreed upon yesterday by the company, through its vice president, Edgar N. Wrightington, at a conference with Mayor Curley and Commissioner Rourke, is equivalent to \$20.50 per lamp, as the gas company has agreed to take all charge of the locating and relocating of poles, which costs about \$40,000 a year. This makes the new rate just \$3 cheaper per lamp than the old rate, and means a saving of \$30,000 a year, or \$300,000 on the ten-year basis.

The gas company was lighting the streets under a six months' extension of its contract granted them by Mayor Fitzgerald on Feb. 1, his last day in office. The officials of the company, however, have disregarded this fact and the new ten-year contract will date from April 1. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company will sublease its contract to the Rising Sun Lighting Company, the one that has been lighting the city streets for years past.

The mayor now has the contracts for electric and gas lamps in the shape he desires and they will be submitted to the City Council for approval on Monday next.

## CURLEY CUTS DEEP INTO THE PAYROLLS

Considerably refreshed by his celebration of Evacuation and St. Patrick's day, Mayor Curley came back strong yesterday. As soon as he arrived at his office he abolished the whole tenement house inspection division of the health department, consisting of one chief and ten assistants.

Just before he left his office he took hold of the lamp division of the public works department, reduced the salary of the supervisor, Edward C. Wade, from \$2400 a year to \$1500, transferred five inspectors and two messengers to the assessing department, leaving Wade just one helper, Michael T. Callahan, then ended up by selling the director's automobile and his two horses and carriages.

The sale of the horses and carriages was justified, the mayor said, by the fact that it had been necessary for some time to detail a man specially to exercise the horses daily. The transfer of the inspectors, the mayor declared, was done because the police did all the inspecting necessary.

The director of the division was Daniel J. Shea, who was paid \$2500 a year.

## FIN. COM. STARTS PAY RAISE PROBE

### Will Look Into Fire and Police Department Lobby Charges.

A final effort to find out just what took place prior to the granting of the increase to pay to the firemen and policemen of the city by Mayor Fitzgerald will be made by the Finance Commission at a public hearing in its rooms in the Tremont Building at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Attorneys Francis M. Carroll, Francis M. Costello, Richard S. Teeling and James F. Creed, who were alleged to have acted for the police and firemen, have been summoned to appear at that time and tell what they know. Ex-Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole and the new commissioner, John Grady, have also been summoned.

Immediately following the granting of the increase, stories were about the city that attorneys had received large sums of money from both these branches of the city's service for their work in lobbying the mayor's office. The fire commissioner and police commissioner both reported there was nothing to it.

Mayor Fitzgerald also declared that there had been no lobbying and that no attorneys had approached him on the matter. The Finance Commission has had the matter under investigation for some weeks and has at last adopted this method of getting to the bottom of the charges.

## CURLEY RETURNED SAFE

### Rivadavia Brings the Mayor in Several Hours Late.

The Rivadavia, champion battleship of the Argentine navy, returned to Boston early this morning from its latest series of trial trips, several hours late, but with Mayor Curley safe and sound on board.

It was expected that the big dreadnought would dock by 8 o'clock last evening at the latest, but doing the expected has never been the Rivadavia's forte.

## THE "OILED" PRESS

MAYOR CURLEY'S reference to the "subsidized newspapers, controlled by Standard Oil," in his South Boston address on Tuesday, left something to be desired. He attacked the Hearst newspapers by name, but he neglected to identify the "oiled" press.

Therein he is unfair to that portion of the press which is not subsidized. There are many newspapers that differ honestly with the President on his treatment of the Mexican situation. Some of them believe

Mar. 24, 1914

## THERE'S A CHANCE

WE assume that when Mayor Curley says it is his purpose to increase the efficiency of the assessing department he means what he says. He should be able to do what he has set out to do without great difficulty. Perhaps, in doing it, he will depart from precedent.

It has been the custom for many years to have the assessors and their first assistants meet the mayor before they begin their annual labors and listen to an address by him, exhorting them to do their whole duty without fear and favor. That address has been duly furnished to the newspapers for publication, and then the assessing has been done—in the usual manner.

There are gross and inexcusable discriminations in the assessment of real estate in this city. They should not be permitted hereafter.

## ET TU, LOUIS!

ACCORDING to one report of an address made by Commissioner Rourke of the public works department, the other evening, he declared that "Mayor Curley is using more real business in conducting the affairs of Boston than has been the case in previous administrations."

"Previous administrations" include that of John F. Fitzgerald, who would have succeeded himself if he could have made up his mind soon enough. Mayor Fitzgerald, looking for a big man for commissioner of public works, went as far as Panama and brought Mr. Rourke from the Canal Zone at a salary of \$9000 a year, with a recommendation by the mayor that he could "remove mountains and deflect rivers."

He was not called upon to perform either feat, but he made no public demonstration of the fact that he was not in actual charge of his department or that his payrolls were not as they should have been, but since Mayor Curley began his work men have been suspended right and left, and salaries have been reduced extensively.

In view of all the facts, it seems incredible that Commissioner Rourke said what he is quoted as saying concerning "previous administrations."



TRANSCRIPT - MAR. 19, 1914

## SUMMER-STREET

## BUILDINGS SAG A LITTLE

TRANSIT COMMISSION WATCHING  
MOVEMENT WHICH SEEMS INCON-  
SEQUENTIAL—BUILDING DEPART-  
MENT INVESTIGATES

Under instructions from Commissioner O'Hearn, Winthrop Alexander, supervisor of buildings, has made an inspection of the buildings at 89 to 95 Summer street, where he found that the front wall had settled and pushed out slightly. At present there has not been enough of a movement to cause serious trouble, says the supervisor.

George D. Emerson, engineer of the Transit Commission, was informed of the inspection and said that the work was in charge of himself, that he had been making daily examination of these and other buildings along the route of the work. Mr. Emerson said that, while the walls of some of the buildings had shrunk, no harm had been done and the movements were inconsequential. Buildings between Washington and Arch street on Summer street have had new foundations built because the tunnel passed under their walls, but south of Arch street the tunnel was constructed along the city lines. The diggers have gone down forty feet or so in this section and for this reason there was some effect on the walls of the buildings, many of which were old. This has kept the Commission's men busy and also the contractors, who are working constantly to prevent shrinkings and to strengthen foundations as quickly as possible after indications of settling are apparent.

The building at 91 Summer street is said to have sagged nearly an inch in one part, developing cracks in the floors and walls and damaging the soda fountain.

The sagging of the outer edges of the sidewalks has been noticeable and in some places pronounced from the time soon after the work started on the way down Summer street but the engineers say that such things always take place and that there is absolutely nothing to fear. To pedestrians the sidewalks in Summer street have seemed to have sagged less than they did when the work was in progress in Winter street.

The movement of buildings has always been one of the difficulties encountered in subway and tunnel construction. It was met successfully under trying conditions at the Old South Church, on Oylston street, where the tower moved one way when the water was being dumped out and the digging was in progress on one side and righted somewhat when the other side was excavated.

The Ames Building proved a problem, as did the Old South Meeting House tower when the Washington-street tunnel work was going on, the former being especially open to movement because of the depth of the work in taking the Washington-street tunnel under the East Boston tube.

In these instances the same careful watch was kept for any changes in conditions and every precaution was taken to meet emergencies, even though there was little expectation of their occurrence, with the result that nothing of consequence happened. This policy is being followed now and, if there is any further settlement of the Summer-street buildings, proper supports will immediately be placed or other safety measures taken.

Whatever is done, if anything more, will have to be in charge of the Transit Commission, for the building department has no jurisdiction in such matters.

MAR. 25, 1914

## WORK FOR FINANCE COMMISSION

It is no new thing for the mayor and the Council to be at odds over the question of city lighting. Controversies have succeeded controversies over this matter and the public have had no means of knowing where the rights or wrongs of it have lain. There has been a general feeling perhaps that the work was being expensively done and that in this matter as in a number of others the taxpayers were not getting their money's worth. It seems to us that the situation has been at sixes and sevens quite as long as it should be permitted to remain there. When the governor appointed the new head of the Finance Commission it was with the declared purpose of effecting constructive work for the city's welfare. Here appears to be a good point at which to begin, and we believe the chairman and his associates are well qualified to sift the facts of this case to the bottom. They know the city and its needs and they have means of ascertaining in definite shape the cost of the service required at a figure that shall return a reasonable profit to those furnishing it without an impairment of quality or a diminution of quantity.

The public cannot obtain these facts. The Finance Commission can, and we believe that it will. While it has no authority to veto what either branch or both branches of the city government may do, it can give us an exhibit that will have a definite meaning. This is urged with no desire to prejudice the case. That is not what the commission is for. It may be that it will find that we are getting a fair bargain according to the terms that have been proposed. If an investigation shall show this the public would be entirely satisfied. It is not so much the cost of our necessities that is at the basis of protest as the feeling that we are not getting what we pay for. That is something that rubs the wrong way, for our loss is the unwarranted gain of someone else.

But the Finance Commission is supposed to be an impartial body and we should give it credit for that attitude until it shows a different one. Its powers are advisory and recommendatory. There is no reason why it should not work in harmony with the administration if the latter is trying to do the best thing for the city. The mayor has made very strong professions of economy and these trained and practical men may be able to give him valuable assistance in establishing it. But the public desire their verdict. Lighting under the best conditions is an expensive necessity, but the city is entitled to as reasonable terms as would be granted to any large wholesale consumer. Are we getting them or are we likely to get them from the negotiations that recently have been opened? The commission has no incentive to distort the facts that its investigation may disclose and the public will be much more assured by them than they are by watching the fence and defence of the present controversy. It is time that we "got down to brass tacks," as the saying is.

MAR. 25, 1914

## CUT TO REAL ESTATE MEN

Mayor Curley Tells Delegation That Assessors Found Consulting Them Will Be Removed—Further Cuts in Public Works Office

Mayor Curley surprised a delegation from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange by the curt manner with which he received their views of assessment of downtown property. Henry O. Cutter, Frederick O. Woodruff and Arthur H. Taber called upon the mayor to ask that the assessors be instructed to make more equitable assessments and that the mayor interfere with none of the assessors who have been doing well. The mayor said those instructions have been given the assessors. He would further instruct them to get their information about property from other sources than the Real Estate Exchange. "You people are entitled to no more consideration in the matter of assessments than is any other individual, and I purpose to see that you get none," the mayor said. Assessors violating the rule will do so at their peril.

Further reductions in salaries in the public works department have been made by the mayor. All salaries over \$1000, subjected to a 5 per cent cut, and all strict foremen who have been receiving a salary of \$1800 a year will hereafter receive \$1500. This brings the total saving in the department to date \$140,000. The balance of the \$175,000 which the mayor hopes to save by the end of the year will be made up by transfers, deaths, etc. Commissioner Rourke and the three division engineers have consented to 5 per cent reductions in their salaries, Mr. Rourke receiving at present \$9000 and the engineers \$5000 each.

Seven vacancies among the first assistant assessors were filled by the mayor by the appointment of the following: Charles F. Murphy, 541 Dudley street, Roxbury; Frank A. Gaffney, 42 Danube street, Dorchester; James F. Egan, 975 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester; James F. Maguire, 4 Intervale street, Dorchester; Alonzo F. Andrews, 16 Fenno street, Roxbury; John H. Hunt, 412 E. Eighth street, South Boston; Edward E. McGrath, 1199 Tremont street, Roxbury.

The vacancies were caused by five resignations and two deaths. The first assistants who resigned were William H. Oakes of Ward 5, Ward A. Marsh of Ward 21, Frederick L. McGowan of Ward 7, Lucian J. Friest of Ward 4, and Frank B. Webster of Ward 26.

Those who died were: John H. Giblin of Ward 17, Jeremiah J. Good of Ward 24.

As there is no list for such places before the Civil Service Board, these men will be subject to examinations later.

Mayor Curley has accepted the resignation of Charles Logue, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission, to go into effect April 1. Commissioner Logue's resignation has been in the hands of the mayor for several weeks, but he remained at his post at the mayor's request.

John R. McVey of Dorchester, president of the Adams Trust Company and one of Mayor Curley's managers during the mayoral campaign, has been confirmed as an overseer of the poor to succeed Dr. Miles Martin. The Civil Service Commission has also confirmed the appointments of Charles Gibson of Ward 11 as an unpaid member of the park and recreation board to succeed Robert S. Peabody, who resigned, and Isaac G. Rosenberg as a trustee of the children's institutions department board to succeed Michael J. Jordan, who resigned.

## THE PUBLIC GYMNASIUM, MUST IT GO?

Should the wave of retrenchment, now sweeping over the city, wipe out of existence the public gymnasium it would be a great municipal calamity; for its value morally as well as physically cannot be overestimated.

Eighteen years ago, the first free gymnasium was opened in East Boston. It was a new venture, there being nothing of the kind in the country at that time. This project was the philanthropic work of Mrs. Leonard D. Ahl, who financed it. Results soon showed that it filled a great public need and the good disseminated through it in that section of the city amply justified its existence. When Mayor Quincy came into office, he showed much interest in this feature of municipal activity, and took under the control of the city the East Boston Gymnasium. It was the first gymnasium in the world established under municipal control, the gymnasiums of Germany and Sweden being controlled by the national government. Two more gymnasiums were soon opened at the South End and today there are nine public gymnasiums with the total registration of 232,366 pupils last year. This included men and women. A visitor to one of these public "gyms," while the classes are in session, will feel well repaid for his trouble. The value of the work is so self evident that he comes away pledging his loyal support to the cause and is ready to defend them, for all time, against the charge of "modern fad." There are two morning classes a week, made up largely of women, whose ages range from seventeen to seventy years. A recent incident shows the enthusiasm for the work that exists among them. The first intimation they had that the municipal retrenchment was heading in their direction was through the discharge of the pianist who furnished the music for their exercises. The women of one gymnasium at once raised the money by individual assessment and the pianist was reinstated at the next lesson. Ninety per cent of the diseases to which women are subject come from the lack of well directed activity. Women prone to nervous diseases have been greatly benefited by these classes and the home reaps the benefit by this infusion into it of better health and spirits. Provisions are made by means of afternoon classes for the pupils attending our high schools, while the needs of the working men and women are met through the evening classes. To be sceptic who may be inclined to question the necessity of working men and women being provided with physical exercises, it may be said that the mental and physical strain to which they are subjected during the day, under poor sanitary conditions, is quite a different thing from these physical exercises, under skilled directors, with the stimulating incentive of music. There is no question but what they experience here that relief from the monotonous drudgery of the work shop, which drives many of them to seek such diversion as the public dance hall and saloon furnish. It is a well-known fact that in districts where a public gymnasium has been established a noticeable decrease in intemperance and crime of various kinds has invariably followed. Since the civil service requirements for positions on the police and fire departments have been raised, applicants for these places have flocked to the public gymnasium to qualify. There are at present some three

hundred men at the various gymnasiums of the city under training for this purpose. Thus indirectly they are contributing to the welfare of the citizens at large.

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The public bathhouse was established in Boston over forty years ago. They were for a long time under the supervision of the Board of Health, but a few years after the public gymnasium came into existence, a bath commission was appointed and the public baths and gymnasiums were placed under one and the same management. When the work at the gymnasium closes in June the instructors are transferred to the public baths, where they are obliged to teach swimming. Boston is the only city in the country where swimming lessons are given free of charge. The fact that as many as 2500 people have learned to swim at these public beaches, during the three summer months, speaks for itself. In the London schools a knowledge of swimming is compulsory; hence the English are the best swimmers in the world.

In no way could Boston prove herself more deserving of the title "Modern Athens" than by protecting the public gymnasium from the headsman's axe. The proud boast of her ancient prototype was that she cared equally well for the body, mind and morals of her citizens. The Athenian youth had provided for him the palestra, where excellent gymnastic training was given him out of doors. The best of instructors were provided, for the Athenian believed that the child should not be left to his own resources for fear of misdirected effort and so at an early age he was initiated into the art of wrestling, running and boxing. So great was the value attached to this training that exhibitions of skill were held in conjunction with religious festivals. Our playgrounds, to which much attention has been given in recent years, are the modern

of the Athenian palestra. When the Athenian youth reached twenty years of age he had recourse to the gymnasium, a term given to the exercising ground outside the city. As these grounds were well sheltered with shade trees, they became a popular meeting ground for the people and often a forum for debate of the Greek scholars. Hence out of the gymnasium grew the academy or lyceum. Thus mental and physical culture went hand in hand.

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Massachusetts expends annually on her charitable and corrective institutions \$6,000,000. Can her capital city afford to dispense with the public gymnasium, that preventive of physical weakness which is so often the forerunner of moral defect? It is the opinion of Dr. Sargent of Harvard University that Boston should have twenty-five instead of nine gymnasiums, one for every twenty-five thousand of her population. If in addition to what they have already accomplished these public gymnasiums could be patterned still further on the Greek model and be made the nucleus for social service work where a higher ideal of citizenship could be inculcated, what a civic uplift might be engendered through this medium. Within a decade the results would justify the expenditure of every dollar of public money appropriated for them.

ANNA MITCHELL

MAR. 24, 1914

### WHAT IS A VETO FOR?

There have been appeals from high places this year for economy in expenditures—the demands upon the Legislature are those of the daughters of the horse-lee who cried: "Give! give!" Unfortunately these demands are too frequently granted. The latest instance, and one of the worst,

is putting upon the statute books the act giving "all persons classified as laborers or doing the work of laborers, and regularly employed by cities or towns," a vacation of not less than two weeks each year without loss of pay. As the bill went through there was attached to it a referendum making it operative only in those cities and towns that voted to accept it. This was added to save the faces of those who were debonairly voting away a million or more of money. They knew well enough that it would have no appreciable effect upon the general application of the measure, because legalized graft of that kind almost always brings out enough interested parties to put it through. They vote solidly and enthusiastically, while there are enough of the indifferent to enable them to carry the day.

The surprise of this raw piece of legislation is the governor's attempted justification of his course in signing the measure. We cannot believe that it appealed to his better judgment. He has not said that he believed in it. His action is inconsistent with his professions of economy, but because it went through both branches by a large majority he did not feel warranted in vetoing it, especially as the referendum was made a part of it. This is bringing the veto power into contempt. It was given to meet just such a situation as was put up to him. He is armed with that weapon in order to defeat hasty and reckless legislation and he laid down his arms just in the emergency when he should have made most vigorous use of them. It is because he is invested with that power that these lawmaking bodies put through measures for political effect in which they do not believe but expect them to be defeated by the executive veto. Of course every bill that comes before him has a majority behind it. It is just as valid at that stage with a majority of one as of one hundred, and upon the basis of his reasoning we do not see but the veto power is a sword of scantling in his hands.

The referendum clause is merely an academic subterfuge. No one should know better than the governor how little practical value it has in the determination of such a matter. The odds are all in favor of the prospective beneficiaries. The Legislature has done some strange things during the past few years. It is doing some strange things now, and it will continue to do strange things as long as its members can thereby see chances to win votes for themselves. Why did not the governor give some value to the protests that were made by mayors of cities, by selectmen of towns, by the Finance Commission of Boston? Surely these men know what the effect of the measure would be in their several communities better than those who incurred no responsibility for their votes, no matter how high they piled up the expenses. If they lose among the sober citizenship they expect to more than offset their losses from those whom they are leading up to the public crib.

We confess that on this issue the governor has seriously disappointed us. We expected that confronted with such an emergency he would show himself a real executive, exercising judgment and showing courage instead of being a mere floater on the tide of practical politics. If cities and towns desired to do this thing and could afford to do it, they did not need the command of the State to apply this gratifying



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# BUILDING SAGS IN SUMMER ST.

## Subway Contractor Warned to Exercise Care in Removing Earth.

Contractors excavating for the Summer street tunnel, which is a section of the Dorchester tunnel, have been warned to exercise the utmost care in removing the earth beneath the buildings on either side of the thoroughfare because of the danger of settling.

According to Geo. D. Emerson, engineer for the Boston transit commission, the building at 91 Summer street, a five story structure, has sagged about an inch within a week.

Building Commissioner O'Hearn's attention was called to the cracks, and after an inspection he notified the transit commission.

## MAR - 20 - 1914 THE LATEST STATUE

Mayor Curley announced yesterday, following an interview which he had in Washington last Sunday with the minister from the Argentine Republic, that a bronze statue of its late President Sarmiento will be presented to the city of Boston to be placed in front of the public library "as a mark of the friendship which exists between the two republics." The statue is a cost at least \$100,000. It will doubtless be creditable as a work of art. It is incidentally noted that the Argentine Republic will probably order another battleship built at our nearby Fore River yards, at a cost in excess of \$11,000,000.

Just what relation this welcome contract has to the impending gift is not clear. Ordinarily, merchants distribute among their customers at New Year's and other festal occasions tokens of their regard. From this point of view it might be appropriate for the Fore River Ship Building Company to present to the Argentine Republic a bronze statue of Francis T. Bowles, rear admiral retired, or perhaps of Charles M. Schwab, the new president of the company, to be erected in Buenos Ayres. For the buyer of battleships to send us such a gift is unusual. It suggests a reversal of the legal maxim "Caveat emptor."

This country has long needed statue reform. Our national capital is being ruined by the statues which are planted at every turn with strange diffusion. Of late a commercial spirit has been creeping in. Members of great orders, heads of medical and other cults, have seen the advantage to their several causes of a statue in the national capital, and they have accordingly "paid the price." Rich families have been willing to do as much, perhaps by indirection, for a half-famous scion of their line, until now, when we see a statue in this city, or in Washington

or anywhere else, we are wont to ask in whose interests it was brought to pass.

Statues should mean something! They should be related to the life and aspirations of the community. The Herald has the highest respect for the Argentine Republic, as these columns have testified, and we believe its President a fitting representative of its ever advancing civilization. But we know no reason why future generations of Boston youths should see a figure in bronze of which they would inevitably ask: "Who is he?" "Why is he here?"

## MAR - 20 - 1914 CURLEY READY TO REORGANIZE THE ASSESSORS

### Two Members to Be Added and Clerks' Pay to Be Cut, Saving \$5000.

Plans were perfected yesterday by Mayor Curley for a reorganization of the assessing department to go into effect April 1, when the department starts its annual work.

According to the plans there will be two new members on the board, one to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Principal Assessor Andrew A. Badaracco's term, and another to succeed one member of the board who will be removed unless his resignation is in the mayor's hands within the next 24 hours.

With the reorganization of the department, there will be a cut in the salaries of all the clerks receiving more than \$1000 a year. The cut will amount to 7½ per cent. of the salaries, and it will mean a net saving to the department of \$5000 a year.

Although many City Hall officials believed that the mayor proposed to run the assessing board as a five-headed department, the mayor dispelled all doubt when he announced that he had decided to have seven members and would appoint the two new members within a few days.

### Starts Lecture Bureau.

The mayor has opened a "Chautauqua" bureau, and beginning today will be able to furnish upon short notice speakers on all topics for affairs in and out of the city. He hit upon the idea after discovering that it would be impossible for him to attend five important speaking engagements in the city because of the great amount of municipal business. When the mayor found it impossible for him to go to any of the five places he turned to President Daniel J. McDonald of the city council and three of his department heads—Assessor Dally, John H. Dillon and L. K. Rourke—whom he designated as the city's official representatives.

### Cole Plans Campaign.

John N. Cole, the \$5000 a year head of the boom Boston project, will assume his duties April 1, and proposes waging a strenuous campaign in the development of the city as a commercial and industrial centre, according to Mayor Curley.

The mayor yesterday conferred with Mr. Cole and learned that he is in touch with the Wood printing press manufacturing interests relative to locating in this city.

From the boom Boston fund, which is in the vicinity of \$70,000, the mayor yesterday received checks of \$500 each from A. Paul Keith of the B. F. Keith theatres and Willard Welsh of Maiden. He also learned that the Boston lodge of Elks has collected \$550 of the \$1000 subscription for the fund.

### Kearns to Succeed Logue.

William J. Kearns of Dorchester, one of the mayor's closest political advisers, is slated for chairman of the school-house commission to succeed Charles Logue, whose term expires April 1 and who was one of the first of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's appointees to tender his resignation to Mayor Curley.

Although the mayor did not act upon Chairman Logue's resignation, he announced he would not reappoint Mr. Logue, who is on a month's leave of absence.

### \$500,000 for Streets.

The city council at a special meeting yesterday adopted a \$500,000 loan order inside the debt limit for new streets and criticised the action of Senator Francis J. Horgan for attempting the enactment of an amendment of a legislative act providing for loan orders of \$500,000 annually for five years for streets. The money is to be expended as follows:

Chelsea street, widening, \$100,000; Norfolk street, widening, \$100,000; Centre street, West Roxbury, widening, \$100,000; Hyde Park avenue, widening, \$60,000; North Beacon street, widening, \$50,000; Fanueil street, widening, \$50,000; Amory street, widening, \$40,000.

## MAR - 18 - 1914 FINANCE COMMISSION TO PROBE PAY RAISE

### Secures Evidence Warranting Calling of Witnesses.

Indications that the Boston finance commission will probe salary increases made during the latter part of Mayor Fitzgerald's regime became evident yesterday when the board announced a public hearing to be held tomorrow afternoon in the Tremont building. The hearing follows charges made that the "boos" salary" were made to obtain campaign contributions for the city election.

In addition to calling members of the police and fire departments and other city employees, the commission has summoned Attyrs. Francis M. Carroll, Richard Telling and Francis M. Costello. It is said the members of the commission previously questioned several of the intended witnesses and that the evidence obtained led to the proposed hearing.